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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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PATTERNS AND PAPERS,

FOR THE INTERIOR AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

HENRY VILL.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM
AND ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED

BY

J. S. BREWER, M.A.,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

1526.

[Aug.]

Nero, B. vi.

29.

B. M.

2363. DUKE OF BOURBON.†

“Lo que el magro Pedro de Burgos ha de desir al Sr Infante por parte de illmo sor duque de Borbon.”

1. The castle of Milan surrendered on the 25th ult., on which day the duke Francesco Sforza went to the camp of the Pope and Venetians, where he remained two days and two nights, but not having succeeded in gaining Como, which he thought would have surrendered, he retired to Lodi.

2. “El alohamoi donde estan puestos los enemygos unde seguode de tenerse lo que mas pudieren par afamar esta ciubdad y exercito y estracar nes de dins^oa (?)”

3. They have practised with the Grisons and with a captain named Lheguene, who has bargained to bring over 1,000 out of 4,000 foot for whom money has been sent to Como.

4. To request his highness to send as many Germans as he can to succor that army, because the Swiss may determine to take part against them; in which case the Grisons might revoke the infantry of Capt. Leguene.

5. If more than 4,000 Germans can be sent, they had better go by Mantua, and not by the Grisons, because the Marquis is a faithful vassal of the Emperor.

6. Pedro de Burgos will be able to inform the Infant of the condition of the passes, because he will not pass himself without being made sure of them by Bartholomew de Mazii and a gentleman of Bourbon's in Como.

Sp., p. 1.

1 Aug.

Vit. B. viii.

106*.

B. M.

2364. EXTRACT of a LETTER from the BISHOP OF LODI.

* * * “in Castris datis.”

When the duke of Milan, accompanied with cavalry and infantry of the League, was about to take possession of Como, the Spaniards sent word that they would prevent him if he went with more men than his own retinue. The Duke protested, and returned to our camp. 3,000 lanzknechts will arrive tomorrow. Is displeased at the long stay here. This morning, Aug. 1, 4,000 foot and 500 men-at-arms, with artillery, are being sent to attack Cremona. The duke of Bourbon is fortifying his camp, fearing the French, who are approaching. Today count John Fermo and count Francis de

† Printed in error in vol. III., 2991.

1526.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the BISHOP of LODI—*cont.*

Somaia arrived here from France. They say that the French forces will be here in 10 days. It is thought that Bourbon and the Spaniards will flee on their approach. The duke of Milan will go to Lodi, and perhaps to Cremona, if our forces besiege it. The doctors advise him to go to the baths at Padua. Malatesta Baglioni is commander of the troops sent to Cremona.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.: Episcopi Laudensis, the last of July.

1 Aug.

2365. THOS. DARRELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 163.

His father has received Cromwell's letter this last of July; and now, the 1st of August, sends servants to take down the bells at Beigham. Is viewing the lands. Intends to be in London at St. Bartholomew's. Beigham, 1 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.

P.S.—Has spoken to Whitesyde, who will pay no more money till he has his obligation. "Busse, your man, is here," but does not speak of money.

Hol. Add.

1 Aug.

2366. COLLEGE OF WINDSOR.

Ashmole,
No. 1123.

1. "Last will of Jamys Denton, clerke, deane of Lichfeyelde and canon of the College of New Wyndesore, made" 1 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.

With a variety of papers relating to the foundation of the college.

Camb. MS. 58.

2. Liber Statutorum Collegii de Wyndesore.

1. Fundatio, &c., 17 April 1520. 2. Indentura, &c., 18 April 1520. 3. Implements given by James Denton, being an inventory of the furniture, costs of the new building, &c., 3 Sept. 1520. 4. Suffrages. 5. Charges from 4 Sept. (1520). 6. Statutes, &c., 20 Oct. 1522. 7. Will of J. Denton, 1 Aug. 1526, &c.

2 Aug.

2367. For WELHOO ABBEY.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of Rob. Whitgift as abbot. Hampton Court, 2 Aug.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

P.S. b.

2. Petition by John bishop of Lincoln for the above, he having confirmed the election of Rob. Whitgift as abbot *vice* Ric. Kingston, deceased. 6 Feb. 1525, 17 Hen. VIII.

Endd.: "T. apud Hampton Court, secundo die Augusti anno 18°."

3 Aug.

2368. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

No news worth writing. The King is merry and in good health. On entering the county of Sussex, he was met at Petworth by the earl of Arundel, lord Delaware, lord Dacres of the South, Sir Davy Owen, the sheriff, and other gentlemen. The officers of the earl of Northumberland, to whom the place belongs, presented him with 6 oxen and 40 wethers, and he had good game and recreation, entertaining those gentlemen who resorted to him in familiar manner and with good words, and presenting them with venison. Since his coming hither, my Lord, the owner thereof, has made him good game, and provided him a goodly present, all of which has not yet come.

He dined yesterday with the bishop of Chichester. There is not within 100 miles a properer and better cast house, more neatly kept, with fairer and pleasanter walks, except the King's houses and Wolsey's. Wishes Wolsey had seen the house, for there are sundry devices, which he has not seen elsewhere. On Monday the King will remove to lord Delaware's. He was pleased with Wolsey's letter, and the copy of Don Fernando's. At the first receipt he believed the news to be unimportant, and not of a truth; now he believes them to be a very lie. Arundel, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

1526.

3 Aug.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 4 b.**2369. GIO. BATTISTA SANGA to the DATARY (GIBERTO).**

Has informed Madame (Louise) and the Council of his commission to go to England. They highly praised his purpose. Desired them, before his departure, to come to some determination, which would furnish him with grounds for persuading the King to declare himself and to make some contribution. By letters from the [Papal] ambassador* the Datary will have learned the protest which the king of England has ordered to be made to the Emperor. It is said the like will be made by the other ambassadors [at the Imperial court]. If thereupon the Emperor refuses to enter the league, the king [Francis] and these lords say they will declare war. Knows some persons of judgment who doubt whether the war will commence this year. It may be commenced if their intrigues in Navarre prosper. The French wish the king of England to invade Flanders, and offer him assistance. Expects to be in England by the time the result of the protestation is known. The French doubt whether the king of England will sound the drum in order to cause others to dance, without any intention of joining in the dance himself. The bishop of Bath is expected daily. Has given the breve and the Datary's letter to Dr. Tayler. Amboise, 3 Aug. 1526.

Ital.

3 Aug.

R. O.

2370. HERON and LISLE.

Witnesses, on behalf of Roger Heron, to prove the articles objected by him against Sir Wm. Lisle, examined at York, 3 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.

Sir Edw. Hutton, vicar of Felton, deposes that on last Good Friday Sir Wm. Lisle was talking with Roger Heron after service in the churchyard; but he did not hear Sir William use any ill words, either of the Legate or the lord Warden, but heard him desire Heron to refer the matter betwixt them to two indifferent persons, or else to two men of law. John Lisle, of Shilbottell Wood, Northumberland, and Rauff Lisle, of Cawcy Parke Side, Northumb., say the same; and the latter adds that Sir Wm. said he heard that Wolsey was displeased with him for seizing the ward of young Swynnowe, but he hoped he would be his good lord.

Witnesses on behalf of Sir Wm. Ellerkar, against Sir Wm. Lisle, examined the same day.

John Wetherington, of Wetherington, Northumberland, Esq., about 20 years of age, son-in-law to Sir Wm. Ellerkar, deposes that at Asshot field, about Whitsunday 17 Hen. VIII., Lisle was talking to Ellerkar about certain distresses taken by him from the latter, who, as sheriff, had awarded a replevy of certain cattle wrongfully taken by Lisle from Roger Heron; and he said, "By God's blood, there is nother king nor sheriff that shall take any distress upon my ground but I shall take another for it." Wm. Carlile, of Wetherington, servant to Sir Wm. Ellerkar, about 32 years, deposes that he was with Sir Wm. Ellerkar, when he pursued Lisle, after taking the said cattle. Ellerkar demanded then, in a good and gentle manner, saying, "Sir Wm. Lisle, have we not a God and a king to live under?" To which Lisle, amongst other words, said in a great fume, "By God's blood, there is nother king nor his officers that shall take any distress upon my ground, or have ado within the liberties at Felton, but I shall take another for it, if I be as strong as he, and can be able to make my party good."

John Dowene, of Wetherington, servant to Sir Wm. Ellerkar, 26 years, deposes the same.

Pp. 3. Copy. Attested by Jo. Uvedale. Endd.

* The Nuncio Acciaiolio.

1526.

4 Aug.

2371. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
Burnet, III. I.
No. 4.

There is no confirmation from Rome, Italy, France, or elsewhere, of the late news sent by the Archduke to the lady Margaret, whereof by many other letters I advertised your Grace. They are now taken but as "frasks;" and the bragging vaunts of the Spaniards are so calmed that they count their money laid upon the news as lost, and will not adventure five, four, or three to 100. I do not little marvel that since the 7th of last month, when it was written, there be no† letters come from France or Italy. It is bruited in Flanders that Pavia has been delivered to the Venetians. I forbear to despatch your letters to the cardinal of Mayence and duke George of Saxe, because I have not as yet Luther's original letters, nor any copy, which must needs be sent with your answer. Please order one to be sent me. Hampton Court, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

4 Aug.

2372. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 169.

Commends Sir John Vere, now earl of Oxford, who is repairing to the King. He is humble, constant, and faithful, and will "furnish that room" as well as any of his predecessors have done. Hampton Court, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

4 Aug.

2373. GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.
108*.
B. M.

Wrote last of the invasion of Hungary. The Turk has taken Belgrade, and thrown his army across the Save. Sends copies of letters received. Hopes Wolsey and the King will second the Pope's efforts. Rome, 4 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

4 Aug.

2374. WILLIAM LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 198.
B. M.

On Thursday last the Elwalls, Nyksons, Crosiers, and other Liddisdail men came by Beaucastell and Thirlwall into Northumberland, and took one John Bell; he pursued them, and overtook them this side Kirsopp, where was an ambush of 300 horse and foot, who surrounded his servants, took 30 prisoners, and slew 11, as per list enclosed. Desires to know the King's pleasure on this violation of the truce. Is marked out for vengeance because he will not suffer the Armstrongs and others to settle on the Debateable Ground, or frequent Carlisle market. None of the people of Beaucastell assisted or scoured the field. The garrison of Carlisle refused to come out. Naward, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

ii. List.

Names of persons alive :—

Thomas Dacre, Henry Wallas, Miles Halton, Edmont Anlaby, gentlemen, household servants. 16 yeomen of the household, named. Thos. Hathrington, Mathe (*i.e.* Matthew), Patrik, and Robt. Stevinson, Thomas and Wm. Burtholme, John Makrobyn, Robt. and Walter Wilson, Dacre's tenants.

Men slain :—

George Skelton, Peter Moresby, gentlemen of the household, and nine yeomen, named.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "My lord Dacres," &c.

† Misprinted "more" in Burnet.

1526.

4 Aug.

2375. CHRISTOPHER COO.

R. O.

1. Lease, by Chr. Coo, of Lenn Byshope, to Jaques Darnell, of Manytre, Essex, clothier, of the messuage called the Gryffen, in Lynn, and lands in Bawsey, by Gaywood, Norf. Dated [4 Aug.*] 18 Hen. VIII.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell; pp. 3.

R. O.

2. A second draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections, dated 20 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 5.

R. O.

3. Deed of Chr. Coo and others, granting to Thos. Audeley, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, Thos. Cromwell, John Broke, and others, the above messuage called the Gryffyn, &c., to the use of Coo and his heirs.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand; pp. 2.

R. O.

4. Award by Sir Will. Penington, Thos. Jermyn, and Thos. Russhe, Hen. White, one of the under-sheriffs of London, and Thos. Cromwell, between Chr. Jenye and Chr. Coo, of Lynnebusshop, Norf., who have submitted to their judgment by obligations dated 4 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII., touching the manors of Pages, Harbies, Howards, and Butlers in Saham Toney, &c., Norf.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections in Cromwell's; pp. 6.

R. O.

5. Indenture dated between Jenye and Coo, touching the above manors.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell; pp. 19.

R. O.

6. Another draft of the preceding, also in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections. Date blank.

R. O.

7. Another draft of the same in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell. Date blank.

Pp. 14.

R. O.

8. Another draft of the same, also in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell. Dated 15 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 12.

6 Aug.

2376. [— to HENRY VIII.]

Cal.D. x. 414.

[App. xxix. 86.]

B. M.

Has arrived here on his way to the Emperor, and has heard of the King's good health from one of his gentlemen, who is going to Bourbon.

The Emperor has granted him the marquisate of Saluzzo, with the county of Tende. The King's gentleman will give him better information about affairs here than (the writer) can write. Professes his willingness to serve the King. [Sain]t Martin, 6 Aug.

Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

6 Aug.

2377. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The noblemen and gentlemen of these parts have been attending on the King, to his great pleasure. He likes much the castle of Arundel. It is in great decay, but he supposes the King has furthered the repairs. Reminds him that he was granted by the King a renewal of the lease of the lordships of Mark and Oye, at an increased rent to be valued by Sir J. Daunce. Has had some profit, but if he lose it, it will greatly injure him. Asks Wolsey to write in his favor to Daunce. As Daunce is also going to view the county of Guisnes, reminds Wolsey that he thought Sandys should have the fee-farm thereof, rather than any other. As he is captain, would

* The day and month are struck out with the pen.

1526.

LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

prefer not to have any other to govern there. Today the King leaves Arundel for Halfacre, a place of my lord Delaware's. He will be at Winchester on the eve of the Assumption, and will spend there the time he intended to be at Romsey, where the sickness is. The rest of his "giests" he intends to keep. Arundel, 6 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord [Legat] is good grace. *Endd.:* From my lord Sands, 6 Aug.

6 Aug.

Vit. B. v. 78b.

B. M.

2378. [JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.]

Was with the abbot of Peterborough on the 30 July. Told him of the favor Wolsey bore him, and what thanks ye gave him for his offer towards your buildings; and that you required no money of him, but promised if he would give it to the honor of God in the building of your college in Oxford, you would cause him to be prayed for as a benefactor. "And a little while he stayed; then asked me the sum. I said he remembered it well. He said, Nay. Then I showed him. To the which he said, he could not call to remembrance such words, but that he would resign, so that he might have convenient time. Thus unjustly he now . . . chithe obliviousness. And as shall be bidden by, he spake those [words] which I both wrote and declared by Marthen under your Grace . . . the same form and manner of the 2,000 marks two times; and [before my] departure, when his brethren and other came into the chamber, [he asked me] to speak the same afore them, that when he was so . . . [desi]red them again to void the chamber, and said unto [me that it was] not convenient so many to have knowledge of the . . . that it should be done (if he would do it) in a more . . . That I bade them again to void the chamber . . . can witness at which time he also show[ed] . . . two days after sent one v . . . [to your] Grace to have been good lord . . . mo words which I sha[ll] hereafter declare unto your Grace. And then instantly desired me to move your Grace as afore, adding, that if I would do so much for him, he would stay the other parties at home. Whereupon I wrote unto your Grace his desire. And now he makes means otherwise to esca[pe].

"This penultimo Julii at night he desired me he might again in [the] morning speak with me, when he said unto me, may forta . . . he said to me at my former being there that he would [give] large money, such as his place might bear, rather [than that a] stranger should come to be head there. And then said he . . . a corner in your college, rehearsing the giffitor of 400*l*. . . was very far off from his first grant. And th . . . well (seeing he had made such proffer) if he wou[ld] . . . the same, and that if he did it would not sta[nd] . . . and that I would give your Grace knowledge . . . how it would be taken, I could not tell . . . to stay and not to write unto your Grace till ty[me the messenger should come] home, whom he lately sent unto you . . . by the counsel of his friends he sent the . . . that he would by the same monk [advertise me further of] his mind in the premises, and that . . . ensuing. So that I perceive b[y] . . . answer from your Grace or some . . . monk his kinsman, he said [that he would rather] give 1,000*l*. or a stranger . . . as I feel by his * * * sua; and yet is but a boy that hath the receipts and keeping of all his money, and at the end will come to a bare reckoning, I fear. And for as much as he keepeth [nothing] of his former words, noth[er] in sending his monk to me of his further mind as he affirmed to do, (for whom I have looked this six days, which causeth me thus long to tarry my letters from your Grace in the premises,) I would beseech your good Grace to know your

1526.

pleasure how to have him ordered." Has used him gently hitherto at Wolsey's desire. Thinks if he thus "swerve and warble" in his words, he should be made to resign before Michaelmas on a reasonable pension. He is only wasting time, and thinks nobody can see his design. Regrets to see him behaving so lightly after getting the writer to make so many requests to Wolsey on his behalf, "and now to flee the same." To await Wolsey's commands, forbears his journey to Lincoln, and will remain at Lyddington. Written . . . [6th]* Aug.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. *Endd.*: From the bishop of Lincoln.

6 Aug.

2379. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Indenture dated 6 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII., between John Higden, dean of Wolsey's College, and Rob. Carter, Wolsey's chaplain, and Thomas Canner, subdean, and Edw. Leighton, of the receipt by the former of 34 bags containing evidences relative to St. Frideswide, Ravenston, and other suppressed monasteries. The same were delivered to Carter and others by Cromwell, in the presence of Wolsey. Also of two bags of evidences relating to Calceto, received of Rob. Willson. *Subscribed by the dean and canons*: Johannes Higdon, Richardus Barker, Ricardus Langgrische, Tho. Bagarde, Andreas Stockton.

P. 1. Endd.

6 Aug.

2380. The NUNCIO in HUNGARY to the POPE.†

R. O.

1. Your Holiness will see the news from Varadin by letters from the archbishop of Colocza (Colocensis). The bishop of Bosnia arrived here from the Archbishop, and stated that on Sunday, 15th July, about the first hour, the Turks attacked the castle and a ford at the same time. The defenders killed more than 1,000 Janissaries, as they say. Those at the ford, though they had no more than 40 small ships, which they call "nazadas," about 1,000 horse and 3,000 rustics, sunk one great Turkish ship, and killed many of their men. Only eight of little importance were lost by us. Almericus Zibacha, who brought your brief, had his horse killed. The battle was kept up on both sides till night. During the night the archbishop of Colocza resolved to abandon the ford of Varadin, and retreat to another, two miles off, seeing that with so few ships they could not resist the Turkish fleet, which consisted of 100 ships like ours, 23 galleys and other vessels. The Archbishop is at Baccia, with a few people, and resists the enemy as well as he can.

On the Monday following the Turks retired from the castle, so that our men could water at the Danube. On Tuesday another attack was made, the Turks thinking they would easily succeed, on account of the lowness of the walls; but after fighting all day they were driven off, and many of the Janissaries killed. On Wednesday they began to batter the town on four sides, by night and day. Fears the event, as the castle is weak. The archbishop of Colocza thinks it can be held for eight or ten days, and asks the King for 10,000 men, with whom he will attack the Turkish navy, take the ford, and succour the besieged. Arrangements are now made for sending assistance. When the ford had been lost, the Turks burnt the fort at Futachum, and several other towns across the Danube. Are in much fear for Petra Varadin, as the King cannot succour it, having neither ships nor infantry, except what your Holiness sent. Everything between the Save and Drave must be considered as lost. The King will make a stand at the Drave, and perhaps protect the ford, which will be difficult,

* Supplied from modern marginal note.

† This and the following No. were printed in 1521 by mistake.

1526.

The NUNCIO in HUNGARY to the POPE—*cont.*

considering his plans and his poverty. Have paid the infantry of your Holiness for a month and a half, and agreed to pay them the same amount in Buda. They number 5,000 foot and 200 horse.

Lat., pp. 2.

R. O.

2. Copy of the letters of baron de Burgio, nuncio at Buda, 5 Aug.

Wrote on the 3rd instant of the taking of Petra Varadin, on the banks of the Danube. When the Turks had taken the castle by a mine, the garrison fought in the courtyard until the blood of Turks and Christians reached to their knees. Ninety alone escaped into the belfry of the church, the only building which was uninjured. As they resolved to defend themselves to the death, the Turks let them go unhurt to the archbishop of Colocza, but cut off the heads of the wounded, and flung them into the Danube. At the same time they stormed and took Vylac, a fort about twice the size of Petra Varadin, about four Hungarian miles distant from it. 600 soldiers only were in it, 300 belonging to your Holiness. What he will do next is uncertain. It will be some days before the King can join his army. It is reported that he intends to go to Tolna, and defend the passage of the Drave. If unsuccessful there, he will retreat to Illyria, because, the bishop of Zagrab and the bann of Croatia being faithful to him, he will not be afraid of treachery, and the province contains many strong places. If he do this, I know not what I shall do, but hope for orders from you by the first courier I sent. The archbishop of Colocza has assembled 4,000 cavalry, who have sworn to die rather than disband or retreat; but the King has advised them to change their purpose, and fight only where they will be of service. Of 500 horsemen who crossed the Danube to attack the Turks, part have been taken and part killed. The Queen is still at Buda, and no plans are fixed for her departure. Expects she will not be able to leave when she wishes.

P.S.—One of the 90 who escaped from Petra Varadin has arrived here, and narrated the whole affair. He says they did not surrender, but that some of the Turkish officers saved them from the multitude. The Turk says he means to take the kingdom, and will not retire until he has fought with the King. Among the said 90 there are some of your Holiness's infantry, and I have given them a garment each on account of their valor. It is said that Vylac is taken and burnt. The 500 horse who were thought to have been destroyed have returned, with the loss of only 25 or 30 of their number. The archbishop of Kolocza and Bacchia, who was the chaplain of the King in Syrmisch, desires a new office and bishopric, saying that Syrmisch no longer belongs to the King, and he has lost the revenue of Bacchia.

6 Aug., Buda. News came last night of the loss of Vylac, Athia, Zatha, and all the fortresses as far as Erdend, which is a mile from the Drave. The King is now setting off to defend the Drave, and asks the Queen to send some Viennese artillery. He has written to know if I can send him any money. Perhaps it would be as well to give him the little that remains, not because he can do any good with it, but because it is only a small sum, and he is in such necessity. Will act according to your letters.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

6 Aug.

2381. LETTERS from BUDA.

R. O.

After his last letters, on Friday the 27th ult., although some say it was Wednesday, the Turks attacked six or seven times the castle of Petra Waradin, and were repulsed with great loss. Their corpses filled the ditches. The Hungarians could not bear the stench. Afterwards the Sultan undermined the walls, and blew them up with gunpowder. Of 1,000 Hungarians

1526.

in the castle 100 only escaped to a small rock, who afterwards surrendered on condition of their lives. The Turk then attacked Vylac, where the body of St. John de Capistrano is buried. The King is at Tolona collecting forces. Is uncertain of the result. All the nobles and prelates are with the King. Every 100 peasants have to furnish 20 horses. Had reinforcements been sent in time, Petra Waradin might have been saved. Buda, 6 Aug.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

8 Aug. **2382. FRANCE and ENGLAND.**

R. O. Treaty of reciprocal obligation between John Joachim and Sir Thomas Rym. xiv. 185. More, to the following effect:—

It is agreed that if Francis treat with the Emperor for the recovery of his sons, &c., he shall do nothing prejudicial to the treaty made with England 30 Aug. 1525. 2. That he shall not aid the Emperor if Henry make war upon him for the recovery of the monies due to him. 3. The king of England is also bound to Francis in the same fashion. Hampton Court, 8 Aug. 1526.

Lat. Vellum. Seal attached.

R. O. 2. Modern copy.
P. 1.

9 Aug. **2383. DE MORETTE to HENRY VIII.**

Calig. E. i. 71. Expresses his gratitude for the King's kindness to him. Has delivered the King's recommendations to the Pope, who highly approves of the alliance between him and the French king. His master has ordered him to write daily to Henry. Ro[me], 9 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

9 Aug. **2384. THE SAME to WOLSEY.**

Nero, B. vi. 26. To the same effect. Rome, 9 Aug.

B. M.

9 Aug. **2385. JOHN VEER to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Have done what I could to seize Wm. Gilbank, who has broken the sanctuary of St. John's of Colchester, and is now in the "Crowche Freerys" there. Went with Sir Geffery Gates, and asked the Prior in your name to deliver him until you could examine him; but they refused, saying their privilege is as great as St. John's. Gilbank was in the choir, near the high altar, "where I durst not to enterprise." Before leaving, saw a watch set for him. This morning, Mr. Broke, the judge, came to Colchester, and I went with him, Gates and Sir Ric. Fitzlewis to the Friars. The Prior showed us a transumpt of a bull declaring his privilege, which he intends to show to you. Asked him if he had any grant of the King's ancestors for liberty of sanctuary. He said he had none to show, but supposed there was one in the head house of the Order. Gilbanke, on being asked why he took sanctuary, said it was for felony; and asked for a coroner, before whom he confessed it. Advised the coroner to defer the abjuration till we know your pleasure. Colchester, 9 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

R. O.

2. Depositions concerning the murder of Albercy Gates.

1526.

10 Aug.

Calig. D. ix.

235.

B. M.

2386. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Yesterday, the 9th Aug., arrived at Orleans. Received Wolsey's letters of the 27th July, when he was preparing to start for the French court. Understands that Tayler is coming to Blois, where I trust to be tomorrow night, and at court on Sunday. It is said that the castle of Milan has surrendered. Orleans, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

10 Aug.

R. O.

2387. [GEORGE] MONOUX, Alderman, to CROMWELL.

Promised Cromwell by his servant that if he brought the matter to a conclusion in his favor he should have 20 marks, of which this bearer will put him in surety. Thinks if the gentleman be not disposed to take the money, or to exchange lands, he will delay his answer, and get Sir Thos. Hennage to move my Lord's grace so as to stop Monoux's purpose. Wishes he would go to him in person, and get a sure yea or nay. My lord mayor will give him money for his costs if he ride in person. The gentleman is chiefly ruled by Morsgrave, Gardener and John Hennage, brother to Sir Thos., who is steward of this his lordship, and keeps the court. Sent lately a paper of articles to Cromwell, thinking my Lord would not buy the lands except upon the report of Cromwell or some other trusty servant. Walkhamstowe, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my faithful friend, Thomas Cromwell.

11 Aug.

R. O.
St. P. i. 169.**2388. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.**

Since the French king's letter to his ambassador here, which gives no notice of any disasters in Italy, I have had a long discourse with his ambassador touching the treaty.* After much discussion it is now concluded, in better form than the minute sent to you. The French king cannot now treat with the Emperor to your prejudice, and is obliged to the payment of the sums due to you from the Emperor. If, then, you can avoid entering the league, I shall consider you the most happy of all princes. By a summary of the news from Rome, France and Venice, you will see there is no truth in the distress of the Venetians. The duke of Urbino assaulted one of the gates of Milan, and repulsed the Spaniards. Bourbon has arrived there with 400 men, and bills of exchange for 100,000 ducats; so that the news written from the Archduke to the lady Margaret "be clearly brags, and of no truth." The Papal and Venetian armies retired to Marignan, waiting for the coming of the Swiss. Trusting that you will enter the league, or contribute to its expences, the Pope and the Venetians have rejected the Emperor's offers. They have been hot and urgent in their persuasions, but I have been as cold. How long they will remain contented I doubt. The lady Margaret has sent hither the provost of Cassel, minding to recall the Emperor's ambassador. I propose they shall attend your Grace, in company with Dr. Knight, at Winchester on Lady Day. I have devised certain letters for Ireland, which I send for your signature. Hampton Court, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

11 Aug.

Vit. B. xxi. 4.

B. M.

2389. DIET of SPIRES.

Translation of news from Spire.

The Emperor has enjoined on the princes and estates, "suprimation (sous privation?) de leurs regalles et ce qu'ilz tiennent de l'Empire," not to interfere with Lutheranism, for which he will provide shortly.

* Of 8 Aug. 1526.

1526.

The princes are displeased, and intend to break up the diet and go home. The Archduke leaves in 10 days for Lower Austria, and is in danger of incurring considerable loss. Nothing of importance will be concluded, for the diet will end in division. The duke of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse are here. They eat flesh on Fridays and Saturdays, and their preachers preach the Lutheran heresy every two days. It is said that the king of Poland and Hungary has defeated certain Turks. The quarrels between the princes here are not all appeased.

Fears that if they separate without providing for the affairs of the empire, Germany will be in greater division than it has been for many years, and that the commons will rise against the Church, for most of the temporal princes are Lutherans. Spires, 11 Aug.

Fr., pp. 2.

2390. DIET of SPIRES.

R. O.

Decision of the Imperial Senate about the new doctrines.

The Emperor's foresaid instructions to John Hannart, his ambassador at the Imperial diet, state that the injunctions issued by the Diet of Worms have not been obeyed, and repeat his desire that they should be carried out. It is proposed to hold a general council of all Christendom in Germany; and the Nuncio has promised to persuade the Pope to sanction it.

An assembly of the German nation will meet meanwhile on St. Martin's Day at Spires; and all princes and states are requested to attend, or send one or more councillors.

Letters will be sent to the princes, and chiefly to those who have universities in their dominions, that the learned men may discover what is disputable in the new doctrines, and exhibit it at the assembly. Meanwhile care must be taken that the true word of God is preached. Complaints of the people against the Apostolic See, and of seculars against ecclesiastics, will be considered.

Translated from the vernacular by Simon Rybisen, LL.D., canon of Worms.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

Vit. B. IV. 107.

B. M.

2. Duplicate of the preceding with a P.S. as follows:—

P.S.—“Ex speciali ampliss. Sacri Ro. imperii Senatus commissione Simon Rybisen j. v. d. canonicus majori* et divi Pauli Wormaticen' ecclesiarum præpositus conclusionem præscriptam e vernacula lingua in Latinam transtulit, id quod propria fatetur manu et recognoscit.”

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4. Endd.

11 Aug.

R. O.

2391. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

By the negligence of my priest I did not receive your letters dated 25 July until 9 Aug. I understand by it your pleasure concerning Peterborough and Spalding. The abbot of Peterborough is not the man I took him for. He almost goes from everything he speaks. As I wrote, he swerved from his promise, and came down to 400*l.*, and begged me not to write to you till his monk came home, when he would send me his final resolution. The monk arrived on Thursday, but was not with me till Tuesday after. The monk made a great tale of the Abbot's expences, and then offered to give your college 400 marks, and after a little pause 500, under certain conditions. I said I marvelled, for he had promised a much larger sum, at least 400*l.*; and I refused to take his message, urging him to persuade his master to

* Sic.

1526.

JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY—*cont.*

keep his word, and do it with a free will, and that without delay. He then asked for delay; and as he desired a long time, I suppose he will make suit to you to be content with 400 or 500 marks. I think it right, if he will not keep his promise, that he ought to resign on a pension; and he would rather spend 2,000*l.* than do so. I stayed the deliverance of your letters to the abbot of Peterborough and the prior of Spalding till I hear from you. He does all he can to prevent the prior of Spalding from resigning,—not like a wise or kind man, but to keep you from your honorable pleasure and purpose. All parts hereabout are rejoiced for the good order you have taken in Leicestershire. I hope the commissions will be well executed. Ludington, 11 Aug.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed.

12 Aug. 2392. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.*

R. O. Clarencieux is returned from Scotland, and Patrick Sinclair comes with him from the king of Scots with letters, of which Wolsey sends copy "totted in the margin." Sinclair has always taken the King's part, and advertised Magnus of the French doings. James has taken the government, and expelled the followers of Albany. Has ordered Sinclair to repair to the King at Winchester. At your Grace's manor of Hampton Court, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

12 Aug. 2393. CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O. Arrived yesterday at Blois. Heard from Dr. Tayler that Bourbon had arrived at Genoa, routed the Venetians before Milan, and compelled the Duke to surrender, offering him a pension of 30,000 ducats and the city of Como, but he does not keep his word. The Pope had been discomfited before Sienna, which is a great drawback to his affairs. Cardinal Colonna, the duke of Sessa, and Hugo de Moncada have raised large bodies, and troubled the Pope, who is in the greatest possible distress. He is sending to England J. Bap. Sanga, who has been here with the French king. They think here that the Pope will be compelled to make terms with the Emperor, and have therefore treated his emissary more graciously. I leave today for Amboise, hoping to speak with my Lady. Francis is gone on a pilgrimage to Tours. Blois, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

12 Aug. 2394. RICHARD ABBOT OF HYDE to WOLSEY.

R. O. On the 26th July received his letters by his chaplain, Dr. Benet, but could not send an answer, owing to his short stay, and asked for a month's time to deliberate. Cannot come now, as he is somewhat diseased, and fears to travel "this untemperate time," and is also expecting the King next week. Wolsey writes that he has ordered his house discreetly as yet, but now, from age and imbecility, cannot attend to it as heretofore, and accordingly urges him to resign. Thanks him for his commendation, but is not so aged or impotent of body or wit, but that he is able to exercise his office to the pleasure of God, increase of good religion, and wealth of his house. Has

* In the first volume of the State Papers this letter was assigned to the year 1524, which was corrected in a foot note in vol. iv. p. 449. The King was at Winchester in August 1526.

1526.

no intention of resigning, but trusts Wolsey will rather conserve and aid him than "experiment any sharper means" to remove him. The monastery of Hyde beside Winchester, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

2395. JOHN [VOYSEY] BP. OF EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Woton, the bedell of Oxford, tells him and my Lady governor that his son does not think he has had enough experience in physic to be the Princess's physician. She is without an apothecary also. Has written to the Queen's almoner about Wolsey's liberality to the Princess and her servants, so that her Majesty and the King may the better know it. My lady of Lincoln has entertained the Princess, and "us her servants," at Oborn, which they will leave for Reydyng, at the Vigil of the Assumption, Aug. 15, and will continue their journey thence on Friday next.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal's good grace.

13 Aug.

2396. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

i. John bishop of Rochester to Master Draper.

On the morrow of the Assumption of Our Lady I intend to be at Lesnes Abbey, and take the abbot's accounts, and hear whatever any man has to say touching the wealth of that house. Halling, 13 Aug. *Signed.*

ii. Same to Same.

Will be at Lesnes on Thursday. Begg he will be there. Halling, 13 Aug.

iii. [Same] to ———.

My brother your abbot has exhibited his accounts to me. I purpose to be at Lesnes on Thursday next, and hear your objections.

Copies; p. 1. Endd.: Compotus Will'mi Tysherst.

14 Aug.

2397. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In accomplishing your commandment given me at my last being with you at Hampton Court, I returned thither on Saturday last, fully prepared to observe the appointment signified by you to the King for the arrival of the ambassadors of Burgundy at Winchester. But as it was commonly reported in your great chamber that you would not give audience any more that night, I returned to my lodging. The next day I waited at your place till night, when my fear returned, so that I could abide no longer. I was informed that Francis, your physician, was sick, and therefore upon Monday returned diligently to London, leaving my chaplain to certify the cause of my departure. Sir Thomas More told me it was your pleasure that I should accompany the ambassadors of Burgundy to the court; but he did not tell me they were here. I was told they were at Kingston; and on Sunday I sent my chaplain to the hostelry of the Crane there, where they were said to be lodged, and was informed they were in their chamber. So I have been mistaken. I have caused Sir John Wallop to tell them that the breach of their former appointment of repairing to court by the Assumption of Our Lady was owing to my sickness. As it is not appointed that they shall be at court before Sunday, they will remain here till Friday. That day they will make their dinner at Kingston, and lodge at Guildford; next day to Winchester. Wallop will accompany them to Kingston, where I shall join them; and as my sickness is not contagious, I will visit your Grace on Thursday. Excuses himself in consequence of illness. London, 14 Aug.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

1526.

15 Aug.
Rym. XIV.
187.**2398. ITALIAN LEAGUE.**

Bull of Clement VII., nominating king Henry VIII. protector of the Italian league. Rome, 15 Aug. 1526.

Lat.

15 Aug.

Vit. B. VIII.
106.
B. M.**2399. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.**

“ Ill. ac R., &c. Habuimus literas [D. v. R.] datas xvij. mensis præteriti retulimusque S. D. N. nomina quæ eadem D. v. R. [nobis] mandat; ejus autem S^{tas} molestissimo animo visa est ferre quod istinc aliud sperare [non] possit quam quod ei nomine D. v. R. diximus, asserens in præteritu *ferventius secum processum, et ex ferventia ac oblationibus istius serenissimi Regis tale[m] spem concepisse ut apertissimo periculo, in quo posita est, se exposuerit autem quod interpellationem Regis nostri erga Cæsarem expectet, quæ etiam no est ut aperte post eum istinc subsidium aut favor expectari possit . . . immo aliam dilationem concipere ex nunc videatur; interim expensas [quas] ad præsens sustinet sit impossibile ut diutius sustineat, et ex consequenti suam et hujus Sanctæ Sedis ruinam expectare cogatur non potest sibi durissimum esse et eo durius persuasionibus Regis nostri et D. v. R. potissimum in statum infelicitati proximum devenerit.*

“ Replicatu[r] per nos nihil ei per Regem nostrum promissum esse quod servaturu[s non] sit, et quod declaratio ipsius Regis sibi unquam promissa non fuit, in acceptatis protectionis, licet spes data sit Sanctitati suæ quod data isti sere[nissimo] Regi per Cæsarem occasione detegendi se contra eum aliquid per ipsum Regem fieret.

“ Tandem respondit quod cum Rege Angliæ et D. v. R., tanquam eis amicis de quibus se confidere posse putabat, prout etiam ad præsens putat, *libere et sincere negociatum, nec cautelas aliquas curavit, et quod ipse sibi ipsi certus est quod nisi putasset per Regem Angliæ et D. v. R. id sibi persuaderi, quod ei expediret . . . emque id sibi persuaderi, ex quo si aliquid sibi mali eveniret, posset istinc effectualem favorem et subsidium expectare, nunquam ipse provinciam hanc ingressus fuisset, et quod si sibi ruina aliqua eveniat, quam jamjam expectat, propterea sibi eveniat quod consilium et suasionem Regis Angliæ et D. v. R. secuta est, unde contenta est patienter ferre quicquid ex hoc sibi succedat.* Multa etiam alia circa hoc dicta sunt quæ brevitatibus causa omitto; omnia enim ad præmissa et desperationem propterea, ut ostendit, incursam tendunt.

“ Dum legeremus S. D. N. literas D. v. R. in ea parte, in qua fit mentio de auctoritate sibi divinitus concessa, subjunxit S. D. N. et divinitus conservanda, quasi inferens quod ab hominibus derelingeretur. Conquestus est etiam quod et ad præsens loco maximi beneficii sibi annumeraretur quod Ser^s Rex noster non esset *præstiturus auxilium Cæsari*, inferens quod de hoc certus erat a tempore *factæ concordie inter Regem Angliæ et Regem Gallorum*; itaque non opus erat de hoc nunc agere, et quod bene potuit credere Ser. Rex noster et D. v. R. quod, si Sanctitati suæ semper dictum fuisset, eam *istinc aliud expectare non posse nisi abstinentionem a præstando auxilio Cæsari, quod concordia cum Rege Gallorum secum de necessitate trahebat, ipse Pontifex non intrasset hoc magnum mare quod intravit.* Quo ad mandatum quod de novo istinc petitur dixit quod sibi videbatur sufficientissimum esse *mandatum suo oratori** mensibus præteritis missum; ad tollendam tamen omnem difficultatem et satisf[aciendum] isti Ser. Regi et D. v. R. id mitteret prout per præsentem cursorem S^{tem} suam audio, subjunxit etiam his S^{tas} sua, utinam facta provisione circa *mandatum a[liqua non] surgant quæ hinc responsum aut provisionem requirant, quasi innue[re] vellet quod res in longius etiam protraherentur.* Copia literarum Regis nostri ad Cæsarem juxta mandatum D. v. R. S. D. N. legimus, nec ei aut a[liis] alterum earum exemplar dedimus aut daturi sumus. Quod concernunt

* f. 107.

1526.

Archi[episcopum] S. Andreae in Scotia dictum est S. D. N., qui respondit se libenter facturum quod D. [v. R.] circa hoc scribit. Nos etiam faciemus quod ea circa hoc nobis mandat.

“Alia dicenda non sunt nisi quod ex supradictis, et etiam ex eo quod videt S. [D. N.] *Regem Gallorum tepide* circa ea ad quæ *vigore fœderis tenetur* procedere, puto S^{em} suam *ita contentam et desperatam* ut facile, prout pluries scripsi, dubitandum sit [quod] *ejus Sanctitas nedum, si sibi tales quales conditiones offerantur, sed si spera oblatis ab eo Cæsari non rejici, cum ipso Cæsare concordaturus* sit p non obstante quod S. D. N. semper dicat se velle in fidei observatione mori et oste se alium esse quam aliquis eum designaverit necesse ita providere ut plusquam ad præsens *spe[rat] sperare* possit, gaudeoque multum quod Ser. Rex noster et D. v. R. R. D. B. in Galliam miserint; cum putem tamen ex electione personæ tamen ex his quæ *ab eo* pos fuit circa *Regis Gallorum excitationem* expectari possint S. D. N. spem et animum parum resumpturum.

“Ex Lombardia nihil habetur nisi quod per ultimas literas scribu[nt quod] recuperatio civitatis Cremonæ fere *pro desperata* habebatur. Itaque orta erat dis[cordi]a† inter duos ex principalioribus capitaneis S. D. N., cui si remedium cito non adhibeatur, facile dubitari poterat ex ea magnam scissuram in castris succedere quam cum magna spe Cæsarei expectabant. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 15 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated. Add. at f. 111 b.*

15 Aug. 2400. [GEORGE] MONOUX, Alderman, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Cromwell's letter and comfortable words to his servant have “greatly joyed mine heart.” Has comforted his wife with them, so that he trusts she will recover shortly from her disease. God forbid but Cromwell should take leisure to conclude the matter circumspectly. As he does not know when Cromwell will take his journey, nor with what servants, has sent his servant to the lord Mayor “to have your pleasure known;” who will give him as much money as he requires. His servant will put Cromwell in surety of his reward of 20 marks. Our Lady-day Assumption, 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my faithful beloved friend, Thomas Cromwell, gentilman, soyt doné.

16 Aug. 2401. [SIR CHR. DACRE] to the EARL OF ANGUS.

R. O.

Received his letter, dated the 18th inst., from Wm. Hethrington, desiring to have meetings on the Borders for redress of attemptats. Being now Vice-Warden of the East Marches, will meet him at Coldstreme, at our Lady's Kirke of the Stele or elsewhere, on Thursday, 23rd instant, to appoint a meeting between the Vice-Wardens of the Middle Marches, and take further order for the rule of the Border. Desires an answer by the bearer. Carlisle, 16 Aug., anno 18.

P. 1. Headed: Copie of a letter to therle of Angus.

17 Aug. 2402. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.†

Calig. B. III.

44.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 470.

After leaving Wolsey, arrived at York on the 2nd day of assize, and sat with the King's justices and my lord of Richmond's council. Found at York Sir Will. Lisle and his son Humphrey. Informed Rob. Bowes of Wo'sey's pleasure about receiving Swenou's ward, and indicting Sir William, against whom complaints were presented by Sir Will. Ellerker and

† In orig. “dis am” (mutilated).

‡ This letter is erroneously assigned to the year 1527 in the State Papers.

1526.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

one Roger Heron. The former says that Lisle forcibly entered his lordship with a company of a hundred persons, and carried off 40 head of "noots." On being pursued, and asked why he had done so, he said it was on account of a replevin awarded against him by Ellercar, as sheriff of Northumberland, adding, that "neither the King nor any other his officers, if he mought be a party to them, should meddle within his Lordship." Heron says that in a dispute between him and Lisle the latter said, "What! Meanest thou to strive with me? Wilt thou win anything at my hands? I have ruffled with the Warden and also with the Cardinal, and trust to pluck him by the nose." The vicar of Felton, and a kinsman and a servant of Lisle's, were examined as witnesses, but could not confirm this. The vicar is a canon of Brinkbourne* and a curate of Lisle's. Thinks there was collusion, as they had all seen copies of the complaint. Sir William and his son for these and other matters are committed to Pountefret Castle. "Justice had good place at York with goodly appearance of gentlemen;" 16 persons suffered. Has been with the justices to the assizes at Newcastle, where were also Sir Chr. Dacre, Sir Will. Eures, Sir Thos. Tempest, Serjeant Fairfax, Rob. Bowes, and others of my lord of Richmond's council. There was never so great an assize with so good appearance of gentlemen, that no one was afraid to complain or give evidence. 16 persons were executed; many of the great surnames and headsmen of Tynedale and Riddesdale; two of the Fenwicks; and others of the Shaftehouse, Pottes, Haulles and Hedeleees. Such a thing was never seen before in these parts.

Has sent to my lord of Cumberland the commission for keeping warden courts on the West Marches. Has delivered others to Sir Chr. Dacre and Sir Will. Eures for the East and Middle Marches. Eures has taken upon him to be lieutenant of the Middle Marches and keeper of Tynedale and Riddesdale, with the fees assigned by Wolsey. He says he will give the substance of those fees to the gentlemen of the country that the King may be better served; but he is very desirous to have my lord of Richmond's fee of 10*l*. Has appointed with the Council to be again at Newcastle before Martinmas. There is a good and honest gentleman, Cuthbert Radcliff, sheriff of Northumberland, son of Sir Edw. Radcliff. Has consulted with Eures about bringing Tynedale-men to good order, without the inhabitants being charged with pledges to my lord of Richmond's council. Tyndale-men should not be encouraged to come to Yorkshire with their pledges. Suggests that 12 of the principal surnames in Tynedale be always kept as pledges, and renewed three times a year. Sir Anthony Ughtred should apply to their maintenance the wages of six or seven soldiers of Berwick, who might thus be spared. The Borders never kept better rule. Will do his best now at his return to these parts to put my lord of Richmond's household in order. Sheriffhutton, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

17 Aug.

2403. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vitell. B. VIII.

110.

B. M.

"Scripsi ultima[s] literas ad D. v.] R. xv. hujus mensis. Hodie autem, cum ad mei notitiam devenerit alium cursorem [discessurum], visum mihi est non ab re literas illas duplicare, et de his quæ postea ad mei notitiam [devenerunt] eam certiore reddere. S. D. N. qui, ut superioribus diebus scripseram, cog[itabat] una cum Venetis Cæsarem in regno Neapolitano ad ejus vires dividendum et di[verten]dum molestare, secutus consilium ipsorum Venetorum quorum opinio fuit ut tam m[agnu]m chaos, sine auxilio Regis Gallorum non intraretur, supersedit donec, habitis hodie literis ab

* See vol. III. No. 1920.

1526.

illo quem superioribus diebus ad Regem Christianissimum miserat, ut isthuc ideo (?) postea se conferret, intelle[xit] ipsum Regem Christianissimum non intendere in hoc opus contribuere; quare statuit S^s D. N., nisi Rex Gallorum mutet sententiam, ab hoc negotio abstinere. Scr[ipsit] etiam ille Regem Chr^m nolle plus subsidii rebus Italiae præstare quam per capitula teneatur, etiam quod rerum successus majus subsidium exigere videtur quam tunc crederetur, unde Pontifex putet se non posse vitare quin cum Cæsare[is] et peditibus aliquam concordiam ineat per [quam] a Bononia citra ab arm[is hinc] inde abstineatur. Pontifex etiam idem suus sibi scripserit* quod tam du per Regem Gallorum promissi cum effectu veniunt, perseverare videtur in despera[tio]ne, semper repetendo quod si in ruinam veniet, prout credit, veniet ex e[o quo]d Regis nostri et D. v. R. secutus est consilium, quod una cum re[spectu] et affectione quibus M^{tem} suam et D. v. R. prosequuntur, tanti apud eum momenti [fuit], ut oblatas sibi condiciones a Cæsareis, quæ meliores erant quam quæ bell. qui venire posset, respuerit, ex qua quidem integritate et fidei tam sincera observatione S^{tas} sua asserit nunquam sibi persuadere potuit, quod Ser. Rex noster et Rex Chr. non moverentur ad ponendas omnes eorum vires ut eum ab hoc incendio liberarent.

“Licteras habet S. D. N. ex castris quibus sibi bona spes dabat de recuperatione civitatis Cremonæ. Tractatur concordia inter S. D. N. et ducem Ferrariæ, venitque propterea huc Gallus quidam qui, ex Gallia Ferrariam missus, pluribus diebus cum duce Ferrariæ super his tractavit, nunc autem tractat cum S. D. N. Successum D. v. R. significabo, qui utinam bonus sit. Ex eo ut puto succederet quod ille capitaneus fæderis crearetur, ex quo communiter creditur quod multum favoris auctoritatis et virium exercitui confæderatorum accederet.

“xiiij. triremes Venetorum pervenerunt ad portum civitatis Vetulæ, qui ad S. D. N. spectat, distatque hinc ad xl^{ta} miliaria. Junge[n]t autem se hæc una cum Pontificis triremibus et Regis Gallorum, si modo veniant illæ Regis Gall., prout speratur, ex eo quod ita scribitur ex Gallia Regem istum mandasse, ibuntque ut civitatem Januæ recuperent. Quid successurum sit diversæ sunt opiniones. Omnes autem in hoc conveniunt quod si recuper[ar]etur magno erit adjumento rebus Lombardiæ, et difficile extunc erit Cæsari in Italiam subsidium mittere. Discordia quæ orta erat inter capitaneos duos S. D. N. de quibus per ultimos scripsi sedata est, prout S. D. N. hodie dixit quod multum expediens fuit; eos enim fere omnes milites sequuntur, unde eorum scissura militum scissura[m] pariebat.

“Dum hæc scriberem pervenerunt ad nos literæ D. v. R. datæ xxviij. [mensis] præteriti, quæ postquam diciferatæ fuerint et bullæ quas D. v. R. pro suo C[ollegio] petit juxta copiam per eam missam ut originalia penes nos remanere p fuerint copiatæ, ibimus ad S. D. N., mandataque nobis S^d suæ exponemus, et pro expeditione bullarum juxta D. v. R. desiderium instabimus, nihil omittentes quod ad fidos diligentesque servos spectat tam circa earum exp[editionem] quam ad D. v. R. transmissionem. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 17 Aug. 15[26].

Mutilated. The cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

2404. IRELAND.

Lamb. MS.

602, f. 34.

St. P. II. 120.

1. Henry VIII. to the Earl of Kildare.

Has received a complaint from the earl of Ormond that Kildare retains the half of the subsidy and other revenues due to Ormond, awarded to him by the commissioners, amounting to 800*l*. Commands him to pay it within 20 days. Greenwich, 20 May.

* Sic in MS.

1526.

IRELAND—cont.

"This letter was not delivered till St. Lawrence's even, in the presence of my lord Chancellor."

Headed: "The copy of the King's letter sent to the earl of Kildare."

P. 1, contemporary copy.

* * * *The budget containing this and the two following papers is endorsed, "The copy of my lord Leonard's letter sent unto the King's grace." It also contains two documents of the year 1525 (Nos. 1279 and 1352 antè), all copied in the same hand, but not in chronological order.*

17 Aug.

Lamb. MS.

602, f. 30.

St. P. II. 125.

2. [Earl of Kildare] to [Henry VIII.]

Received his letters dated 20 May, commanding him to pay within 20 days to the earl of Ormond the "halfyndele" of the subsidy and other revenues, amounting to 800*l*. Did not receive the letters till St. Laurence eve, before which he had paid over to Ormond all that he had received; but it did not amount to the said sum, as will appear by the account of the under-treasurer. Hopes [Henry] will not listen to the surmises of his adversaries till the truth be tried. Is bound to him, not only by his oath of allegiance, but because, after being brought up in his service, Henry made him treasurer, and gave him lands worth 100 mks. a year. "My first wife was your poor kinswoman, and my wife now in like manner; and in all my troubles before this, by untrue surmises against me, ye were good and gracious unto me." "From my manor of Maynoth," 17 Aug.

P. 1, copy. Wrongly headed: "Copy of the King's letter sent by my lord Leonard Gray." *This heading crossed out.*

Lamb. 602,
f. 31 b.

St. P. II. 120.

3. Articles to be shown to the King by lord Leonard Grey, on the earl of Kildare's behalf, touching the earl of Ormond's misdemeanors since the departure of the commissioners.

1. Though Ormond has been ordered to take no coyne or livery of the King's subjects without their consent, he has continued to do so, in Kilkenny and Tipperary, not only for his horsemen and kerne, but for his masons, carpenters, tailors, in his own works, and for his hunts, viz., 24 men and 60 greyhounds, and other number of men and dogs for deer-hunting, and a third for martin-hunting, charging the King's subjects to the value of 2,000 mks. yearly. 2. He occupies the King's manors of Callan in Kilkenny, and Kilmore and others in Tipperary, contrary to the indenture, and also takes the King's escheats, fines, and forfeitures. 3. He sent gunners to defend the castle of Okerull, the King's enemy, against the Deputy. 4. He offered to the Brenys, the most powerful of any of the Irishry of this land, to give them their desires in a controversy he had with them, if they would take his part against the Deputy; which they refused. 5. Three of his servants were present at the murder of the bishop of Leighlin* by the abbot of Dusk's son, Ormond's near kinsman, and he succored the Abbot when the Deputy "persecuted" him for the murder. 6. His servants burnt and robbed a town of the Deputy's, called Lyvetiston in Kildare, killing 17 men and women, some of them with child, "and one of them that fled out of the fire to the church was slain on the high altar." Yet he retains them in his service, and refuses to pay the compensation assessed by the commissioners. 7. He keeps a ward of evil-disposed persons at Arclow by the sea, who rob all passers by, and ravish women. When the King's subjects were chased by Bretons before the peace, and took land at Arclow, they were so ill used that they were glad to yield to the Bretons. 8. The Irish and some of Ormond's servants took prisoner Thos. Fitzmaurice, the Deputy's kinsman, whose father was slain in the King's service when the duke of Norfolk was

* Maurice Doran, murdered about the end of 1525.

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in Ireland. 9. The churches in most part of Kilkenny and Tipperary are in such decay by provision that there is no divine service kept ; and he and his wife maintain provisors against the earl's (Ormond's ?) son being archbishop of Cashel,* notwithstanding the King's letters in his favor. They despise the spiritual sword. 10. Before his sudden departure he levied 4*d.* a head on all the King's subjects above 12 years in Kilkenny, towards his expenses, and appointed collectors, as if it had been granted by Parliament. 11. He sends to Robt. Cowly over sea to indite complaints against Kildare at his own pleasure, and has given him his signet to seal them. 12. In case Ormond mentions again Kildare's letter to the earl of Desmond, the truth is that he wrote to appoint a meeting with him to ask his aid against the rebels, not knowing of his misdemeanor to the King. The Council took it to proceed of no evil intents. 13. He took 40 mks. of the seneschal of Wexford for taking part with Kildare against the rebels.

Pp. 6.

R. O.

4. "Certain articles presented by the earl of Kildare, the King's deputy of Ireland, unto my lord Cardinal's grace, and to the King's council in England, touching the misdemeanor of the earl of Ormond sithence the departure of the King's commissioners out of this said land."

To the same effect, and nearly in the same words, as those printed in St. P. II. 120, down to the end of the third paragraph on page 123.

2405. IRELAND.

Lansd. MS.
159, f. 3.
B. M.

✓ "To make my preface and ceremony to you (most famous lantern of grace) condign, or yet of compendious conveyance to express my purpose, I have enterprised the treatise ensuing without deliberation, of good zeal to instruct your mastership, my poor mind for the reformation of Ireland." Does not pretend to as much experience as others, but fears that some who have experience would discourage the King in his proceedings, as they would be in danger of losing their influence and lands, to which they have slender title. Has tripartited the treatise;—the first part to show the occasions of the decay of the land, the increase of Irishmen, and the enfeeblishing of the King's subjects;—the second to point out the remedies, which are subdivided into two parts, first for a general reformation, and second for a particular reformation, preparatory to the other;—and the third, how to enlarge the King's revenues, so as to support the charges during the time of the reformation, and bring in a profit afterwards.

The great cause of the desolation of the land appears to have been the remissness of former kings arising out of the dissensions between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Whoever was in possession made it his whole study to keep out his adversary ; and much of the King's inheritance, both in the earldom of Ulster, which belongs to the King by his mother, and which once brought in the yearly rent of 30,000 marks, and of the inheritance of divers lords of England, have been usurped both by the King's subjects and by Irishmen. Now that the King inherits the titles both of York and Lancaster, he will be better able to look after Ireland. There has been a similar dispute for the rule of Ireland between the Geraldines and the Butlers. The earls of Kildare and Desmond come of one stock, and have always held with the house of York, as was seen in the days of the King's father, "when an organ-maker's son (Lambert Simnel), named one of king Edward's sons, came into Ireland, was by the Geraldines received and crowned king in the city of Dublin, and with him the earl of Kildare's father sent his brother Thomas with much of his people, who with the earl of Lincoln, Martin Swart and others, gave a field unto the King's father,

* Edmund Butler.

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IRELAND—*cont.*

where the earl of Kildare's brother was slain." Perkin Warbeck was also assisted by the earl of Desmond. Ormond and his kinsmen are called the Butlers. Their lands lie between those of Kildare, called the Geraldines of the East, and Desmond, called the Geraldines of the West, "which interposition hath done good in times past," and must be preserved. The Butlers have always been loyal to the House of Lancaster, for which the earl of Ormond was attainted in the time of Edward IV.

2. Another cause of the desolation of the land has been that the lords and gentlemen having marchlands have given up residing upon them, and gone to England or to the heart of the English Pale, leaving their lands undefended.

3. The third and principal cause has been that the great rulers have each had his Irish judge, who decrees according to Irish law. The rulers themselves speak Irish rather than English, to gain the favor of the common people. Scarcely a word of English is heard in the county of Kildare, which is one of the four shires of the English Pale. Irish habits are also worn for the most part, "and tonsures above the ears, with overlips and Irish garments," so that they cannot be distinguished from Irishmen, except that the latter have better manners, and are more obedient to order. Doubtless the earl of Kildare, being deputy, has power to reform all these enormities, especially in his own dominions, so it must be supposed he has reasons for tolerating them. Some think he does not wish the King's laws to press too heavily on his own kinsmen, so that they should lose their prescription of ancient customs, viz., to be lambs or wolves just as their captain is inclined, who can only be charmed "by one medicine, that is, to have the King's sword borne before himself, and when that is once seen, all the wolves be converted to lambs." This was shown in the days of Kildare's father, who kicked and winced when any other deputy was made, and made him glad to fly to England.

Lately, on the duke of Norfolk's arrival in Ireland as the King's lieutenant, O'Neil's near kinsman, a great friend of Kildare's, was the first that invaded the English Pale; so that the Duke, upon Whitsunday, three days after landing, was obliged to set forward his army to resist O'Neil, and he himself to advance next day, till he chased him to the wood, where O'Neil said he would chase the English home in the same ships they came by, and compel the King to send back Kildare, whether he would or not. He afterwards said that he awaited the arrival of his cousin, and that if he did not come by Christmas he would subvert all Ireland. Both during Norfolk's time and during the deputyship of Ormond, all the troubles were occasioned by Kildare's adherents; and as soon as the sword was given to Kildare, all the wolves became lambs, and O'Neil became so humble as to "bear the sword before my lord of Kildare, covering his shorn poll with a coif, which was a monstrous sight to behold." The King's sword in Ireland is like King Arthur's Siege Perilous, which only Sir Lancelot's son could sit in with safety. "This vulgar Irish tongue induceth the habit, the habit induceth the conditions and inordinate laws; and so the tongue, habit, laws and conditions maketh mere Irish."

The King's courts being only at Dublin in a corner of the land, and no commissioners sent to other parts, makes the people incline to the Brehon laws. The great possessioners in the heart of the Pale keep "little ordinary houses, as they were in a land of peace;" leaving the burden of defending the Marches to the poor March gentlemen, who are therefore fain to make favor with the Irish and intermarry with them. Those who have great possessions in the Church now dwell in England, letting their homes go to waste, and contributing nothing to the defence of the land. No dignity falls vacant now, but some English abbot or prior who has too much already makes labor

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for it first. Except Dublin, Drogheda, and a very few lords' houses, all the English Pale has of late become Irish. The earl of Ormond, on the other hand, having no charge or profit of the King's subjects, cares only for himself and his dependents.

4. The Council, being in a corner of the land, are satisfied if the part of four shires called the English Pale be at peace; in which case they report to the King that the land is in good quiet, caring no more for the rest of it than the Venetians do for the Scots. They have thus diminished the King's jurisdiction from a large forest to a narrow park.

Besides the four shires named the English Pale are seven others adjoining, "as by the platt may appear," viz., Carolagh, Waysford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick, Cork and Kerry, besides many large places like Connaghe, containing many more good towns than the English Pale, without whose assistance the English would have to withdraw; "for they have drawn themselves to the door of the passage at the sea coast, where with policy and manhood they might inhabit further within the main land." If the King would break that narrow English Pale, and make a large English forest, he might have advertisement of his subjects in the West as well as in the East; for at present when the King is informed that all Ireland is in peace, Desmond and the Brennys are making war upon Ormond and others. As the people look upon their governors as their sovereigns they should be taught their natural duty of allegiance by sending over a discreet mean gentleman of England, not above the degree of a knight, armed with the King's authority, and with such a company as might be supported out of the King's revenues, who would see the disposition both of Kildare and Ormond towards this particular reformation, by which the King would be guided in making his promotion. An English bachelor knight bore the rule 16 years when there were five earls together in Ireland (viz., Ulster, Ormond, Kildare, Desmond, and Louth). This mean man should call a Parliament, to abolish the jurisdiction of Brehons, and establish itinerant judges,—to enact that every man reputed himself the King's subject shave his over lip, let his hair grow to cover his ears, and wear bonnets and English coats. If it be objected that such articles are costly, let them diminish the superfluity of saffron on their shirts and of silk on their jacks; that the gentry send their sons to learn English to the cities and port towns, or to such gentlemen as "use English conduct;" that none speak Irish under great penalties to any who understand English; that instead of the cries Cramabo and Butlerabo the King's subjects cry only St. George.

My lord Cardinal's grace might get from Rome the Pope's jurisdiction in Ireland for seven years for a yearly payment of 1,000 or 2,000 ducats, or perhaps for 10,000 ducats ready money, as the Pope does not know the King's subjects from his rebels, so that they are encouraged to remain disloyal. He might then take from Irishmen all their benefices, and get for his own use all the money paid to offices at Rome for Irish causes. Discreet personages should be assigned to redress disorders in the marches. The towns of the English Pale being sore decayed by resort among Irishmen, penalties should be enacted against buying and selling in Irishmen's country, and private treaties with Irishmen to be forbidden on pain of death. No ships to lade or discharge goods, except at Dublin, Drogheda, Waterford, Rose, Youghale, Cork, Kinsale, Limerick and Galway. The Emperor, French king, and king of Portugal to be written to, that proclamations be made in their dominions accordingly. No hay is made except in the English Pale, and the horses and cattle are fed with corn, which causes scarcity, and many beasts die. Husbandmen, therefore, should not be allowed to use their meadow ground as pasture till after mowing time. It would be a good thing to subdue McMorro's and the Burnes' country to the King. It belongs by inheritance to the duke of Norfolk and other Englishmen. It is commodious and fertile, and lies between the earl of Kildare, the earl of Ormond, the county of

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Waysheforde, and the sea. No Irish can enter, save through the said Earls, who cannot deny they have power to subdue the country; but Kildare would probably allege that all the Irish would unite to resist it, and would be too strong for them.

Does not think they would be more likely to rise than when Fercolyn was taken from the Tooles, the Ferture from the Birnes, &c. Kildare favors McMorow too much to see him subdued. They are near kinsmen, and the Earl helped him against the King's subjects. It is said the Earl intends to marry his daughters to Cayhare McMaryart Ogge, second captain of McMorow's country who keeps the country of O'Drone, Norfolk's inheritance, as he married his other daughter to O'Coner. If Kildare and Ormond had as much right to the country as Norfolk, they would find means to subdue it without a general insurrection. Advises McMorow's fee of 100 marks from the King to be stopped, as he does no service for it. Meantime the castles of Fernes and O'Drone may be won; and Sir John Fitzgarrot of Desmond, the earl of Desmond's uncles, lords Barry, Roche and Cogan, the Knight of the Valley, Cormoke Oge, McCarty Reaghe, McCartie More, McMorrys, and O'Connor Kerry might be separated from the earl of Desmond, and bound to act against him. By their help, Dungarvan castle also might be taken,—a great place of resort for English and other fishers.

The King should appoint as lieutenant an active and politic nobleman, with experience of the land, like the duke of Norfolk, and give him a sufficient army, 4,000 men, light horse, gunners, morrispikes, bows and bills, all quick and hardy men. Prices must be fixed for the victuals of the army;—gentlemen, 2*d.* a meal; yeomen, 1½*d.*; 24 sheaves of oats for 2*d.*, which will suffice a horse for a day and night without hay. Hay is 20 lbs. for 1*d.* Captains should be appointed in every parish to go with the constables, and see that the fare is sufficient. Oats are 6*d.* a bushel, twice the size of London bushels. Meat is as follows: a quarter of cow beef, 14*d.*; of the second, 12*d.*; of the third, 10*d.*; 4 qrs. of mutton, 12*d.* Other things can be rated by the clerk of the market. O'Nele, O'Donell, and McWilliam should be persuaded, by promise of the King's favor, to help the lieutenant, and not to maintain Irishmen, and to surrender their lands to the King, taking them back at a light chief rent. If they will not come to terms, they can be set by the ears to destroy each other. The lieutenant can then begin with McMorow, accuse him of not helping the King, though he has a fee, and of keeping the castle of Fernes and O'Drone, which is the Duke's inheritance, and offer that if he will yield to the lieutenant, give up his kerne, &c., he and the gentlemen of his kin shall have land at a rent of 4*d.* per arable acre. If they will not agree, the lieutenant must take their castles, put wards in them, make villages and surround them with ditches, placing two or three hagbushes in each. Paths wide enough for 20 men must be cut through their hazel and sallow wood, which they reckon fastnesses. The oak wood need not be touched. They will then be without succor, and the Pale will be enlarged 200 miles by 20. In Leinster and other parts of Ireland there are remains of castles and towns which could be easily repaired. When McMorow's and the Byrnes' country is taken, a number of men who were born in Ireland should be sent out of England to inhabit it, and the same when other countries have been won. While taking the above countries, staples for victual should be fixed at Rosse, Arc[low] and Carloghe. Next, the same way should be taken with O'Connor. Staples and garrisons must be placed at Kesheboyne, Rathangan, Monaster Orys, and Darcy's Castle. The woods are already cut. He has married Kildare's daughter, and will expect his help. These countries are the key of Ireland; and Melaghlan, O'Molmoye, O'Doyne, O'Dymsye, O'More and O'Mehagher, will be dearly won. The army must thus proceed as far as the

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Shannon. Cressets must be prepared to be lighted on the top of all the "pylls," when Irishmen enter the country. As each country is won, the land should be let in freeholds, at 4*d.* an arable acre. When it is once brought to quiet and order, the King may by Act of Parliament enlarge his realm as he pleases.

Some may object, that if Ireland were quiet and prosperous, the lieutenant might practise with the King's enemies, but that while they are in division as now, it is impossible. But the King's distant realms are as obedient as those in which he lives. To have dominion without obedience or profit, is a void thing of derision.

Should not advise all Ireland to be under one lieutenant, unless he were English, but that there should be five captains with fixed provinces, with a standing fee. It would be unlikely that they should all unite in rebellion. It would be better to have the King's officers in every quarter of the land, trying who should best win the King's favor, than that the charge of the whole land should be with one man residing in a corner, who never resorts to the extreme parts, and is not regarded there. The lords of the Pale prefer a man dwelling amongst them who takes no care for the rest of the land.

Pp. 27.

18 Aug. 2406. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After my leaving you on Friday, a servant of yours used such diligence, that he was at Guildford as soon as I was, and delivered me a packet of letters for the King, and one for my lord Chamberlain. Though this is the day "of access" of my sickness, I hope to pass through it as well as yesterday. Guildford, 18 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 Aug. 2407. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since writing last the King has had great cheer with my lord of Arundel, lord Delaware, lord Lisle, and here with my lord of Winchester. When the King was at Warblington, Suffolk wrote that one of his servants had fallen sick of plague at Woodstock before he left, and, being removed into the town, died; and that another person had also died in the town, and that he wrote, as he heard the King intended to go thither. The King was displeased, and told Fitzwilliam to write, saying that he marvelled the Duke did not remove when he had the King's orders, and that he did not inform him of the servant's death immediately, that he might have altered his "giests," for now he knew not which way to go, and had lost the opportunity of seeing his daughter. On receiving this letter the Duke sent a servant to make his excuse to the King, who forgave him his "mysfaicte," and told the servant a right good tale to be shown to him. The King has now determined his giests according to the enclosed copy. The Princess will meet him at Langley. The King treats Patrique Saynteler familiarly and well. Hears that Wolsey is going soon to the More. If he will remain at Hampton Court next week, and dine at Chertsey on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, Fitzwilliam will meet him in the forest, and bring him where he can kill a stag with his bow, and another with his greyhounds. His cousin Hennage can write him word of Wolsey's pleasure. Winchester, 18 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

R. O.

2. "The King's giests from Winchester to Amptell."

Tuesday, 21 Aug., from Winchester to Thruxton, near Lisle's place, six miles. Saturday, 25th, thence to Ramsbury, 12 miles. Friday, 31 Aug., thence to Compton, 8 miles. Saturday, 1 Sept., thence to Langley. Tuesday, 11 Sept., thence to Byceter, 13 miles. Wednesday, 12 Sept., thence to

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FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Buckingham, 10 miles. Thursday, 13 Sept., thence to Amptell, and there and at Grafton during the King's pleasure.

P. 1.

19 Aug. 2408. JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was glad to receive his letters. Has done all he ordered. The Duke and Senate at first thought it hard that in the present dangers the King and Wolsey should send them no assistance, as they expected; but now, on further explanation, when they have ascertained the Pope's mind, they will do all that Wolsey wishes.

Will hear further particulars from Vannes.

Thanks him for speaking to the King about his pension, of which he is in the greatest need. Venice, 19 Aug. 1526.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: The xxiiith of August 1526.

19 Aug. 2409. The NUNCIO AT VENICE to [VANNES].*

R. O.

We were lately in doubt about the coming of the fresh German troops, but are now informed by a note from the Nuncio with the Archduke to the Pope, that they will not come without the Emperor's permission, which cannot be obtained, as all the roads into France are stopped. The said note came with great difficulty, as all the roads are blockaded, and every one passing is examined. A few days ago a junction was effected by the enemy (*certa illorum unio*) near the Val Camonica in the diocese of Brescia, and Camillo Ursino has accordingly gone thither with a strong force. They are willing enough, "sed non habent bona crura propter defectum pecuniarum."

Letters from the Nuncio in Hungary, dated Buda, 4th inst., state that the Turks are assaulting the citadel of Petra Varadin, which is not far from Belgrade. After repeated failures the great Turk himself assaulted it with artificial fire and divers engines, and succeeded in destroying the castle. Ninety only escaped, whom the Turks spoiled and let go. He has now sent for workmen to rebuild the place, and intends to attack a neighbouring fortress. The king of Hungary was encamped at Tonna, waiting for aid from Bohemia. He will then have a large army, and may defeat the Turk. Gauricus, the astronomer, said the other day to the Doge that he would forfeit his head if the Turk was not either defeated, killed, or taken. He has often divined, but I put no faith in him.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Headed: Literæ Nuncii S. D. N. Venetiis die xviiiij. Aug. ad me.

20 Aug. 2410. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. ix. 237.

B. M.

On the 14th my lord of Bath at Amboise had a long communication with the King and with my Lady. On the 16th the Venetian ambassador told him that the castellan of Mus, in the pay of the Venetians, took prisoner the Venetian ambassadors that were going into France, and demands 7,000 scudi for ransom. They have heard from Peter of Navarre that the Emperor is preparing a navy and 7,000 men to send the Viceroy into Naples, but it cannot be ready till September. If, therefore, he does not speed at Genoa, Peter will collect ships and lie in wait for the Viceroy. Francis is preparing at his own cost 12 great ships, to which the Venetians and the Pope contribute nothing. The duke of Milan is with the army of the League, and has received 4,000 scudi. As Clerk was ill, and has so con-

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tinued, Tayler went alone to the Council, and heard news of the affairs in Italy. Milan cannot long hold out for want of victuals. Has been desired to write for justice betwixt divers Frenchmen and John Eston. Wishes to know what he is to do. According to his letters to Lark, Tuke, and Francis, sends a bill of ships' rigging. Amboise, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

20 Aug. **2411.** FRANCIS I.

Rym. xiv. 189. Confirmation of the treaty of reciprocal obligation between France and
R. O. England. Amboise, 20 Aug. 1526.
Lat. Sealed.

R. O. 2. Copy of counterpart.

20 Aug. **2412.** For SELBY ABBEY.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of Rob. Selby as abbot, whose fealty is ordered to be taken by Brian Hygdon, clk. Hampton Court, 20 Aug.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

20 Aug. **2413.** ANGUS to SIR CHR. DACRE.

R. O. Has received by this bearer his writing dated Carlisle the 16th, which shows his good mind towards the weal of both realms. Cannot himself meet Sir Christopher at Coldstream on the 23rd, owing to business with the King his master, but will send lord Hume thither that day, and cause Mark Ker, of Dolphingtoun, to meet him at Rydenburne on Saturday the 25th. Edinburgh, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: Sir Christopher Dacre, vice-warden of the East March of England.

21 Aug. **2414.** QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. viii. 160. Notwithstanding the King her son has now been of age for some time, and is empowered by Parliament to exercise authority himself, he is kept in thralldom by Angus, who has made him write many letters to the Pope and to the King, especially against my lord of St. Andrew's, pretending that he has conspired against James's authority. The Archbishop is, therefore, unwilling to meddle in public matters without letters of request from the King and Wolsey. The bearer, Peter Howstoun, will explain how her son is kept in fear of Angus, whose requests he dare not deny for his life. James has written of it to his mother, my lord of St. Andrew's, and Lennox. Wishes Henry would write letters to these and other lords upon the subject, and also to the Pope in behalf of Margaret's supplications. Dunfermling, 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

21 Aug. **2415.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. viii. 159 b. To the same effect, and nearly in the same words.* Dunfermling,
B. M. 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

* See St. P. iv. 454 (note).

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Calig. D. ix.

237.

B. M.

2416. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Arrived at Amboise on Sunday the 12th. Was met on the road by three or four bishops, and others, who excused themselves for not having a greater company, as the King was gone on a pilgrimage to Tours, and with him the nobility, except such as were left to wait upon my Lady. Proposed to visit Madame next day, but was told by the bp. of Chartres that she was unwell, and the King would be home the next night. Was with the King on the 14th. Presented their letters, which he took with him apart to the window and read; and as there were many in presence, he had them into another chamber. He then expressed his regret at Dr. Tayler's proposed departure, saying, however, that he hoped that I would employ myself, as he had done, in advancing their common affairs. He then said that he was greatly bound to the King's highness, and "also all his posterity to be ever his perpetual slaves. And in this matter, I assure your Grace, he had very earnest and long language." Among other words he made use of this similitude, "like as when a man will [take] any great leap or skip, the more he doth go back-[wards] and recoil himself, the further is his leap; so the stroke of love and amity, which by these wars hath now recoiled and put backward by the dissolu[tion] of them, shall be doubtless the further extended." He rejoiced that the reciprocal obligation had passed England, for the Emperor's ambassador would have tempted him with new offers, but he was so bound to his "cousin, the king of England, that without him he might do nothing." He said he had granted for the war in Italy 20,000 ducats a month, besides the 40,000*l.*, with other advantages, and that he did not think much of the coming of Bourbon into Italy, or the taking of the castle of Milan.

He was so long in talking thus, "that, then being Our Lady Even, evensong time drew on, insomuch that my Lady sent him word thereof, and that she would gladly speak with us before evensong. Thus leaving me no space to play my part, his Majesty, without any more words, willed us to repair unto my Lady." This we did, delivering our letters. She asked about our conversation with the King. Conversed much upon the amity of the two Princes. "She asked me how I thought they should please the King's highness;" and I replied that I had come there to advance the League, and exhort them to do what was most beneficial to their own interests; that, remembering the union of the two kingdoms, and the manifold occasions of its interruption, she should, by her great wisdom and prudence, prevent its dissolution. I said that your Grace offered your services to assist in this; and, "whatsoever hath been written out of England from her orators or elsewhere, [I] was not come hither to renew old sores, or to p[ut] in question any title or any other thing displa[cent] unto her hearing." Certain ma[tters], of further conjunction between the realms, had been spoken of in England; but I was commissioned to propose nothing but what was agreeable to herself. She replied that she had been most willingly ruled by Wolsey's advice in these matters, and whatever I had to say to her I should speak it openly, and she would do the best to further it. "Thus, with general words, not touching none other specialties, I made no more business with her at th[at] time." She said we should have time hereafter to speak more at leisure.

"I cannot forget to advertise your Grace how, at th[is] my first audience, there was in my Lady's cham[ber], and fast by her side at my coming in, two goodly [and] well favoured children, and, as I understood aft[erwards], they were the King's children,—the King's daughter and the [King's] younger son. And after that I had delivered the K[ing's] highness' and your Grace's letters unto my Lady, a[nd I] standing somewhat aloof whiles that she read th[em], the King's son, unknown unto me at that time what he was, came and said, '*Soies les tresbien venu, Mons. l'ambassadeur. Me voulez vous*

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mesner veoi[r] mes freres? I having my mind totally occupied with such matters as I did intend to speak unto my Lady, had little mind or fantasie to harky[n] to the child's words, thinking that they had been some children brought in for the ladies' daliance and pastime, and gave him no answer as the[n]. He still pressed me, replying the same words again. I, willing to avoid him, answered a[nd] said '*Ouy, mon amy; ouy, ouy.*' He, hearing that, drew nearer me, and, taking me by the hand, said with a louder voice, '*Voyr, Monsr. l'Ambassadeur, m[e] voulez vous mesner veoir mes freres?*' With that my Lady and other lords there about began to laugh; whereby, and calling to my remembrance what the child had said unto me, I then perceived that they were the King's children; which known, with due reverence I kneeled down and kissed both their hands, making recommendatio[ns] in the King's highness's name. My Lady then said that he had studied for that lesson half an hour before. I said unto my Lady that it should be great pity that he should come there as his brethren be, and that it should be better that his brethren were brought there as he is."

On the 17th kept his chamber, having caught cold by riding in the rain, when Tayler went to the council. It appears by letters of the 10th from the Pope's captain, that Langes had been in Switzerland, but as he brought no money the diet there passed an unfavorable resolution. He says he hears nothing of the King's army by sea, whereby their enemies get great advantage. The Grisons are on good terms with the Emperor. All the blame of this is attributed to the French king, who does not keep his promises. The only remedy will be to send an army against Flanders or Burgundy. Cremona is not yet taken. Amboise, 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 14.

21 Aug. 2417. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

114.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Post ulti[mas] datas xvij. hujus mensis nil de novo accidit, nisi quod capitaneus ille cui data est cura recuperandæ Cremonæ conatus est eam ingredi c[um] suis militibus, et tandem id ei non successit, quampluribus ex illis militibus et [suis] et de Cæsareis, licet in minori numero, mortuis, quod potissime causatum a a paucitate numeri militum confœderatorum, unde conclusum est quod aug[mentetur] numerus ad 2500 plus, et de novo tentetur recuperatio, et ut scribu[nt] inde habent multum spei quod res bene succedat. *Re ea expedita . . . sive bene sive male succedat, ibit illa pars exercitus Januam versus, et eodem tempore triremium Pontificis Venetorum et Regis Gallorum præsentabit se civitati, sperantque medio præsertim quamplurium civium cum confœderatis sentientium ipsam civitatem in parte[m] confœderatorum trahere. Pontifex videns non posse ex Gallia subsidium aliquod, quod momenti sit, pro negotio regni Neapolitani expectare, tr[actat] concordiam cum Cæsareis et cum peditibus quæ hoc continet ut [civi]tatem Bononiæ citra nihil innovent; hinc inde tamen ea non est ut Pontifex dicit quin possit, si velit Rex Gallorum subsidia ministrare, dicti regni recuperandi provincia suscipi, prout Rege Gallorum volente susciperetur.*

"Quoad ea quæ scribit D. v. R. per ultimas literas circa congratulationem felici principii rerum Italiæ, Pontifex dixit, '*Utinam talis fuisset successus!*' facto signo non parvæ tristi[t]æ subjunxit, '*Utinam non sit longe diversus finis!*' Placere autem mirum in modum ei visum est quod D. v. R. scribit, viz. quod *Rex Gallus non curabit de filiis ut fidem servet confœderatis*, asserens quod si hoc erit ab opera Ser. Regis nostri et D. v. R. potissime proveniet. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 21 Aug. 1526.

The duke of Suessa, the Emperor's ambassador, died three days ago. He fell ill in a town of the Colonnas', and was brought here, and died in three days. He wished his body to be buried beside his wife at Suessa. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 2. The cipher undeciphered.

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21 Aug.

Vit. B. VIII.

113.

B. M.

2418. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

After his last of the 17th, was with his Holiness about the college. He has granted the bulls at Wolsey's desire. Nothing has been changed in the first. In the second the Pope thinks "pro Sedis Apostolica . . ." there should be added "de consensu fundatorum," and he thinks that in the former bull those words were ap[pende]d. He believes the bull will satisfy Wolsey. In the third, some alteration was made in the words, not in the meaning, to suit the style of the court. The Pope wishes the Holy See had other as zealous members as the King and Wolsey. He wished besides to see the list that was transmitted of students in the foresaid college, and said that he saw all arrangements made for the college as if he had beheld them with his own eyes; and he praised every thing as most admirable. He wished to understand the difference of the canons in the description of the first and second order;—whether they were to be perpetual or not. And he thought it was better they should not be so, because if the students did not have a perpetual stipend they would be compelled to study to gain a livelihood. He said the same of the dean and the subdean, and thought it would be better that they should be elected by the students, with a view to emulation. He wanted to know also the difference between public and private professors. Moreover, as to the lectures, his Holiness does not see, "quod in scientia sophistriae . . . de tempore legatur;" and although he feels sure that Wolsey will not omit Greek literature, there is no mention of it in the account, and he requests that there may be at least two Greek lectures in the college. Rome, 21 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

21 Aug.

R. O.

2419. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO, BISHOP OF VERONA, to WOLSEY.

Has procured from the Pope, for the college at Oxford, all that he by his letters and Ghinucci and Casale asked him to procure; but the Pope would have readily granted it without his recommendation, from his affection to Wolsey and desire for the advancement of learning. Rome, 21 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

21 Aug.

R. O.

St. P. I. 172.

2420. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Was so vexed with sickness that he could not reach Winchester before Monday. Sent his chaplain to lord Sandys with the packet of letters received from Wolsey at Guildford, advertising him of the coming of the ambassadors. On the said Monday the King rode a-hunting. The King delivered him his signet, with many good words. After his first mass, went to him within his traverse, stating that I had information from you for him since your compendious news of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ult., if he desired further information. He said he marvelled at the variableness of the Pope, and their desire that he should enter the league, contrary to their former opinion that he should first make certain capitulations for his indemnity. On my saying that it were desirable that his progress should be nearer to your Grace, he replied he did not see great cause why he should alter his progress, for he intended to see my lady Princess, and shortly after to approach within 30 miles of you. I mentioned that you wished that Sampson, Wolman, and I should be coadjutors of such deaneries as Pace holds. The King did gladly accept your honorable and fatherly intention in that purpose. He says that Sir Thomas More has the copy of Luther's letter. I remain here till I have recovered. Winchester, Tuesday, 21 Aug.

Hol. Add.

1526.

21 Aug.

Vit. B. VIII.

112.

B. M.

2421. JU. DATI to [WOLSEY].

Has heard from Peter Vannes that on a late occasion, when Vannes had spoken to Wolsey, expressing the writer's anxiety about public affairs, "ac simul ostendisset periclitaretur fore ut mea apud S.D.N. gratia et qualiscunque est auctoritas retur," that Wolsey had replied he had nothing to fear so long as he was under his own and the King's protection, and had sent him a present (*deinde mu[nus?] addidisse*). Wolsey had further stated that the King had never failed to assist the Pope, nor would he at this time. Can make no return for their kindness. Has heard that his friend Sanga has been sent to England. Rome, 21 Aug. 1526.

*Signed.**Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.*

Aug.

[Cal. E. I. II.]

I. 113.

B. M.

2422. [FRANCIS I.] to DE VAULX.

Has received his letters and the reciprocal [obli]gation, which he returns ratified to be presented to the Cardinal. He must obtain that of the king of England. The power is returned, altered, though there was no need for it.

Sends also the ratification for the dowry (*dou . . .*) of queen Mary. Will satisfy the King in that as in all other things. Has written what he is doing for the League. Has spent 20,000 cr. more than the obligation, which is for 40,000, with a third of the payment of the 14 . . men with the marquis of Saluzzo, and four galleys more than the 12 he promised. To prevent Milan being attacked by sea from Spain, is content to prepare [a fleet]. Hopes the other confederates will act similarly. The Pope and Venetians marvel at Saluzzo's slow passage, but he has lost no time. It would have been better if the Pope had agreed with the duke of Ferrara, and made him [captain] general of the League. The D[uke] has sent to the Pope to ask for that charge, and for the restitution of a castle [of the] Florentines, which he formerly had. He must ask the King and Wolsey to urge the ambassadors of the Pope and Venice. Tells him that the aid and favor of the King [was] of little importance in Italy, but now he is more esteemed than any other prince in the world. He must himself judge how to act.

Wishes for continual news. Amboise, xx . . Aug.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated.

22 Aug.

Harl. MS.

442, f. 68.

B. M.

2423. The COINAGE.

Proclamation fixing the prices of the following coins at their current values in foreign parts, in order to check the exportation of English coin. Crowns of the sun, or others of the same weight and fineness, 4s. 6d. ;—a new coin is about to be made in England, called the crown of the rose, of the same weight and value. The large single ducat, 4s. 8d. ; the double ducat, 9s. 4d. Gold brought to the Mint of the fineness of the sovereign, royal, noble and half noble, shall be paid for in crowns at the rate of 44s. the ounce. Hampton Court, 22 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 4.

22 Aug.

R. O.

2424. WOLSEY to SIR JOHN DAUNCE.

Order to pay to Carlisle Herald his diets for 40 days, as he is sent to Ireland with letters to the earl of Kildare. *Signed.*

At the foot: Carlisle's receipt for the above sum, 8l. 22 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

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2425. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The letter he wrote formerly about the conspiracy of the archbishop of St. Andrew's and his partisans proceeded not from his own mind, but through the solicitation of the earl of Angus, in whose keeping he then was. The Archbishop was acting at the instance of the Queen to obtain the King's freedom, and have him out of partial keeping. Asks Henry to maintain his mother and those who take her part.

Desires him to write to the Pope in favor of her and the Archbishop, notwithstanding any writings in his name to the contrary. "Subscrivit with oure hand, and closit with the signet of oure deerest moder, becaus oure selis and signettis are withaliding." Edinburgh, 24 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add.***2426. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks him to promote to some benefice in Ireland dene Mawryse O'Congaly, monk professed of the Cistercian abbey of Our Lady de Rupe, in the diocese of Cassillen (Cashel), Ireland. He has resided at the schools in this realm for several years, and is well commended. He now intends to go to England. Edinburgh, — day of —, 13 Jas. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

24 Aug.

2427. NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, MARQUIS OF EXETER, and LORD ROCHFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Encloses letters written to them by the countess dowager of Oxford, stating that the writs from Chancery to the Cambridgeshire justices for removing the force from the manor of Campes, and restoring her, could take no effect; and the justices have certified Wolsey what they have done. Advises that, besides the ordinary remedies, letters missive from the King should be sent to the earl of Oxford, or the justices proceeded against for not executing the writs; and then the said certificate, with information of what has been done, sent to them, that they may inform the King, and ask his further pleasure.

Wishes the requests of the Countess to be effectually accomplished. Sir Wm. Barington's house, St. Bartholomew's day. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

24 Aug.

2428. SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received Wolsey's letter on Sunday, 19* Aug. Dr. Knight, who was to have presented the ambassadors and Wolsey's letters to the King, fell sick at Alton, and only got to Winchester on Monday morning, so that Sandys presented the packet in place of him. Last Sunday the ambassadors came before the King, who entertained them well, and gave them answer as mentioned in the King's own letter written by the dean of the Chapel. Begs that Wolsey will secure payment to him, by the last day of August, of the sums due to him by certain merchant strangers, by virtue of the recognizances, which were forfeited, and afterwards renewed by Wolsey's command. Has been kept a year and a half waiting for the money, which is over 100*l*. Desires a *scire-facias* against Melchior Libblere, of the Steelyard, who is not released of his first recognizance. Thinks, considering their offence against the King in sueing him in another Prince's dominion, and also as they have kept Sandys so long waiting, that they should deliver the money

* The 19th was a Sunday in 1526.

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into his possession until the validity of the prize can be ascertained. Is in great need of money. The King is in prosperous estate, and the Queen also. The former will continue his "giestes" according to the last announcement. Thruxton, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord [Legat]e. Endd.

25 Aug. 2429. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In commendation of Sebastian Sauli and his partners, merchants of Genoa, who have sent two ships laden with alum,* to be sold in England by their agents Giromalc and Balthassar de Spinoli. Rome, 25 Aug. 1526, 3 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add.

25 Aug. 2430. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Sent lately a chaplain with instructions to Henry, and now sends his familiar clerk, master Peter Howstoun, for whom he desires credence. Dunfermline, 25 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

25 Aug. 2431. RANDULPH BRERETON, of Chester, to WM. BRERETON, groom of the King's Privy Chamber.

R. O.

On the 23 Aug. received his letter by Robert Irneshagh; and has accordingly written to master Doctor Hulman,† inclosing copies of the offices granted to Brounwynde and William Troutebek, which are both good and proven, and the fees that belong to the office of parker, viz., 1*d.* a day, eight acres of land, and windfallen wood. Has also stated that all other parkers have had the like. Sends the letter enclosed, unsealed, that he may read it, and amend it if necessary. Has also stated "the greatest value that the agistament of the park hath been answered of," enclosing copies of the accounts subscribed with his hand, that he may perceive the truth of it. No patent has been granted to parkers, containing the herbage. Advises him to get his warrant signed in all haste, as Sir Rauff Eggerton rode on Friday last to my lady Princess, "and so will come up with her, and intendeth to make great labour for all his offices and farms to him and his son jointly, if it cost him 1,000*l.*, as it is me told. Howbeit he speaketh fair, and every day more gently than other, I trust him the worse, and therefore prepare the best ye can for remedy as well with the King's grace as my lord Cardinal." Advises him to move the lady Princess, my lord of Exeter, and other of her council, to be good to him in the offices and farms the King has given him, and to cause master Kneveit, and others that have offices of Eggerton's given them, to do the same.

Would like to know his pleasure concerning warrants that come down from the King and my lady Princess's council to be served in Shotwike park. One has lately come from her for a buck for master Russell, her secretary. Wishes to know whether it shall be served, and what answer is to be made to others who bring any. It were well for master Russell to have his, because he is secretary. Perceives that the lady Princess has, by the King's placard, authority to kill or give deer at her pleasure in any forest or park within the room that is appointed to her; and so, if her warrants are not served, displeasure will ensue. Wishes to know if the present parker is to continue. No one will stay long in the place, unless there are other profits than 1*d.* a day. "Master Eggerton speaketh fair now, and saith he is glad that ye have it." The sooner he moves him for the occupation of the eight acres

* allumina allumeriæ nostræ Sanctæ Cruciatæ.

† Woolman?

1526.

RANDULPH BRERETON, of Chester, to WM. BRERETON—*cont.*

and the house, with the profits belonging to the office, the better the King and Council will consider that 1*d.* a day is too little to live upon. He had better show the copies of the patents made to Brounwynde and other parkers to his learned counsel before Master Eggerton's coming, and take their advice, and find out whether the eight acres and windfallen wood are his, by reason of the parkership; if he has the grants in as large a manner as Brounwynde and others before him. The sooner he "is at a point" for the occupation of the land the better, as it is sown with corn, and the third sheaf belongs to him or his deputy as parker.

Asks him to forward the letter to Hulman when he has read it. Is surprised that his last letter was so long coming. Asks him to remember his matter concerning Robert Johns, and be good master to him therein. Hugh Salisbury has distrained the tenants for their rent. Has done the same, trusting that Robt. Johns will keep the last promise he made at Greenwich. Wishes to know his pleasure in the same. Would not be put to rebuke in the matter, if it be in his power to remedy it, for 100 marks. He can send word about what is to be done if any warrants are served in Shotwyke Park, and about Robt. Johns, by the bearer. Has given him 8*s.* for his costs, and has hired him a horse, as he could find no other messenger. Chester, 25 Aug.

Paper roll. Add.

25 Aug.

2432. For the ABBEY OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

P. S. b.

Petition for a congé d'élire, on resignation of John Malyn, abbot.
25 Aug. 1526.

27 Aug.

2433. DR. RIC. WOLEMAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received from him, enclosed in Dr. Stephen's letters, certain letters for the King to sign, concerning the summoning of the bp. of Armagh and the earl of Ormond's matters. Has given them to the King, who thinks the Bishop should not be called now, as Kildare the deputy and others are coming over, and he fears that the absence of so many might cause disorder. He wishes Wolsey to write to him to send secretly the demeanors of both the lords. He has therefore not signed the letter.

Has obtained the King's signature to the letter for the earl of Ormond, concerning the prize wines of Ireland, and that to the mayor of Waterford about a gun called a "batry a brasse," and he has given them to Jas. Butler son of the Earl. Rammesbury, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.; To my lord Legate's good grace.

27 Aug.

2434. RIC. SAMPSON and RIC. WOLEMAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The day before the King departed from Winchester Mr. Secretary (Knight) came thither, and declared to him Wolsey's intent touching the three deaneries. The King commended Wolsey's discretion in the matter. Send this intelligence for fear Mr. Secretary, who remains at Winchester on account of his illness, may have forgotten to acquaint him. Thank him for remembering them. Ramysbury, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

27 Aug.

2435. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Informed Wolsey lately how things proceeded at the assize at Newcastle, and what he had done in the causes Wolsey committed to him in Northumberland. Understands Sir Ant. Ughtred is sending to Wolsey for the commissions for handing over the keeping of Berwick town and

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castle to him from the earl of Westmoreland. There are so few justices in Northumberland, especially of the quorum, that quarter sessions have not been kept for a long time there. Sir W. Evers and Magnus think the gentlemen in the enclosed schedule should be put in the commission with my lord of Richmond's council and those of the bishopric of Durham that were in it before;—Sir Chr. Dacre, Cuthbert Radcliff, now sheriff of the county, and Chr. Metford, learned man, to be of the quorum. Divers commissions of sewers, and for reformation of mills and fish garths, arrived here this week, for the three Ridings of Yorkshire, Westmor., Cumb., and Northumbd. Expects several of the Council here tomorrow or next day, with whom he will consult about putting them in force, though much is done already in cleansing common sewers and mending highways. The clerk of the Green Cloth whom Wolsey appointed to be here is come. Is going to draw up along with him a declaration of the costs of this household, with suggestions for putting it on a better footing. Will see books and inventories made of everything as in the King's household. Sheriff Hutton, 27 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Unto [my l]ord Legate's good [grac]e.

2436. SHERIFF HUTTON.

R. O.

View of the castle at Sheriff Hutton taken by Tho. Magnus, Sir Geo. Lawson and John Uvedaile.

The lead on the roof is so worn that three of the old webs will scarcely make one; at least 16 fowder will be required to repair it. It is thought the timber is sufficient if any faults are found. There is enough to repair them. The corbels, water tables, stone spouts, and other necessities of masonry, especially the crests and loops, must be newly set up and mended with lime and sand. Most of the chimneys and draughts require mending, for they are very noisome when occupied. There are three wards; the inner one contains the hall, kitchen, lodgings for the lord, chapel, se . . r, buttery, pantry, and offices. The walls and towers are strong and high, but must be mended with lime and sand. Great part of the mantlewall of the middle ward toward the park is broken down, 21 yds. long, 6 yds. high, and 7 qrs. in breadth. The north wall also requires mending for 14 yds. in length, and to be increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. in height. Another part is also defective 36 yds. long by 6 qrs. high. There is a well of fair water in the inner ward, and ponds for baking and brewing, near the walls outside. The bakehouse, very good, is within the inner ward. The brewhouse and horse mills, both good, are in the outer ward or base court, with stables, barns, garners, and offices. The base court is all open, the walls decayed, and the gates gone. The gate of the inner ward is worn, and needs three tons of iron to mend it. Of ordnance there is 6 brass falcons with their carts, 10 score iron shots, 6 barrels of powder, a barrel of bowstrings, 6 coffins of bows and arrows, 21 hagbushes, 2 bullet moulds. *Signed by Magnus and Uvedaile.*

Pp. 2.

27 Aug.

2437. ERASMUS to WILLIAM COPE, Physician.

Er. Ep. p. 946.

Gives an account of his complaints, and his sufferings from the stone. Could get no sound advice. They say that Linacre died of the same complaint. His enemies are urged on by Lee, who is now on an embassy in Spain.* Will be glad to receive a prescription from him. Basle, 27 Aug. 1526.

Lat.

* On this subject see Gattinara's letter to Erasmus, 10 Feb. 1527, *inter Epistolas Erasmi*, p. 970.

1526.

2438. ERASMUS to FRANCIS, Physician to Cardinal Wolsey.

Er. Ep. p. 1813. Sends him a minute account of his complaint. Is afraid it will turn to excoriation of the bladder, a most painful disease, of which Linacre died.
Lat.

2439. ERASMUS to FRANCIS, Physician to Cardinal Wolsey.

Er. Ep. p. 1815. Is often astonished why England is so frequently visited with the plague. Thinks that much is due to the construction of the houses, which are so full of windows as to admit the light and exclude the air. Complains of the chalk floors, and the rushes, which are so carelessly renewed that the bottom layer remains sometimes twenty years, harboring all sorts of nastiness of men and dogs and offal. Thinks also that the cause is to be found in the abundance of salt water, marsh grounds and the like, and the salt diet of the people. Thirty years ago, if I had entered a chamber which had not been inhabited for some months, I caught a fever. Wishes the streets were kept more clean from mud and other abominations. Would have written to the Cardinal, but had no time.
Lat.

2440. ERASMUS to FRANCIS, Physician to Cardinal Wolsey.

Er. Ep. p. 1815. Excuses himself for not writing more frequently, as he has been much occupied.*
Lat.

28 Aug.
R. O.

2441. RALPH EARL OF WESTMORELAND to the DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL.

When he first entered on the office of deputy captain of Berwick and vicewarden of the East and Middle Marches under the Duke, Wolsey promised that he should receive his fees from the Council, which promise he repeated when the Earl was last at London. Wrote lately to Magnus, who says he will pay him all fees due for Berwick, but cannot pay his vicewarden's fee. Wishes to know if they have power to pay him, or how they would advise him to act. Raby, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord [dean] of Zorke, and unto all other the fellows of my lord of Richmond's grace's council."

30 Aug.

2442. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 118. Has this day received a letter from Sir Chr. Dacre, dated Morpeth, the 28th, which he transmits, with some correspondence between him and B. M. Angus, &c. Perceives that Angus will be put in peril, or forced to give up the keeping of the young king of Scots, although he and Arran now take one part. A chaplain of the archbishop of St. Andrew's has passed from hence with a letter from James to the King, stating that he is kept in thralldom by Angus. The Queen hopes by the Archbishop's means to have the rule of her son, and the Archbishop expects to be Chancellor again. Writes this because Patrick Sinclair is now with the King or Wolsey, and two chaplains of the Archbishop, making suit. Sends also a brief declaration of the expenses of my lord of Richmond's council "for an whole year forty and nine days, ended at my repair and coming hither." Has had some consultations with the clerk of Green Cloth about reducing the expences. Sheriffhutton, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

* There are three other letters to the same person, without date, containing nothing of consequence.

1526.

30 Aug.

Vit. B. VIII.

115.

B. M.

2443. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

" Ill. ac R., &c. Post ultimas literas, qu[æ] datae fuerunt xxi. hujus mensis, S. D. N. habuit literas ex Hispania, quibus ei significa[tur] quod Cæsar ordinaverat ut Vicerex cum 8,000 peditibus per mare veniret in Italiam, et q[uod] ipse Vicerex accelerabat adventum suum quantum poterat. Habet etiam literas ex Gallia datas xviiiij. hujus mensis quibus ei significatur quod *Rex Gallorum, audita præparatione dicti Viceregis, vocaverat oratores Pontificis et Venetorum, e[is]que dixerat quod cum haberet copiam navi[um] in Provincia et Britannia, erat contentus præparare classem quæ dicto Viceregi se opposeret, dummodo Pontifex pro una tertia et Veneti pro alia tertia expensas subministrarent.* Ad q[uod] oratores S. D. N. et Venetorum responderant esse contentos, et idem hinc a S. D. N. et ex [Venetiis] a Venetis respondetur, asseritque S. D. N. *donec poterit nullis parcat expensis, [etiamsi] vires suæ non sint tales ut multo tempore has expensas sustinere possit.*

" Dixit etiam Rex Gallorum dictis oratoribus quod Cæsar, audito fœdere inter Regem Gallorum et Italos, in quo dabatur sibi potestas intra certum tempus intrandi, dixerat oratoribus ut curarent illu[c] mitti mandata, quia durante dilatione sibi data se super hoc resolvat, et cum ipse Rex Gal[lorum] peteret a dictis oratoribus super hoc eorum opinionem illi responderunt *id non esse faci[endum], ne tanta Cæsari auctoritas daretur; et sic conclusum fuit quod dicta mandata non mitterentur.* Quoad ea quæ Italiam concernunt, exercitus confœderatorum p tentavit recuperationem Cremonæ et semper passus est repulsam, adeo quod ex repulsa habita de qua hodie S. D. N. habuit certificationem creditur quod confœderati ab inceptis desi[sterent].

" Classis S. D. N. et Venetorum die xxviiiij. hujus mensis junxerant se Luburni cum classe Reg[is] Gallorum, ut quam primum irent ad civitatem Januæ, pro ea capienda; interim autem ceperant quamplures [n]aves Januensium, quæ frumentum et alia victualia portabant. Sperant hic ipsam civitatem brevi capere. D. v. R. significabitur de successu.

" D. v. R. ex rerum successu potest comprehendere *quæ spes haberi potest de rebus Italiæ. Ego pro certo teneo quod nisi per Regem Gallorum ultra montes, præsertim in Flandria, bellum moveatur, res Italiæ aut male succedent aut saltem longissima febre laborabunt, et hoc ex eo potissime opinor quod video exercitum Cæsaris nescio quo facto quasi sine pecuniis Cæsari inservire. Puto ex magna parte id succedere ex diffidentia salutis.* S. D. N. rogat D. v. R. et Ser. Regem nostrum ut ei non desint, *urgeantque Regem Gallorum ut tam in præparanda nova classe, de qua supra, promptitudine et celeritate utatur; sperare enim videtur victoria[m]; si cito dicto Viceregi occurratur, non possit Cæsar aliunde suis in Italia auxilium præbere, attento quod provisum est ut lanziknehti non possint in Italiam descendere. Alia non occurrunt, &c."*

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated.

30 Aug.

2444. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

With his last letters of the 21st, which he gave to the Nuncio, sent the bulls for the college, and said how pleasantly the Pope granted them, how readily the Datary procured their expedition, and how desirous the Pope is of knowing more about the college.

The concord between the Pope and the Colonnas is at last concluded. Rome, 30 Aug. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1526.

[Aug.]

R. O.

St. P. I. 173.

2445. WOLSEY to MORE.

Is glad that his proceedings with the ambassadors, in putting off the King's entry into the league, have satisfied the King. Is now in no small perplexity, as commissions have come from the Pope and Venice, and the French ambassador expects the same; and if Wolsey refuses to entertain them, these parties may join the Emperor. Wishes to know the King's pleasure. Thinks he can so order matters for assurance of the King's pension that no conclusion shall be taken this year. Believes that this would be the best course. Is surprised that the King refuses to lend the *Peter Pungarnet* to the French ambassador, considering his deserts, and the manifest advantage of so doing. Insists upon the greater customs which will arise from it. The ambassador offers to new-rig her, besides paying 500 marks. Sends the King by lord Exeter crowns of the Rose, fresh-minted, which he hopes will please, and are current at 4s. 6d. the crown. Is not of the King's opinion that his answer to Luther's letter should be set forth at once, without waiting for a copy of the latter. Luther is full of subtlety, and the King's answer without the copy will be obscure.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Wolsey.

2446. HENRY VIII. to LUTHER.*

Has at length received his letter, dated Sept. 1, 1525, expressing his sorrow for writing a foolish and hasty book against him at the instigation of his enemies, who represented that the King's book was not written by the King, and for his abuse of Wolsey. Asserts that he is the author of his book, and defends it. Wolsey is too prudent to be moved by Luther's abuse. He will be dearer to the King, the more he is hated by Luther and those like him. Luther calls him the plague of England; but the country owes many benefits to him, not the least being his opposition to heresy. England is well rid of apostate friars, who, deserting his kingdom and Christ's faith, are wallowing in lust with Luther. Inveighs against his marriage with a nun. Argues against Luther's doctrines concerning salvation by faith, and free will.

Would not have answered his letter, if Luther had not asserted that the King favored him. Luther says that he merely wants to be heard, and complains of being condemned before conviction; but the King asks whether he was not heard before the cardinal of St. Sixtus, when legate in Germany; whether he has not been heard publicly disputing in Saxony; and everywhere else by his books. Doubts not that he has been rightly condemned, as Luther himself condemns the Pope and the College of Cardinals. Reminds him that his opinions were condemned by the University of Paris, and others, and by the Emperor at the Diet of Worms; but that he refused to submit to their judgment, and appealed to the next General Council, assembled in the Holy Spirit; thus leaving a loophole for escape, if condemned by any future Council. Defends the Pope and the Papal Court from his aspersions. Refuses his offer to write a book in the King's praise. Advises him to give up his wife, bewail his errors, and the fate of those whom his doctrine has destroyed; and either publicly to preach the truth, condemning his former errors, or else to retire to a convent.

Lat., pp. 40.

* Printed at the end of the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum."

1526.

2447.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1526.

7. Rob. Hogons, the King's master cook. Annuity of 20 marks. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

13. Anth. Burleth, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Langley, 12 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 Aug.—P.S.

17. John Voyar (Wyar?), salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Hampton Court*, 17 Aug.—P.S.

21. John Johnson, page of the Queen's Chamber. Grant, during pleasure, of the office of the King's barge and boat, *vice* John Thurston. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 18.*

21. John Williams. Grant of the 10*l.* annual rent in Suthwark granted by patent 1 May 31 Edw. III. to Ric. Englis, yeoman of the Crown, in tail male, by the service

of keeping a coney-warren of the said King; with a provision that it should revert to the Crown after the death of the said Richard without heirs male of his body and of Wm. Aldekar who then held it. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 17.*

27. Martin Polarde, haberdasher, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Winchester, 8 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 27 Aug.—P.S.

30. Sir Edmund Walsingham. Custody of the manor of Strete, and all lands, &c. in the parishes of Lympne, Burghmerche, Newcherche, Demecherch, and Orgariswike (Kent), late of Rich. Colvile, deceased, during the minority of Geoffrey, s. and h. of Richard, with wardship of the heir, at the annual rent of 18*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 30 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 7.*

1 Sept.

R. O.

2448. JOHN [VOYSEY], BISHOP OF EXETER, to WOLSEY.

The Princess thanks him for his letters of commendation and for his care of her affairs. On receipt of the King's commission and Wolsey's instructions, have sent monitions to the shires for the execution thereof. It is intended that the Princess shall move from Thornbury to Tewkesbury, on Monday after Our Lady Day, for the reasons which Mr. Kingston, the bearer, can show. Excuses his hasty writing, but his business now is such that he has no time to digest his letters. Thornbury, 1 Sept.

Has delivered to Mr. Russell, secretary, the fees of Sir Raff. Egerton's patents, 12*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, to be repaid.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.*

1 Sept.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 456.

2449. SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE to WILLIAM LORD DACRE.

Wrote to Angus on receipt of his letters, appointing a meeting on the East March on St. Bartholomew's even. Met lord Home that day at Janehalghe, when six bills were given in by either party, and three of them filed on either side, the rest being put in suspense for lack of followers. On Saturday the 25th met David Kerr at Ridanburn for the east end of Tevidale and part of Glendale; where likewise six bills were given in, and three filed on either side. The writer's brother Philip appointed a meeting at Ridingburne for redress on Wednesday the 5th inst.; the lord Home at Coldstream on the 6th; and like meetings by our deputies at these places on Thursday 27 Sept. and Monday 1 Oct. We vicewardens are also to meet in person on the 14 Oct. to complete redress, as Sir Chr. wrote to Magnus from Morpeth.

Angus has not agreed with the Queen or Lennox. They are gathering adherents on either side. The Queen, Lennox, and St. Andrew's intend to take the King from Angus, whose party is diminishing. Lennox came early one morning to the Borowmore without Edinburgh with 200 men, and sent a party of eight with geldings to help the King to escape by collusion with Master Kylmawres the treasurer, who led James through the coining house to Holyrood; but the Earl hearing of it, brought him to the

1526.

SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE to WILLIAM LORD DACRE—*cont.*

bishop of St. Andrew's lodging in Edinburgh, where he is watched nightly by the Earl's brother Geo. Douglas, or by the prior of Coldingham. Has appointed sessions of peace and gaol delivery for my lord Legate's regality at Hexham, on Thursday the 20th, when Sir Jo. Radcliff, Sir John Lowther, and the other commissioners will meet. Carlisle, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

2 Sept.

2450. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL.

R. O.

Sheriffhutton, 2 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII. Instructions given to Dr. Taite, almoner to Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, by the said Duke's council, to be shown to Wolsey on his repairing to London.

1. To show him a copy of the letter written by the King to the said Council for granting Thos. Spert a patent under the Duke's great seal of the office of ballasting of ships in the Thames; also the indenture made between the duke of Norfolk and the said Thomas for that office, for which Spert gave 10*l.* a year; and to request that he may pay no less to my lord of Richmond. To show him the indenture, sealed by my lord of Richmond, to the like effect, and the newly devised patent,—either of which the King may accept; and if the former be accepted, to confer with Spert about the 10*l.* already due. If Spert do not think it worth while, other of the King's servants would take it at that rate. 2. That Sir Wm. Lisle and his eldest son Humphrey are prisoners in Pomfret Castle, to which they were committed on the deposition of certain witnesses at York, examined by Sir Wm. Ellercar; of which he is to show Wolsey a copy. The son misused himself in setting John Dobson in the stocks at Feltham, when he brought a citation from my lord Legate's commissary to be served on Wm. Fletcher at Feltham. Sir William is indicted at the last assize holden at Newcastle for riot and forcible entry, since he and his son were bound by recognizance for their good behavior. 3. Master Franklin, chancellor of Durham, has delivered to them the sums of money and plate with which he was charged. 4. The Council have received certain commissioners of sewers and for reformation of annoyances in rivers, returnable at Easter next. Considering the costs that the country has been at in making walls and ditches under the late commission, and owing to the outrageous rains and stormy weather that have lasted nearly six weeks past, things are worse than before in many places, while little or nothing effectual can be done, by reason of the approach of winter, till Easter next. Advise that new commissions may be sent to persons named in a schedule, with a longer day of return, and that fewer persons be required to be present at every sitting, as the ridings are large and thinly inhabited. 5. To show Wolsey the letter sent to them by the Earl of Westmoreland for payment of his fees at Berwick, and in the office of Vice-warden. The former is paid, or will be soon. Have perused an article in the instructions sent by Magnus, that the King will see my Lord discharged of the said fee for this year, ending at Michaelmas. 6. Request, in consideration of the great charges sustained by the Duke, that he be discharged of the 500*l.* borrowed of the abbot of St. Mary's. Not 400*l.* has yet been received from the Duke's lands this year, and the rest cannot be levied till Christmas or Candlemas. *Signed:* Brian Higdon—T. Magnus—W. Bulmer—Godfrey Foljambe—Thomas Fairfax—William Babthorp—Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 5.

2 Sept.

2451. CHARLES V.

Vesp. C. III.

268.

The Emperor's reply to Dr. Lee's credence on the part of the king of England.

B. M.

Acknowledges the King's cordial representations. Has no doubt of his anxiety for the peace of Christendom, to which the Emperor is no less

1526.

disposed. Thanks him for his offers touching Italy and the French king, and his anxiety to promote accommodation. That Henry may understand that he is not well-informed upon these affairs, and that the way proposed will not lead to peace, will send his ambassadors the whole correspondence with France, and other papers connected with Italy. Defends his conduct with reference to the League. Is willing to make any reasonable arrangement with France at the King's exhortation, and likewise for the payment of the King's debts. As to the Imperial Crown, the Emperor is not ambitious, and would not trouble Christendom for that purpose, but he will not accept it in any other way than his predecessors have done. If it were not for the hope of doing some good to Christendom against the Turks, Infidels, and Lutherans, his Majesty would not undertake a voyage to Italy merely for his coronation. As the Emperor is doing all he can to promote the peace there is no cause for the King's protestation that he despairs of doing any good, and that the Emperor has but little regard for their ancient friendship. Is satisfied with the King's protest that he has not joined the League. The King will see by the Emperor's answer to the Pope that the Emperor is willing to lay down his arms if his Holiness and the League will do the same. Done at the Imperial Council at Granada, 2 Sept. 1526.

Fr., pp. 6.

3 Sept. 2452. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

Titus, B. I. 314.

B. M.
St. P. I. 161.

After his first mass, the King commanded him to read "this answer" to the king of Scots, and the excellent advice written by Wolsey to the same. Encloses another letter touching a present of hawks, to which the King wishes a loving answer to be made. He notes that the lord of Norfolk is called Admiral, "by the report, as the King supposeth, of his servant there." The King made no answer to Wolsey's former letters touching the Pope's ambassador; the King has no wish to see him. It is said that Mr. Secretary (Knight) "will be here on Wednesday next." My lady Princess came on Saturday; "surely, Sir, of her age as goodly a child as ever I have seen, and of as good gesture and countenance." Her Grace was well accompanied with a goodly number of persons of gravity. Langley, 3 Sept.

Hol. Add. Endd.: From Master Sampson, the tenth.

4 Sept. 2453. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has complied with John de Cavalcanti's requests, according to Wolsey's recommendation some months ago. Rome, 4 Sept. 1526.

Vellum. Lat. Add. Endd.

4 Sept. 2454. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 555.

General professions of service. Perceives how much his Holiness attributes to the King and to Wolsey's most faithful counsels the forming of the French alliance, and has in consequence shown greater alacrity in arming. Will never fail the Holy See, but is prevented by circumstances at present from showing himself so zealous as he would be. From the More, 4 Sept. 1526.

Lat.

[4] Sept. 2455. [WOLSEY] to CLERK.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 545.

The King is advertised by the ambassador of the lady Margaret that the Spanish ambassador sent from the Emperor to England is detained at Dieppe, of which she makes great complaints. Though he does not believe

1526.

[WOLSEY] to CLERK—*cont.*

the French king has anything to do with it, has spoken with the French ambassador here resident to procure his liberation. The More, — Sept.

P.S.—Sends a packet of letters for the ambassadors in Spain, pressing the Emperor to a general peace.

4 Sept.

2456. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

255.

B. M.

The slow dispatch of young Mr. Guildford disappointed me of two letters I had proposed to send by him, advertising you in one of the taking of Milan, in the other of the delivery of the castle to Bourbon. There is no other conveyance at present, as the passage is stopped between Spain and Gascony. Is anxious to hear from England, for since the coming of Hichingham (Etchingham) on the 18 Aug. important rumors have sprung up. It was said the King had entered the league, and had paid monthly 25,000 ducats to continue the war. This court was much troubled at it, but now is rejoiced to find it untrue. The Emperor heard Lee's contradiction gladly; and on his saying that rumors must not be too easily credited, said, "I well see it now, and marvel not a little that the Frenchmen would publish the league, my uncle's name comprised therein." Urged him to have confidence in England and in your Grace, who was always ready to serve him. He answered, "Now is good time for my lord Cardinal to show it; I have confidence in him as in my father." Did this without any commission, "for here are many barkers against your Grace, which would persuade to the Emperor that all things whereof they have had rumor hath been the working of your Grace."

What De Praet has done or does secretly I cannot tell. He speaks well of your Grace, and has told the Emperor that your goodwill is important. He speaks to me in your and the King's commendations. He is now privy councillor. Will see in his letter to the King what business I and others have had with the French ambassador. The Emperor's answer to the King's demands I put in a paper by itself. Was much encumbered at the utterance of my commission, for it was everywhere reported "that the French king was dead; insomuch that the common voice ran, Ah, now the French king is in our hands again!" Reports news of the Pope, the Venetian army, and proceedings of Bourbon, Sessa, and Moncada in Italy. In Rome is great "huddre muddre." Many take part with the Emperor. The French are now making preparations.

News came on the 28 Aug. that the Hungarians had defeated the Turks. The villains of Germany have been overthrown, and 6,000 slain; "the residue fled to Venice, and there received into wages lest they should do more hurt; for they would have had passage to Rome." An army is ready to go with the Viceroy to Naples.

The Emperor is sending various papers by his ambassadors. The great book sent to the King, and the Emperor's absence, have caused Hichingham's delay. Granada, 4 Sept.

Thanks him for having induced the King to increase his pension 1 noble a day. Granada, 4 Sept.

Hol., pp. 5.

4 Sept.

2457. [WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.]

R. O.

I thank you for the pains and labors taken by you in providing choir masters for my college at Oxford; and although I defer the entry of the Dean and Canons till the feast of St. Frideswide, when all things will be ready, and you have appointed certain priests and singing men to be there next Lady Day, I am content with the arrangement. I think it right that the Dean of my college should allow them their commons and wages. As

1526.

for the teacher of the choir who was to have been brought by you from the college at Leicester, I thank you for your trouble, and leave it to your discretion. At the More, 4 Sept.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

4 Sept.

2458. For ST. MARY and ST. EDBURGA'S, PARSHORE.

Congé d'élire to the Prior and Convent on resignation of Will. Compton, abbot. The More, 4 Sept.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11.

P. S. b.

2. Petition of Walter Leigh, prior, for the same. 26 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII.

4 Sept.

2459. For NEWSTED ABBEY.

Assent to the election of John Blake as abbot. Le Moore, 4 Sept.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.

4 Sept.

2460. For WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

Mandate to tenants of the same, on election of Robert Fuller as abbot, *vice* John Malyn, resigned. Le More, 4 Sept.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

5 Sept.

2461. CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 544.

On the 24th ult., Francis and my Lady went to a castle four leagues hence, to hunt the red deer; but for various causes, and because Vendôme was hurt by a hart in the thigh, their return is deferred. By news from the camp it is stated that Cremona was not yet taken; also that 13,000 Swiss had arrived. The Pope's nuncio tells us that a commission has been sent into England to treat for the entry of the King into a new league. We gave him little encouragement. An apology has been sent out here in behalf of the French king for not observing the treaty of Madrid. Amboise, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

5 Sept.

2462. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. viii. 121.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Post ultimas meas quæ datae fueru[nt] . . . præteriti mensis nil de novo ad mei notitiam devenit, nisi quod S. D. N. asserit se habe[re] ex Germania nova, et communiter in Urbe tam a fiventibus partes Cæsaris quam confœdera[torum] pro vero reputatur, quod frater Cæsaris collegit in Germania bonam quantitatem lanzichnec[torum] et brevi eam in Italiam transmissurus est, et secundum aliquos ipsemet cum eis est vent[urus], quod valde videtur cruciare Pontificem, qui asserit quod etiamsi ille per[sona]liter non veniat, si tamen illi lanziknechti veniant, prout ipse pro certi[ss]imo tenere videtur, cogetur exercitus suus et Venetorum se intra civitates retrahere, si[que] poterunt Cæsarei debacchari et vagari quo volent; et si interim ex Hispania venia[t] Vicerex cum illis octo milibus peditibus, de quibus per ultimas scripsimus, quod etiam S^{tas} sua pro certissimo tenet, credere videtur Pontifex quod terras S^{tas} suæ aggredientur nec poterit tute hic manere.

"Quid successurum sit cre[do] D. v. R. facile comprehendere posse, propterea quod non dubito ei ex cunctis mundi part[ibus] omnia quæ alicujus momenti sint diligenter significari. Ego autem puto, prout etiam p[er] ultimas scripsi, nisi Rex Gallorum ultra montes bellum contra Cæsarem moveat, prout p[er] capitula continetur, vel saltem in regno Neapolitano cum fundamento ei bellum moveatur, res confœderatorum in Italia male succedant. Dico autem cum fundamento, propterea quod D. v. [R.] ex sua

1526.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

prudencia melius me novit, non potest in regno illo aliquis progre[ssus] fieri nisi medio baronum qui ibi sunt. Illi autem, licet pro magna parte, ut notum est, *Hispanos oderint, non tamen arma contra Cæsarem sumpturi sunt, nisi viderint quod . . perint verisimiliter bonum* exitum sortiturum, sed talis exitus expectari posse non videtur, nisi aliquis eis rex præponatur. De rege autem eis præficiendo†* nulla fit mentio, prout scit D. v. R.; quo fit ut facile expectari possit barones, ad quorum notitiam devenisse credo capitulum illud, quo cavetur quod si Cæsar voluerit filios Gallorum Regis relaxare debuit ei regnum illud, vel par[s] quæ per confæderatos recuperata forte tunc erit restitui, dum de hoc dubitant, et ex non præpositione alicujus regis in eorum dubitationem confirmari videntur, nolle statum et vitam eorum manifesto periculo exponere ut solum ex eo liberatio filiorum Regis Gallorum succedat, nolleque pro illorum salute victima fieri. Dixi quod senti[o] ut menti meæ satisfaciam, confidens D. v. R. ex sua benignitate meas ineptias mei ingenii debilitati adscripturam.

“Scripsi etiam per ultimas qualiter pars exercitus confæderatorum, quæ ad recuperandum civitatem Cremonæ inerat, repulsam passa fuerat. Postea dux Urbini personaliter illuc se contulit, polliceturque omnino se ipsam civitatem recuperaturum, quod communiter ab his qui res bellicas callent non creditur, cum potissimum ipsius fundamentum in hoc videatur consistere, quod velint fossas, aggeres, et alia hujusmodi in illa civitate per Cæsareos facta, rusticis instrumentis tollere et demoliri, nec credatur Cæsareos qui multi sunt et periti id permissuros. De civitate Januæ nil novi habitum est post ultimas scriptas. S. D. N. putat totam classem jam ibi esse et in dies a expectat. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 5 Sept. 152[6].
Signed.

Mutilated. The cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

5 Sept. **2463. BATTLE OF MOHATZ.**

R. O.

Copy of the letter of the Nuncio in Hungary, Possonia, 5 Sept.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the King fought the Turk, and was beaten with great loss. It was said that he fought most bravely, but it was not known what had become of him for three days. At last his chief chamberlain came, who said that the King was drowned in crossing an arm of the Danube in company with him and Stephen Azil, a nobleman, a friend of the Nuncio, who was at Rome at the time of the jubilee, and who, trying to aid the King, was also drowned. Many people say they saw the King cross the river, but more credence is given to the Chamberlain, especially as there is no news of the King or of the bishop of Gran, the chancellor, and many others. The infantry are killed to a man. A few heavy and light cavalry remain. Almost all the nobility are killed. Cannot give an accurate account of the battle, for no one can tell him. As far as he can discover it was thus:—The Hungarians commenced to march against the enemy at daybreak, and were attacked by them till the 22nd hour, 4 o'clock p.m., when, pursuing 10,000 horse who purposely fled, they were drawn into a wood and there attacked by artillery. The Turk has since taken and burnt Managh and Fünfkirchen, killing all the women and children. It is likely that they will come to Buda.

Received news of the disaster on the 30th, and in the middle of the night set out with the Queen from Buda for Possonia. Today asked her leave to go to his correspondent, but she wished him to stay a few days. It is said the Vayvode is at Buda with a good army, and intends to resist. Does not know what he can do. Some say he has intelligence with the Turk; but this is unlikely, as his brother was killed in the battle. It is true that he

* *benum* in the cipher.

† *proficiendo* in the cipher.

1526.

was not there in time to join. The remainder of the army is without a leader. Bohemia expects help from Ferdinand, whose wife has been sworn princess of Bohemia, but the dissension in his country will probably prevent him.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

2464. SULCIMANS SACH to ANDREA GRITTI, Doge of Venice.

R. O.

Ibraym Bassa, with the Greeks, Sanzachi, and servants of the gate, took Varadin, Vlach, and 15 other fortresses. On this marched into Hungary with Mustapha Bassa, Ayas Bassa, the Beglerbeg of Natolia and Bechran Bassa. Made a bridge across the Drave, and broke it when they had crossed. The King marched from Buda to a plain called Mucha, with 150,000 foot and horse, and 300 guns, and stayed there five or six days. On Wednesday, Sept. 1,* at the 22nd hour, advanced against him, and in two hours defeated him, and slaughtered all his army, "sit semper laudatus Deus et mea maxima majestas." Is going towards Buda, and sends the bearer, Nali Spachi Oglan, to communicate the good news to Venice, as he is on terms of friendship with that city.

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

ii. Names of those killed at the battle in Hungary, 29 Aug.:—King Louis, the archbishop of Gran, the bishops of Varadin, Fünfkirchen, Javarin, (Segzard) "Zemeidiensis," and Zagrab, and the provost of Alba.

Hungarians:—George Count "Zeynsiensis," D. Draffe, D. Harckon, D. Xaxianus, D. Michael Pedmanitsk, D. Bamsii, D. Duci Herentzs, D. Petrus Kalatzk, D. Franc. Orsack, D. Thomas Zerii, Nic. Tarcii, Stephen ain Sftasan (?). *Poles*:—D. Tropko, Magister Curiae, Lassotzki, Pyletzki, Magescki. *Bohemians, Moravians, Schleswigers*:—D. Stephen Schlick, D. Lusenatzk, the under-chamberlain of Bohemia and his son, Cuthenaioer, Mutzina, Stibitz, Unroert, Huberch, Barchanetz, D. Puchemotz, John Prustinaysck, Outzick, and others not yet known.

Endd.

6 Sept.

2465. ROB. ACCIAIOLO.

R. O.

Letter from the Nuncio with the most Christian king, 6 Sept.

The agents are anxious to send the payment for the third month, as that for the second had been already sent, and so 20,000 gold pieces were added for the expedition against Naples. A new fleet of large ships is being prepared in Brittany to help us in the Mediterranean Sea. Francis has sent 9,000 gold pieces for the same purpose. He thinks of invading Sicily or Naples. There is no news from Spain, but that the Viceroy was asking for his fleet. Nothing has been heard of the Legate since he left the Court on the 16 July. Fears he is detained. The marquis of Saluzzo was at Carmaniola. Almost all the French horse had crossed the Alps. The Marquis had sent Don Federico de Bozulo to Valentia, a town on the Po, six miles from Alexandria, on the road to Pavia, where he had 4,000 foot.

The French fleet appeared at Genoa on the 17th, and was obliged to return. It had intended to go to the eastern shore to meet that of the Pope and Venice.

ii. Letter of the Pope's lieutenant-general to the Nuncio in France, from the camp, 17 Aug.

Since writing on the 10th, has continued the enterprise against Cremona, but slowly, so as not to lessen the army. Now that Gaspar Vald and other captains have arrived, one of the *proveditors* of the Signory has gone on to

* "Die pro Septembr." The 1st of September, however, was a Saturday, and the day really intended was Wednesday, 29 August.

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ROB. ACCIAIOLO—*cont.*

Cremona with infantry and guns. Hopes to take it shortly. Two days ago about 50 *brachia* of the wall fell of its own accord, between the gate of St. Luke and the Castle; and Malatesta Baglione made an assault there, to the great loss of the enemy, who were shot at also by those in the castle. There being many ditches our men could not enter, and D. Julio Manfroni, Capt. Maconi and about 100 others, were slain. Now the *proveditor* is there, hopes they will succeed. They show no signs of sending help from Milan, which would be difficult; and, besides, as the papal army is at the walls, they dare not diminish their army. Has seen the letters of the Nuncio and Sanga. Must use great haste, for it is the second month of the Swiss, and they can get nothing from his Majesty for the second payment. It is impossible for the Pope to provide more. The marquis of Saluzzo came to Ravello on the 8th. The cavalry are not yet in Italy. Sent, in the name of the Pope and Signory, an order to raise 4,000 foot. Does not know when they will be ready. Cannot maintain everything without speedy help. Yesterday came Capino, who left at Bergamo all the Swiss, except 900 of Lucerne. They will be not less than 13,000. He will see that he wants money to pay them.

Lat., copy, pp. 3.

6 Sept.

2466. UBERTO DE GAMBARA to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii.123.

B. M.

Sends copies of letters about the invasion of Hungary and the preparations for its defence. Begs Wolsey to send at once letters of exchange to Wallop, with orders to hasten as much as possible. A king with all the riches that Henry has should not allow the Pope, or the king of Portugal, or the Imperial diet to anticipate him. London, 6 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

Ibid. f. 124.

ii. Copy of letters from Antwerp, 26 Aug. "Bartholomæi [Berzeri] Alemani et sociorum."

Hears by letters from Buda of the 7th, and Venice of the 12th, that the Turk had stormed Peter Waradin and three or four other strong places, killing the women and children, and then marched towards Buda. The King had pitched his camp, but for want of money had only 7,000 or 8,000 men. He was about nine miles from the Turks, and it is thought will retreat towards Buda, which will fall into the invaders' hands within a short time, unless further help is sent. The Turk will then be able to spread his power over all Christendom. There is no time for delay. Everyone ought to help. Small and speedy assistance will be better than to delay by making great plans. If the Hungarians had money, they would not want men, and the Turks would not have come so far without resistance. The diet of Spires, although the princes have disagreed, have determined to send 12,000 foot paid for three months. Hears that an ambassador with money is coming from England. Letters from Lisbon state that the King is sending an ambassador to Hungary, who will come this way, and arrange with his agent for the payment of 4,000 foot while the war lasts. He has not arrived, and it is feared he is detained somewhere. These arrangements are very good if they are speedily carried out. He who is first will be able to say that not only Hungary, but great part of Christendom, has been saved by him.

iii. Copy of other letters from Bartholomew Berzer and his partners, dated Antwerp, 26 Aug., to Bernard Uguccio and Nicoluccio Vivacesi, London.

Four days ago had letters from Augsburg of the 17th, from Vienna of the 12th, and Buda of the 7th, that the Turks had taken Peter Waradin, &c., as in the previous letter.

Lat., pp. 3.

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7 Sept.

2467. THE COINAGE.Lamb. MS.
306.

"Memorandum the 7th day of September in the 18th year of king Henry the viijth, the proclamation was made in London of the enhawceyng of golde."

This memorandum occurs on the inside of the cover of the volume.

7 Sept.

2468. PIERS EARL OF ORMOND to WOLSEY.

R O.

Some of Ormond's servants have contended with some of the inhabitants of Bristol without his knowledge. Intended to have punished them, or given them up to the officers, but his lodging was attacked in the night by about 600 men, who threatened to burn him in his bed. Carlisle herald with difficulty got the mayor to interfere, to whose demands Ormond acceded, and gave up some of his servants. On sureties being demanded for them, Ormond requested that the affair might be brought before Wolsey and the council; but this was declined, and he was obliged to find sureties. Thinks the fault was on the side of the town, and fears they will not have an impartial trial. Shirehampton, 7 Sept. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate.

7 Sept.

2469. The ARCHDUKE FERDINAND to HERMAN ARCHBP. OF COLOGNE.

Vesp. F. 1. 17.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.
1. 344.

On his arrival here yesterday, a post came with news of the defeat of the king of Hungary by the Turk, but without mentioning the place or the fate of the King. Desires his assistance, and that of the other princes, if the Turk continues his invasion. Inspruck, 7 Sept. 1526.

P.S.—Has received another post, that the battle was on Aug. 29, but nothing further about the King. Hungary and Austria are in great danger. Begs him not to forget to send assistance, especially gunners.

German, pp. 2, copy.

7 Sept.

2470. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

257.

B. M.

After his letter of the 19 July wrote again on the 4 Aug. of the news of Milan and Hungary, and again on the 11th of the taking of Milan by Bourbon, mentioning that the duke of Milan had a pension from the Emperor of 30,000 ducats, and the revenues of Como, until it be tried whether he be worthy to lose the dukedom or not. Trusted to have sent them by young Mr. Guildford. Since then there has been no great news out of Italy. On Assumption day last was sent for by the French ambassador, who pretended to be sick, stating he had letters to communicate to me. Showed me letters from his master, and an article of the league of Italy, that the Emperor be requested to liberate the Dauphin and his brother. He wished me to be joined with the Pope's ambassador in that request, which I declined without express commission. When asked my advice by the Nuncio I advised delay, as ambassadors were daily expected from England. Did not at first know, until he had examined divers letters, that the King had not entered the league, as it was reported.

Saturday the 18th, Hichingham arrived with instructions, when I desired the Nuncio and others to meet at my house, and showed them your letters, which they marvellously liked. It was arranged that I should go alone to the Emperor. On Sunday visited the Chancellor, desiring an interview with the Emperor, which he promised should be soon, and an audience with him on Monday alone. On communicating my instructions he listened attentively, desiring me to repeat what he did not understand. When I had made an end he repeated all things in good order and with good remem-

1526.

LEE to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

brance in French, answering every article in French, "which partly I did perceive, but in part I did not." He expressed his obligation to the King, and said if there were any default in the wars of Italy, it should not be in him. If he made more special answer I did not understand him. He seemed to say that he was willing to come to parole touching the French king's children, but he does not much trust the French king. He was anxious to content your Grace as to the debts. I requested speedy answer. He replied that his physicians counselled him to ride abroad two or three days for his health, and when he had returned he would answer with all diligence. I then told him that as his Majesty had more pleasure in French than in Latin, and I could not so well express in Latin all things contained in my commission, I had caused it to be translated into French; which he received gladly.

Visited the Chancellor on Wednesday, who told him that a paper had been read several times in the Council, that the Emperor would send a satisfactory answer, and revoke his armies from Italy. They are much offended with a papal brief, and declare they are not the cause of the war. The duke of Alva said the Pope should have written "such a letter as the noble king of England hath done." They called the brief "a crimination, no excusation." Lee had advised that it should not be delivered. The Chancellor promised that at the Emperor's coming home they would declare to him in council their minds upon it, which he trusted would be to the contentation of your Highness.

The Emperor returned late on Saturday. Visited him on Sunday. He assured me that his Council on that afternoon should devise an answer to the King. Called for an answer. Was told they had been too much occupied, and he should have it tomorrow. Told the Emperor on the morrow "that your Highness would think every hour one day" till he heard from him. He assured me I should be answered in three or four days.

The French ambassador has solicited the Nuncio and the Venetian orator to join with him in proposing an article for redemption of the children, vowing, if the Emperor would not deliver them for money, "he would give sommonawnce to him." At the request of the others, I visited the French ambassador on Saturday, and drew from him his purpose. He said he would go to the Emperor at Saunete Fees, where he was hunting. I told him that as the Emperor was without his Council, he would get no answer, and so dissuaded him from his purpose until I got my answer. He might then follow his own direction if he were not satisfied, but he must use no threats. On his asking, how then could he obey his commission, I replied that some things must be left to the discretion of the commissioners. He consented. After much importunity he induced the Nuncio and the Venetian ambassador to join with him in a visit to the Emperor; at which he used expressions with which the Emperor "was more provoked and kindled than ever afore." He said, on asking for the deliverance of the children, This is my master's desire and "summation;" which the Emperor took for "sommonawnce." The Nuncio requested the Emperor to enter the league for the peace of Italy and Christendom. The Emperor professed his anxiety for the same,—that he had entered the war with reluctance,—that he marvelled at the Pope's brief, which was full of contumely and reproach,—that he had ever been obedient to the Church, and so it should be found. He refused to enter the league, as there were many things in it against him; and then he turned to the ambassador of France, saying, "I will not deliver them for money. I refused money for the father: I will much less take money for his sons. I am content to render them upon reasonable treaty, but not for money, ne I will trust any more the French king's promise, for he hath deceived me, and that like no noble prince. And where he excuseth that he cannot fulfil some things without grudge of his subjects, let him fulfil that that is in his power, which he promised by the honor of a prince to

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fulfil ; that is to say, that if he could not bring all his promise to pass he would return again hither into prison. And so, Monsieur Orator, write you to him that I claim of him his royal promise to return into prison, and he shall have his sons delivered. For in that that he will have them by violent means, I will rather attempt all that I may, whatsoever come of it, and that although I should endanger my person with all that I have. And would God that he were content, in the avoiding of Christian blood, to try the right with me, hand for hand, I would, upon confidence of my right, take it on me, which I trust in the righteousness of God should defend me. And now, turning him to the Nuncio, see, saith he, what a prince this is ! He promised me to put the Pope down, and to bring him to be no better than a chaplain, and that he would make me lord of all Italy. I told him that I desired none of both, but rather good amity to continue between the Pope and me, and the peace of Italy, my right saved ; desiring [him] to show himself like a prince of good faith in keeping the other articles promised on his behalf, or else that he would not take my sister to marriage. Whereunto he answered, Thereunto I promise to God and you my faith : and likewise did I unto him. The conclusion of this communication was that if he would have good peace with the Emperor, the Emperor was content to keep peace with him, and to deliver his sons to him upon treaty and good surety, but not for money."

At the same interview the Viceroy, who was present, said that the French king had promised to him to perform his promise to the Emperor, and if any Frenchman said the contrary, he was willing to try it with him. He also affirmed that Francis had offered for the redemption of the pledges 3,000,000 cr., and to renounce all claims in Italy. These things I report by the mouth of others. I understand that the Emperor, being dissatisfied with himself for being in such heat, sent for the ambassadors, and proposed their demands to his Council in his absence ; at which the French orator, as if the league were made only for redemption of the children, said with open mouth, "I ask no peace. I demand only the King my master's sons ; and if you will not deliver them, I have another chapter in my commission to say unto you." He was urged to be more moderate, and if he would "entend" to the general peace of Christendom, he should have answer in what manner the Emperor would deliver them. He said he had no such commission ;—notwithstanding that the bill sent to him insisted on the peace of Italy, and the inclusion of the King's debts in the league.

He has done much to trouble the King's purpose. The Chancellor showed him, by the date of his letters, and the former offers of the French king of 2,000,000 ducats for his children, that he had been answered already. They sent for the French ambassador again on Thursday, showing him the Emperor was willing, upon commission sent, to treat for the redemption of the children. All three had a meeting with Lee on Friday, when the French ambassador told him what had taken place at the Council,—how "he marvelled he was called alone, and that was answered to him that they were already at point with the other two ;"—that he thought this answer suspicious. He was accordingly handled on all sides, but in the end he was persuaded to write for a commission to the French king. Was with the Chancellor on Thursday, who told him the answer "was already drawn out ;" that the Emperor had not seen it, but he would see it in the afternoon. On Friday nothing was done ; for that day, by ancient order, is kept for consultations.

Went on Saturday to the court ; saw the Emperor, and asked for his despatch. He answered, that every day he had done something in it, and that the delay arose from his desire to satisfy the King. On Saturday the Chancellor told me I should have an answer from John Almain on Sunday. On Sunday it was not ready. On Monday the Chancellor sent word "that

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LEE to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

only for to make up the answer he went that day to the Emperor." As he came home late that day, was with him at 7 next morning, when it was read to me in the presence of the Emperor's confessor and De Praet, with a request that I would enclose it in my packet, and that the King's servants should wait until the letter and the instructions were ready. The Emperor is sending to England copies of all his correspondence with the French king. Sends the Emperor's answer in French. "I am much deceived but that he will do all his endeavour to content your Highness." Touching the delivery of the Dauphin and his brother,* "*albeit the Emperor hath made general answer only, which in like general terms he uttered to the ambassador of France, yet I know that he said to one secretly that if the French king would entende to the peace universal of Christendom, he could be content not only to deliver him his sons gratis, but also to depart with him somewhat of his own; yet, in the answer to the King's grace's debts, he maketh insinuation of money.*"

The King has reason to thank God that the means have been put into his hands for staying the disorders of Christendom. All are inclined to peace; and the archbishop of Capua has written to say, on the part of the Pope, that if he had not been tied in the league he would have accepted the conditions of peace brought by Moncada from the Emperor. Has taken precautions that the King shall not be included in the proclamation of the league.

On asking the Emperor his intentions about the duke of Milan, he made me an answer in French, "which, because I would have more clear, I desired his Majesty that he would cause Mons. de Pratt, which only of his Council speaking Latin was then present in the chamber, to declare his Majesty's mind to me in Latin." He said the Duke was not utterly deprived, and, if found worthy, he should be restored; and for this he should have learned and indifferent judges. If unworthy, he would not keep the duchy for himself or for his brother, but bestow it on such a one as the Pope and Italy shall desire. He hoped the king of England would act rightly in this matter, and not take part with a guilty subject, but weigh the case in equal balance. By his expression "whom the Pope and Italy desire," he means the duke of Bourbon. He desires his commendations to the King, and trusts the amity between you will continue. He has declared to the Nuncio that though he made a sharp answer to the Pope's brief, he desires to have peace with him. The Italian ambassadors are anxious for the restoration of the duke of Milan, more for their own private ends, and half wishing the feud may continue between France and the Emperor. It is reported that Peter of Navarre has taken Saona. Andrea Dorea is on the look-out for his navy. Granada, 7 Sept.

Hol., pp. 19. Apostyled in margin by Tuke. The passage in cipher is undeciphered.

7 Sept.

Vesp. C. III.

266*.

B. M.

2471. LEE to WOLSEY.

When last with the Emperor, "to have the uttre dispatch of Mr. Hychingham," Lee, after he had showed his mind about the King, asked him if he would command him to write anything to Wolsey. He said, "I pray you in most cordial manner commend me to Mons. Cardinal, saying to him on my behalf that my trust is that, as I have hitherto reckoned him as my father, and have found him in many things accordingly, so he will continue; he shall so have me as his son and friend. And albeit I have had

* A few symbols occur here, not found in any of Lee's ciphers, and probably without any meaning.

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in my head some suspicions, yet now I have all forgotten, and account no less of him than I have done in times past, trusting that he will now employ himself first to the common wealth of Christendom, as I perceive he doeth, and after to have me commended for my private affairs." Lee told him he was sure he would always find Wolsey devoted to him above all other princes, and he said he had charged his ambassadors to say somewhat to him.

News have just come, not yet very certain, that Peter de Navarre, captain of the French navy, has taken Saona, that Andrea Doria is abroad to meet with him, and that 8,000 Almaines have joined the Emperor's host. Granada, 7 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

8 Sept.

2472. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.
272* b.
B. M.

Was visited by Bourbon's solicitor on the 7th, who excused himself that the visit was not made by his master's desire. He said he was the King's true servant, and as Wolsey took him for his son when he first entered the Emperor and the King's service, so he reputed you as his father. He said that in the event of the Duke being appointed to the duchy of Milan, he would not only pay Wolsey's pension upon it, but increase it. Told him I did not think I could make such a communication, except I had better proof than mere words, and therefore it would be better he should send some one to your Grace. I further said that the King and you were well affected to his master. Moved the Emperor the same day for an answer touching the Duchy, as your Grace will see by my letter to the King. Has never been noticed by him before, although he has been here six months. Cannot tell how long he will have to tarry for the Emperor's letters.

8 Sept.*

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

9 Sept.

2473. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
267.
B. M.

Has informed him, in his other long letters, of the Emperor's answer about the duke of Milan; but since then, seeing the slow despatch of the Emperor's letters, and the books he is going to send to his ambassador in England, enquired what the Emperor laid to the charge of the Duke. Hears, first, that at the taking of Francis the Duke attempted to prevent the Emperor from henceforth meddling with Milan; 2, that when he was sick, he demised the dukedom to his brother in France. His informant does not believe these charges. Thinks that Jerome Moron, being in danger of receiving his deserts when the Duke died, wrote to the elder brother in France, who has never been on good terms with the present Duke, and that when the Duke heard that he had been accused by Moron, who was thrown into prison by Pescara, he offered to purge himself and go in person to the Emperor. The Emperor received on the 7 Sept. a more gentle brief from the Pope. Notwithstanding his frequent going to the Emperor they show themselves very slow in writing their great book. Granada, 9 Sept.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. The second leaf of this letter is at f. 272.

10 Sept.

2474. SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM.

R. O.

Account of Sir William Fitzwilliam's property, with note in his hand. The manor of Newton-on-Derwent he holds of the earl of Northumberland, as of his manor of Catton, value 6*l.* clear, as appears by inquisition taken at

* Lee generally signs his letters to Wolsey and the King, "your priest," or "most bounden priest."

1526.

SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM—*cont.*

York, 10 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII., before John Smytheley, escheator, on the death of William Fitzwilliam, son and heir of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldewark. The said Thomas died on Friday after the Nativity of St. Mary, 5 Hen. VIII., when the said William was three years old, and the same* William died 26 Aug. 7 Hen. VIII., whose sisters and heirs are Alice, wife of James Fuljambe, 14 years and 6 months old at the taking of this inquisition, and Margaret, wife of Geoffrey Fuljambe, who was 12 years old on the 12th April last, as therein stated. A messuage and land in Wadworth, held of lord Scrope of Bolton in socage. A messuage and land in Wikerley, held of John Wickersley, in socage. (*Noted by Fitzwilliam in the margin*: "Purchased by my brother.") Manors of Aldewike, Holynghall, Ferborne, Aldewarke, Dalton, Thorpe Astley, Penyston, Heleyhall, Hulond Sweyne, Skelmerthorpe, Haldenby, Staton and Milford, Hunnby, Mikelfeld, Byrtby, Ulceby, Thorp Constantyne, Le Hey, and Kellom. These lands are situated in the counties of York, Lincoln, Stafford, Herts, and Nottingham. Total value, 176*l.* 10*s.*

The following is in Fitzwilliam's hand: "Billam, by year, 6*l.*; fallen to my nieces within these six years by the decease of Edward Fitzwilliam. Upper Dalton, by year, 6*l.*; fallen to them likewise within these five years by the decease of Richard Fitzwilliam. Item, my Lady my mother's feoffment, by year, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

Pp. 6. *Endd.*

10 Sept.

2475. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Lamb. MS.
1168, f. 1.
Howard's
Lett.,
p. 212.

Warrant from queen Katharine to Robert Cruewis, keeper of the park of Okehampton, for delivery of a buck to John Creusse, of Crusham Orchard. Shute (Chute), 10 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the top.*

10 Sept.

2476. PRIORY OF MONTACUTE.

R. O.

Lease by Tho. Charde, prior, and the Convent of the Cluniac House of Sts. Peter and Paul, Montacute, Bath and Wells diocese, of the reversion of four tenements in their lordship of Brigge, near Waymouth, Dorset, now held by James and Joan Hampre and their son James, to Thos. and Matilda Pytman and their son William, for 16*s.* a year. Montacute, 10 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 2, *copy.*

11 Sept.

2477. The DATARY GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 11.

I perceive from your letter of 17 Aug. that you had shown my letter of 21 July [to the King and Wolsey?], in which I gave you notice of Sanga's mission thither (to England). Our labour in writing, and yours in negotiating, is all lost. Your letter of the 28th came with two others from Sanga, giving information as to what had been done with the Cardinal (Wolsey). The King (Henry) and the French king became great friends on the capture of the latter, from fear of the Emperor's aggrandisement; but now our ruin will ensue, and the Emperor will become supreme if he obtain the King's friendship. The Cardinal (Wolsey) knows how much he himself is indebted to the Pope. There were never in the world two princes of such virtue and excellence as the King and Cardinal, who could

* So in MS.

1526.

draw even the stones to love and serve them. Compliments to the Rev. M. Syl. (Darius?). Rome, 11 Sept. 1526.

Ital.

11 Sept.

R. O.

2478. ——— to ———.

Does not know what to write, as Sanga's coming has been fruitless. It is wonderful that Henry should have so much feared the Emperor's power when Francis was taken prisoner, and immediately assisted the latter; but now that the Pope's ruin is imminent, and the Emperor is becoming master of everything, they allow him to be destroyed, although Wolsey owes so much to him. Has written several times, and is sorely grieved that their letters are not believed. Are in fearful extremity. Their fleet has arrived, but they cannot use it long, as galleys will not serve in the winter. Since nothing has been done at Genoa, and Cremona is occupied, we shall soon leave Cremona, and try Genoa again in vain. This was our game the whole year. Expects daily the Spanish fleet. Hears that the Archduke is coming to Italy himself. The duke of Ferrara is treating or going to treat with the Emperor. He has paid the cavalry of count Alex. Nuvolaria, whom he led into Carpi. He is collecting stores there, and allows travellers to be robbed, so that all commerce is stopped beyond Bologna. Rome, 11 Sept.

Lat., pp. 2.

[Sept.]

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 11 b.

2479. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Whilst all the letters that come from you continue to be of the same tenor, you will not be surprised if I do not change my arguments. If the Cardinal (Wolsey) is not moved by our representations, our ruin will come to pass within a brief period. Your letters of the 22nd have arrived with those of Sanga, giving an account of his discussions with the Cardinal. We saw from the beginning that the Cardinal was immovable. The king of England and the cardinal of York will incur great obloquy if they desert the Apostolic See in this its hour of need.

The Spanish army will soon arrive in the kingdom (of Naples), and we cannot possibly make a successful resistance unless the French king makes an attack in his quarter, and unless the king of England does immediately what he talks of doing next year. Without succors we shall perish. The Cardinal ought not, therefore, to say or think that it is unnecessary to trouble about Italy, but to cherish it, and to esteem it above his own country; for all the good that is effected here will enable him to live there in greater quiet and dignity. I lament the crude state of mind shown by the Cardinal, who is unmoved by reasons so efficacious and evident, inconsistently with his usual penetration. I will not reply to that portion of Sanga's letter, where he writes that they (the English) insist on the pension, and on security for repayment of their contributions, because I cannot believe it to be true. I have sent your letter to Venice, in order to convince them you are not an Imperialist.

Ital.

11 Sept.

Vit. B. VIII.

116.

B. M.

2480. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Post ultimas [literas] D. v. R. scriptas quæ datæ fuerunt die v. præsentis mensis nil novi ad mei n[otitiam] devenit, nisi quod hic publice fertur germanum fratrem Regis Portugalliæ cum magna classe in favorem Cæsaris in Italiam venire. Confirmatur etiam quod superioribus die[bus] dictum fuerat de adventu Viceregis in Italiam [cum] classe.* Quod autem concernit ci[vitatem] Januæ nihil innovatum est post ultimas scriptas,

* *Corr.* "cum Italia classe."

1526.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

communiterque tenetur dictam [civitatem] in manus confœderatorum non deventuram nisi deficiente commeatu. Creditur a[utem] ipsam civitatem habere hujusmodi commeatum pro uno mense. De Cremon[a] nihil aliud novi habetur nisi quod continue Dux Urbini vacat illius recup[erationi], et multi putant frustra id expectari. Nonnulli videntur sperare si tamen exerc[itus] confœderatorum diu illic moretur, quod tamen difficile reputatur, tum ob multiplicationem Cæsareorum, quæ expectatur in adventu viceregis, tum ex temporum mutatione sumus enim jam in introitu hiemis; et in illa patria, ut fertur, non possunt milites manere tempore pluviarum. Quod scripsi per ultimas *de adventu lanziknechtorum in Italiam* non videtur habere multum fundamentum, et S. D. N. hodie dixit mihi se credere non esse ver[um], *sed artificiose famam hanc in γ¹ seminatam*. Dixit etiam mihi S. D. N. non cr[edere] verum esse quod dicitur de classe Portugallensium, propterea quod *habet literas ex Hispania recentes in quibus nulla de hoc fit mentio*. Videtur etiam hoc parum verisimile cum non sit credendum *fratrem Regis in Italiam venturum cum Vicerege, et quasi ipsius socium, aut Viceregem tolleraturum ut sibi aliquis in superiorem detur*.

“[E] Gallia videtur S^{mus} habere literas quibus sibi significatur *Regem Gallorum omni diligentia curare ut in portu Marsiliæ naves quamplures onerariæ armentur, et idem fiat de duabus magnis navibus superioribus diebus per Petrum Navarrum prope Niciam captas, videturque sperare quod si Rex Gallorum hoc cum effectu et debita celeritate faciat, posset Vicere rex occurri et quominus in Italiam milites ducat obviari*; quod si ad votum succedat videtur Pontifex de rebus Italiæ satis bene sperare. Dum de his S. D. N. mecum loqueretur, subjunxit videri sibi quod *Rex Angliæ non credat S^{tem} suam esse in eo periculo in quo est, et quod ipse non sperat multo tempore posse expensas quas nunc patitur sufferre, et quod Rex Angliæ forsitan volet Sⁱ suæ subvenire quando jam non erit remedium*. Respondi ei quod eram certus quod *Rex Angliæ nullo modo derelinquet S^{tem} suam, immo ipsam et hanc Sanctam Sedem, prout in præteritum, totis viribus proteget et tuebitur*. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 11 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 2. Add. Endd.

13 Sept.

Calig. D. IX.

244.

B. M.

2481. CLERK [and TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

The King and my Lady, with a few attendants, went to hunt at a castle, four leagues hence, intending to return in three or four days, but delayed in consequence of sport and of my Lady's sickness. On Friday the 7th she returned. We had proposed to ride over to speak with them, but were advised not to do so. On the Sunday after visited the King, who “used many goodly and galiard words,” telling us the affairs in Italy went well forwards. He said the day before he had received letters out of England from his ambassador, “and how that the king of [England, his] entire beloved brother and best friend, would have [him] now become and wax a good man. What he should [mean] thereby we cannot tell.”* He proposes to send a shipful of wild swine as a present to the King, saying he knew there was no great plenty of them in England, “and that the hunting of them was very pleasant, [and] a king's game.”

The Tuesday after were told by the Council that the Pope's, the Venetians' and the French fleets had joined, and taken all the towns on the river of Genoa, Genoa excepted; and that the marquis of Saluce had arrived at Aste. They reckon they have in the camp 33,000 foot and nearly 2,000 men-at-arms. The Emperor's expedition to Naples is refrigerate; the Archduke will lend no aid, as the Turks are in Hungary. The Pope and the

* Added by Tuke in the margin: “[By] this clause by [lik]elihood he meaneth [the] marriage of my [La]dy Princess.”

1526.

Colonnas are agreed. The Council insisted on the various efforts made by Francis for the war in Italy beyond what he was bound. Clerk has not been able to carry out his own particular instructions, as Madame has been ill. All are sorry to hear that the Pope and the duke of Ferrara cannot agree. Considering the Duke's power, riches, and wisdom, he can do more harm than all the Emperor's army, as was seen in Pope Leo's day. The French king says he has sent to him the bishop of Bayonne, but without effect, as the Duke is high and unreasonable. Seeing the success of the Emperor's party, the Chancellor thinks the King should interpose in the matter. Consider it of no use, except so far as it "may serve you for a stop in talking with them of your entry into the league; out whereof we beseech Almighty God to keep the King's highness; for surely it will be a very dangerous and endless reckoning."

P.S.—News have come that the duke of Urbino has left the camp at Milan for Cremona. Sanga has arrived with your Grace's letters, and reports of his good entertainment. Have pondered Wolsey's reply to Sanga, and think it unanswerable. It is no use to talk of the taking and redelivery of Naples. This keeps the city in great perplexity; "for they see that they shall change, but th[ey] wot never to whom; and the Church they will not, the Venetians much less; for *volunt Regem*." Think that if a son of the last king, or one of the family, were sent to the borders of Naples, he might do miracles in producing a revolution. Amboise, 13 Sept. *Signed*.*

Pp. 7, mutilated. Add. Endd by Tayler.

13 Sept.

2482. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. ix.

248.

B. M.

Sanga arrived here yesterday. Has had little communication with him, as he has been busy deciphering letters and waiting for an audience, which he will probably have of the King today, but not so soon of my Lady, who still keeps her chamber. Will confer with him afterwards, "as well concerning such matter[s as] been contained in the one of your Grace's letters written [by] the secretary, as also concerning those matters that been in [the] letters written by your Grace's own hand; and in these l[etters] (according unto the trust your Grace of your goodness hath i[n] me), I shall so instruct Sanga before his departing that [no] doubt but your Grace shall have your intent in many of y[our] petitions. The bulls for your college are sped and sent you already. There will be great difficulty *circa i[stud] benedictum divortium; reliqua omnia sunt clara et succedent a haud dubie*." Touching Master Dean's† dispensation no mention is made *de defectu* either in the minute of the old brief or of the new. Supposes the first brief must have been sped *ad partem super defectu natalium*, "as indeed I am well [aware] that I obtained a sign[at]ur that there was ever any bull sped thereon, it may [please your] Grace to cause some search to be made among Master books; for if there were any it must needs come into [his] hands, albeit it shall make no great force," for Tayler will write to the Datary, and have provision made in the second new brief. Amboise, 13 Sept.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

13 Sept.

2483. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii.

127.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 457.

Wrote in his last of the danger Angus was likely to incur. Arran, however, though so newly reconciled, continues steadfast both to Angus and his Prince; the two Earls being so thoroughly accorded, notwithstanding their late feud about the death of Sir Patrick Hamilton, that the knot is not likely

* Clerk for the first time signs "Jo. Ep's Batoniensis." Tayler's signature is lost.

† Winter's.

1526.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

to be dissolved by any one unless it be the archbishop of St. Andrew's. The abbots of Melrose and Dunfermline, "breder and nephews to the said Archbishop," are slain; also his great friend the lord of Kere (John Stirling), captain of Stirling, and many others of his kin. No one else in Scotland can cope with Angus and Arran, now that Lennox is slain, "and the other taken." The young King should be counselled to lean to the two Earls, as the men of most power in Scotland, notwithstanding any letters written by Wolsey against Angus. It is said Jas. and Will. Steward, brothers to lord Evendale, are both slain. They were special servants to the Queen, and brothers to Harry Stewarde, who attends her Grace. Writes thus to explain the letter sent him by Sir Chr. Dacre, and to show his opinion on the affairs of Scotland. Wrote to my lord of Cumberland in favor of Sir Christopher as Wolsey desired, but, as appears, without effect. Has some trouble in reducing the expenditure of this household within the income; but, after putting the commissions lately sent in execution as well as may be at this time of year, and sitting at York at Michaelmas for the ministration of justice, will visit all my lord of Richmond's lordships in these parts. Sheriff Hutton, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

14 Sept. 2484. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
271.
B. M.

After the departure of Hichingham news came of the overthrow of the Papal, French, and Venetian armies by the Imperialists. It is said the duke of Urbino is taken. Thought that this post would overtake Hichingham. Granada, 14 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

14 Sept. 2485. JOHN HACKET to BRIAN TUKE.

Galba, B. IX.
27.
B. M.

Wrote last the . . . inst., in answer to his of Aug. 23. My lady received, three days ago, from the gov[ernor] of Kes, out of Burgundy, the original of the enclosed tidings. Last night was told by an Italian merchant, that a man who came from Lyons on the 8th inst. showed him that the common report was that Genes was tor[ned] from the Emperor, and Milan strongly besieged. Thinks Tuke will hear the truth before he does. Mons. de Maras arrived on the 12th, and made his rep[ort] the same day. The Council has dispatched a post to the provost of Cassell.

Hearing that Wallop was coming hither, came over last night from the court. He arrived this afternoon, and they intend tomorrow, a[fter] mass, to go and deliver his letters to my Lady at Ba[row], where the court is now. Will return hither with him.

Tonight, after psalm time, spoke with the factor of the Folkys, who told him that, by letters from Duytchlande, they hear that the Turk has defeated the Hungarians, and that the King is dead. He was sure that if the King had had 150,000 ducats more he would have destroyed his enemies. The king of Portugal long ago sent a gentleman through France with credence for 50,000 ducats for Hungary, and the French king caused him to tarry, as he did the Emperor's ambassador. Asked the Portuguese factor how he meant to send the money. He answered that a German merchant offered to pay a Hungarian ducat at Vienna for every 48 placks or stuwys he received here, and would accept the angel noble for 11s. 3d. Fl. or 67½ st., and the French crown of the sun for 7s. Fl. or 42 st. Refers him to Wallop's letters. Antwerp, 14 Sept. 15[26].

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1526.

2486. [HUGO DE MONCADA] to ———.

Vit. B. viii.
143.
B. M.

Received about the same time three letters from him. Could not write, as he had no cipher with him, but has informed D. Troilus Negro of everything, and will write to him as often as possible.

Since leaving Rome has endeavored to assist the army of Lombardy, to preserve the Genoese and Siennese, to collect money, and to send off the galleys. Has also been acting on his instructions from the Emperor to offer Carpi and other places to the duke of Ferrara. Spinaro will tell him the Duke's answer. Fears that the Almaines and Spaniards will come too late to assist Milan, Sienna, and Cremona. Cardinal Colonna, the lords of the Colonnese, and the writer, have therefore determined to assist the Imperial party personally. An agreement has accordingly been made concerning the territory of the Colonnas with the Pope, that he may be attacked when unprepared. He has not now in Rome more than 200 foot and 100 horse. The rest he has sent to Sienna and other places, and 200 horse to Sora. Has urged the "dominos c[onsilia]rios Napolis" to send all their forces with [Ascanio] Colonna to the assistance of Sienna; which they have agreed to do. He is now at Sora, preparing his forces.

We intend really to attack Rome. Have 800 horse and 5,000 foot in all. Will send the galleys at Gaeta towards Ostia, under the command of Zymanrich, directly he starts for Rome. Will remain with Ascanio. All this will be done in six days. Desires him to inform the Emperor, the duke of Bourbon, the marquis of Guasto, and Ant. de Leyva. Has received no letters from the Emperor since leaving Spain, nor his correspondent's letters by Leonard. Prays for the safe arrival of the ship with his correspondent's letter, informing him that an ambassador has been sent to him. The Pope has written to the French king and the captains of the fleet of the League to stop the Emperor's fleet. Will send in six days a galley to tell the Viceroy the safest way. Will write fully to the Emperor thereby.

Copy, Lat., pp. 4, mutilated. In Vannes' hand.

16 Sept.

2487. EARL OF ANGUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After the departure of Clarendschawis herald, the King was beset, on his return from the Middle Marches at Melrose, by Levenax and his accomplices, to the number of 3,000 men, who intended to take him, and kill Angus. Had no more than 300 men, but Levenax did not succeed. Soon after they met at Striveling by counsel of the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, the bishops of Dumblane and Orkney, the earls of Levenax, Crawford, and Cassillis, lords Lyndesay, Ross, Sympill, Lyle, and Avandale, and others. On the 3rd they moved thence to Linlithqw, on their way to Edinburgh to take the King. Arane and Angus met them near Lithqw, and defeated them. After all these troubles during the King's minority, diligence shall be used that good rule may be kept for the future. Has written these news to the King. Edinburgh, 16 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal of York, great chancellor and legate of England. Endd.

17 Sept.

2488. CHARLES V. to CLEMENT VII.*

Add. MS.
2,103, f. 12.
B. M.

Answer to the Pope's charges, with an appeal to a General Council. Granada, 17 Sept. 1526.

Copy, pp. 80.

* See Goldasti Constitutiones Imperiales, I. 479.

1526.

17 Sept.

Vesp. C. III.

271*.

B. M.

2489. JEHAN L'ALEMAND to WOLSEY.

He will see what the Emperor has written touching his affairs, which Don Ynigo will communicate from his Majesty. Hopes he will be satisfied. I assure you the Emperor has great affection for you. Your pension on Palance will be paid in Oct. to Dr. Lee; that on Toledo as soon as the bulls arrive. Of his Majesty's debt to you, you will have a favorable answer by Don Ynigo. Granada, 17 Oct.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: Mons. le Legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

17 Sept.

R. O.

2490. ——— to ———.

Though the King and Wolsey will not believe their necessity, they do not wish it to be said that it was their fault for not informing them of it. Will be ruined unless they have present help.

History will say that in the time of Clement VII. the Holy See was ruined, and Italy devastated, to the dishonor of the King and Wolsey, for allowing their friends to be destroyed. The Pope would not be so importunate if he did not see ruin before him. If they do not help him they will be considered the most blind and the most cruel of all living men. The Nuncio in France will give them further information. The Spanish fleet, 50 ships with 9,000 foot, has gone away with the Viceroy. Four thousand Swiss should be taken away from the army in Lombardy, and new infantry raised, but he sees no chance of being successful either here or in Lombardy, unless the French king makes more efforts, and moves the war across the mountains, and unless the king of England does at once the chief part of the things Wolsey says he will do next year. If not assisted, we must perish, or accept some disgraceful terms. Rome, 17 Sept.

Lat., pp. 2.

17 Sept.

R. O.

2491. ALBANY to WOLSEY.

Thanks him for the good will towards him expressed to Maistre Sausse, and professes his readiness to serve him. Asks him to promote the friendship of England and Scotland. Paris, 17 Sept.

Has asked Dr. Tailleur to send this letter, and write more fully on the matter. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c., Mons. le Cardinal d'Yorc, Legat, primat et chancelier d'Angleterre. Endd.

18 Sept.

Galba, B. IX.

29.

B. M.

2492. JOHN HACKET to BRIAN TUKE.

Wrote last on the 15th by a post named Locquebaw. Went with Wallop, on the 16th, to the lady Margaret's court at Barrow. Supped with the lord [of] Barow, the lord of Bewyrs, and Mons. the Barre. After supper they conveyed us to my Lady. Wallop delivered the King's letter and his credence in a manner that pleased my Lady right well. Refers to Wallop's letters to Wolsey. My Lady has received no confirmation of the Hungarian news, but Hooghestraet told him that yesterday he heard from his cousin at Francf[urt] that on the 29 Aug. the Turk had defeated the King, who escaped with only four men.

Wallop and he have spoken with the nassy . . . of Belserys about sending the money to Hungary. They will pay it at Vienna, or some other frontier town, taking 10 per cent.; but if the money were here, they could do it for 8 per cent. The Hoghstetters, who are as rich and puissant as the Belsers, will do it for less, but will undertake no more than 50,000 cr. Crowns are worth here 43 placks, and angelletts 11s. 4d. Fl., amongst the commons; amongst the merchants, crowns are 42 or 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ placks, and angels

1526.

11s. 3d. Thinks money will rise till there is some reformation about this country here. English groats, that were worth 5½d. and 6d., are now worth 6½d., and in some places 7d. Came here purposely to see if he could serve Wallop. Expects he will go on his voyage tomorrow, and Hacket to the court. Antwerp, 18 Sept. 1526.

P.S.—The King and Wolsey are much praised here for their assistance to the king of Hungary. Prays God it may be for the weal of Christendom, which, if it comes in time, it shall.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

19 Sept.
R. O.

2493. WOLSEY to LEE.

Desires him to see his pensions of Palentine and Toledo paid according to the consignation made by the Pope's bulls upon the bishoprics. He may tell them, if they delay longer, Wolsey will have out executorials. It is much to be marvelled that they detain them contrary to their oaths. Is to consult with John Almayne, whom Wolsey has deputed one of his commissioners "jointly and severally with you," as appears by the commission sent herewith. If the pensions, amounting to 7,500 ducats, be duly paid, is content to give Almayne 500 ducats a year. Sends copy of the Emperor's grant of 9,000 ducats in recompense of the bishopric and abbey of St. Martin's in Tournay, which is now four years in arrear. Desires him to solicit payment of the whole, or at least a good part. Will give Almayne 2,000 ducats to get the whole, and 1,000 ducats out of the yearly pension.

* Hopes the Emperor will be tractable. He will find Wolsey's deeds far other than has been reported by those who would sow discord between him and the King. "At my manor of the More," 19 Sept.

Draft, corrected by Wolsey, pp. 3.

Camb. MS.
1044, No. 4.

2. The original letter, dated 29 Sept.
Holograph (?) Add.

20 Sept.
Vit. B. VIII.
118.
B. M.

2494. GHINUCCI and GREG. CASALE to WOLSEY.

At the present time, about noon, the troops of the Colonnas, in the name of the Emperor, are entering the city in great numbers. They found it without soldiers, as the Pope expected nothing less, on account of the concord lately entered into with them. His Holiness has retired into the citadel. Will write what happens, though they fear letters will be intercepted. Rome, 20 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

20 Sept.
Calig. D. IX.
249.
B. M.

2495. [FRANCIS I.] to DE VAULX.

Has received two long letters from him, showing the great efforts made by the Cardinal to promote the alliance between the two Kings. The minutes for the reciprocal obligation have been sent according to the form arranged by De Vaulx. Is going to despatch Morette to the King with presents. Sends him news of Italy and of Peter Navarre, who is at the port of Genoa, &c. Will do his endeavors to set his army on foot, and to hinder the succors from Spain. His arrangements with the Swiss go on well. No news, except of the progress of the Turk in Hungary. Chambort, 20 Sept.

Fr., copy, mutilated, pp. 2.

* This paragraph is crossed out.

1526.

20 Sept.

R. O.

2496. HUNGARY.

“Nova Hungarica allata ex Pettovia die xx. Septembris.”

The Turk entered Buda on the 9th, and killed everyone over 13 or 14 years of age. He kept no prisoners, but sent those under age to Turkey. He has burnt many towns. The King, after his defeat, was drowned in a marsh, whither his horse had carried him. Those lords of Hungary who have escaped are not making any attempt to recruit the army, but are committing worse cruelties than the Turks, spoiling and burning their own domains. The Turk is preparing to storm Vienna, and collecting a large fleet on the Danube. The prince of Austria has sent forces, and is doing what he can to fortify the city. He has got 30,000 foot and horse for the recovery of Hungary, which he claims as his own by the King's death. The waywode of Transylvania has 50,000 men-at-arms, but dares not leave his own country, for fear of the waywode of Wallachia, who, though a Hungarian, is half an Infidel. The Turk had in his army 300,000 men, and sent forward to the first engagement 70,000 men. In the van were 30,000 horse. The Turks began the attack, and met with a rather hot reception. When they came near the Turkish guns they divided into wings. For a whole hour the firing was furious, and the Hungarians were routed, with great slaughter of bishops, lords, and great men. After the victory, the Turks refreshed themselves three days, and then went about carrying rapine and slaughter to the confines of Germany.

Lat., pp. 2.

20 Sept.

Galba, B. ix.

31.

B. M.

2497. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Has received his letters about the arrival of the provost of Ca[ssel], and the departure of the sieur de Marez.† Has also received letters from the former, and heard the report of the latter. Thanks him for his good will for the preservation of peace. Don Inigo de Mendoca, whom the Emperor has sent to England, was detained by illness, and is now stopped in France. Desires the King to obtain his deliverance.

Has sent on Wallop to the Archduke. Supposes he has heard of the defeat of the king of Hungary. Some say that he is dead, and some that he has escaped. Breda, 20 Sept. xv^e x[xvi.] *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

20 Sept.

Ibid. f. 31*.

B. M.

2498. THE SAME to WOLSEY.To the same effect. Breda, 20 Sept. 1526. *Signed.**Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.*

20 Sept.

Calig. E. i.

93 (104.)

B. M.

2499. ——— to ———.

“ rez ce que le Roy vous escript et envoy
 arrivee de pardela de Mons. de Morette
 entierement satisfait de toutes choses par vous
 ne vous advisant que je ne vous scauroye dire
 lobligation en laquelle le Roy et madite dame
 Monsieur le Legat Cardynal d'Angleterre et le D
 . . de luy satisfaire en toutes choses que honnestement faire, vous
 suppliant sil vient a propos faire mes t[res humbles] recommandacions a sa
 bonne grace.” 20 Sept.

On Monday or Tuesday they will bring the body of the late Queen to Paris and St. Denis. Next day the King and [Madame] will set out for

† Jehan Jonglet.

1526.

Paris, by which means I may have news of you more often, "vous as
bonne sante du dit sieur et de madite Dame et Madame"

Fr., mutilated, p. 1.

21 Sept. 2500. SIR THO. MORE to [WOLSEY].

Cal. B. VII. 67.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 289.

Has read to the King Wolsey's letters to himself of Sept. 17. He is rejoiced at the success of Angus and Arran against their enemies, whose enterprises would imperil the young King, and cause disquiet to England. He approves of Wolsey's device, to entertain them with good letters and pleasures from the King, and with advice about the bringing up of the young King, that he and his realm may have cause to rejoice at the late victory against those who were assembled against him present in the field. They now have open proof that the archbishop of St. Andrew's uses all his power to procure their destruction, and to make war and revolution in the kingdom; and they should so repress their adversaries that they cannot hereafter deceive them by craft, or distress them by open rebellion. They must not believe the blandishments which the Archbishop will probably use for the purpose of revenging himself when there is occasion. Henry thanks Wolsey for these tidings, and for the letter devised in his name to the chancellor of Poile. He thinks it honorable neither to himself nor to the French king that the Emperor's ambassador is detained in France; he is not certain whether he is detained against his will, but thanks Wolsey for soliciting his enlargement. Sends letters from Magnus and Sir Chr. Dacre. Will send the letter to the chancellor of Poile, when the King has signed it. Stony Stratford, 21 Sept.

Hol., pp. 4.

21 Sept. 2501. BRIAN HIGDON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The wife of Mr. Henry Savell, his fellow, wishes to be divorced on account of her husband's ill-treatment. She has good reason, and complained last year, but Higdon deferred the matter, hoping he would amend. It cannot be longer delayed, and Wolsey should command him or another of his officers to inquire into it. Does not meddle till he knows Wolsey's pleasure, as Savell is his servant. Sherifehoton, 21 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord cardinal of York and legate of England.

21 Sept. 2502. ITALY.

R. O.

Truce between the Pope and Don Hugo de Moncada, captain general of the Imperial fleet.

1. Suspension of hostilities for four months by sea and land, during which time the Pope is to withdraw his army to this side the Po, and his fleet to the shore. 2. Two months to be allowed for allies to declare their adhesion. 3. Philip Strozzi and Jas. de Salviati to be hostages for the Pope. 4. His Holiness to give full absolution to the Colonnas and all concerned in this attack on his ecclesiastical state. 5. Don Hugo and the Colonnas to send back their forces into Naples, &c.

The above articles were approved by the college of Cardinals.

Dated Rome, in the Castle of St. Angelo: present, the college of Cardinals and Don Hugo, Don Martin of Portugal, the Portuguese ambassador, and the bishop of Trevesi, governor of the city, 21 Sept. 1526.

Lat., pp. 2.

2503. ITALY.

Vit. B. VIII.

147.

B. M.

By his treaty with Moncada, the Pope is bound to recall eight of his galleys from the siege of Genoa, Guido Rangoni and Vitelli, his captains. Guido will stay at Parma and Piacenza; Vitelli will return to Rome with

1526

ITALY—cont.

200 lances. John de Medicis will not leave the camp, and not a soldier will be removed, and therefore, unless there is some obstacle on the side of France and the Venetians, the siege of Milan and Genoa may continue. Don Hugo excused himself for what he had done on the plea of necessity, because he understood that Genoa had been reduced to great straits by loss of the fleet which Andrea Doria had taken. Peter of Navarre writes that he has received a third part of the French contribution for arming the fleet. The kings of France and England must resolve whether the compact between Don Hugo and the Pope shall be observed or not. If not, things may come to a happy termination, as the 200 lances and the 2,000 foot which the Pope will have in Rome will prevent the Colonnese and Imperialists at Naples from joining Bourbon in Lombardy. I have told the Pope that he erred in trusting Colonna, and must not now put faith in Don Hugo, notwithstanding the treaty. When he finds that the Imperial fleet is near, he will break his engagement as did, therefore he must prepare for war. There is much fear of the Emperor himself coming to Italy when he finds that is ready to lay siege to Rome.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated at the end.

22 Sept.

Vit. B. VIII.

128.

B. M.

2504. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

“ Etsi gravissimæ u hostili animo sunt quorum etiam fide et promissis accepimus dedimus tamen cum non satis videremur bendi superaret, cumque insuper de calamitate et ruina Turcarum est non minore mœstitia premere præsens redderet, ea facta hic fuisse in dedecus ac detrim[entum] Sanctæ Sedis quæ a nulla gente etiam infideli ac barbara expectan Christianitatis quæ nos cognovimus omnia explicaret ac q injuriam tunc scripsimus [de] mutatione animi et pœnitentia eorum quorum illorum mentibus ad generalem pacem æquasque pacis condiciones u facile naremus dolorem animi nostri Deo. Sin autem ab istis patrata sunt ut omni . . . nulli auctoritate facilis illissit aditus ad subjugandum Italiam, tunc et tuæ Serenitatis vim virtutem obtestamur ut prosequi tuam solitam gloriam hujus Sanctæ Apostolicæ defendendæ Se[dis] multis cum ad requisitionem nostram consultantibus ipsis inter se venerabili fratri Hieronymo Episcopo [Wigorn'] e facere gisset nos eum et homine tuo tibi fidelissimo omnia animi nostri secreta penitus omnibus et nos et tuam serenitatem reputantes. Qui cum ea tecum nostris verbis copiose sit am ut eum rerum omnium maxime quarum cum audire diligenter tum fidem illi et dilecto filio [nostro] a nuncio istic nostro habere atque omni ope tua subvenire nomini ecclesiastico velis, sicut est ejus maxime signum.” Rome, 22 Sept. 1526, pont

Lat. Vellum. Mutilated. Add.

22 Sept.

R. O.

2505. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Though Wolsey has not written by the English gentleman who lately arrived, knows it is he who arranged his despatch. Thanks him for continuing to promote amity with the Emperor, and for his desire for a universal peace. Requests him to write news, and give his advice upon the Emperor's affairs. Desires credence for the sieur De Courbaron, the bearer. Granada, 22 Sept. '26. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1526.

22 Sept.

R. O.

2506. The DATARY to the NUNCIO.

The calamity he predicted has taken place. Hopes the Nuncio will now be able to persuade the Princes to give assistance. If the magnitude of the fact do not speak for itself, thinks eloquence will be useless. The King and Cardinal would certainly pity us if they saw the miserable position of the Pope, and of the Faith of which he is Defender. Not only the Pope who undertook the expedition and confederacy at Henry's persuasion, but any private person, even if an enemy, ought to have help in such extremity. The King would earn a double title of Defender of the Christian Faith, if he enabled the Pope to feed the little spark that remains, till it became a great fire, so that he could take vengeance on the wicked ones who have come into his inheritance.

Lat., pp. 2. Copy.

22 Sept.

R. O.

2507. SIR CHRISTOPHER GARNEYS to WOLSEY.

On the 17th was presented to the King's council here. Gave Mr. Treasurer the King's letters for his admission into his room here, and was sworn of the Council; for all which he thanks Wolsey. Asks whether he is to hold the portership according to the old customs, having the pre-eminence of the Comptroller. The latter, Sir Robt. Wotton, has obtained, by means of his brother Mr. Belknap, a letter from the King to the Deputy and Council, that for his ancient service he should have the pre-eminence of Garneys, which was never seen, the porter being a knight. Sir John Wilshire sat above Sir Robt. Wotton, before the latter was a knight; but when his son-in-law, the lord Marquis, had obtained knighthood for him from the King, he had pre-eminence over Wilshire. Would give Mr. Comptroller the pre-eminence, if it would not prejudice his office.

When he was sworn in, Mr. Treasurer made him sit at his side. Mr. Comptroller then produced his letter, that the King had pardoned him as to keeping a horse, and that he was to have the pre-eminence over Garneys. Mr. Treasurer asked Garneys what he had to say to it. Begged him not to take away what the King had granted, which was that he should occupy the office in as ample a manner as Sir Ric. Carew or Sir Robt. Wotton. At this Mr. Comptroller began "to fewme." Hears that Wotton said that my lord Marquis, his brother Belknap, and all his friends, should fail him, but he would remove Garneys' cushion. Asks him to speak to the King about it. Has written to Compton to remind Wolsey of it. Calais, 22 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal.

23 Sept.

Vit. B. VIII.

129.

B. M.

2508. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Since his last letters of the 11th, there is every day better hope of recovering Cremona. It is thought that the marquis of Saluzzo, with French men-at-arms and infantry, has come to assist "the said Duke" in besieging the city. Wrote also on the 19th of the distressing news from Hungary. Letters have arrived at Venice that the Turk had defeated the King on Aug. 29, and that the King had not been found since. Letters from the Pope's nuncio confirm this, and say further that the Turkish army is 150,000 light horse and "xxx^m . . . [peditum,]" 15,000 being arquebusiers; that the Hungarian army was only 30,000 light horse and 15,000 foot; that the Turk had 800 cannon, but not much larger than arquebuses. He deceived them by putting a few in an open place, and the rest concealed. The Hungarians, hearing that a Transilvanian force of 15,000 horse was coming to their assistance, and also the Emperor's brother with 2,000 horse and 6,000 foot, trusting too much in their own strength, wished to gain all the glory for themselves. In the battle, almost all the Hungarian foot deserted; they

1526.

GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

were partly Germans, partly Bohemians, partly Moravians. Of the cavalry 15,000 or 20,000 were killed, and about 20,000 or 25,000 Hungarians were killed after the victory. The Emperor's brother has gone with a small body of men to Vienna, which no one thinks can be defended if the Turks attack it, as it is not fortified, and there are not enough troops. It is thought, however, that they will postpone this till the spring.

Wrote, on the 20th, of the entry of the Imperialists and Colonnese under don Hugo into Rome. They have sacked the Pope's palace. Don Hugo visited the Pope, who gave as hostages his nephews Cardinal Cibo and De Ridulphis. He demanded the castle and others to be given up for the security of the Imperialists, but the Pope refused. On the following day, the 21st, an agreement was made, of which he encloses a copy. On the 22nd the Imperialists and Colonnese left Rome. The Pope is still in the castle; but as soon as a few soldiers have been collected to protect him, he will go to the Palace. Rome, 23 Sept. 1526.

Hol., pp. 2, Lat.

23 Sept.
R. O.

2509. GREGORY CASALE to PETER VANNES.

"Il Papa sempre a litto (detto ?) che egli non osserverà nulla di questa tregua a Cesare come il Re di Francia et il Re d'Inghilterra pure deve far il debito, cioè che il Re di Francia vogli supplire a la negligentia sua con molto più denari et gente come sarà necessario et che il Re d'Inghilterra entri a la contributione.

"Il Papa è desperato et renega la patientia oltra che noi continuamente la mostrato la sua infamia et vettuperio, egli la conosce, et dice deve più presto morire che vivere con tal vettuperio che soi suditi et il Cardinale Colona la habino preso di questo modo e su questa tregua.

"Il Papa dice che ora e tempo che il Re d'Inghilterra et il Cardinale mostrino cio che molte volte li hano oferto; ora e tempo di defendere la fede con levarlo da questa meseria et ajutarlo ad vendicarse, et dice non deve mai perdonare a Colnesi sino non colo ginocchio in polvere † et † terre, et cio come principe pensa con ogni conscientia pro justitia poter far.

"Il Papa dice al Re di Francia che per dever supplire a defetti soi in Lombardia, cioe di denari che non sono venuti a tempo et Suiceri (?) et lance come privato di la assegnamenti havea qui et a lassato il particolare suo qui per sup[er]ire al comune in Lombardia.

"Il Papa manda al Re di Francia et Re d'Inghilterra per intendere come voleno che questo accordo abi loco, overo che come sequiti la impresa comenzata, overo che dopo la triegua il Re di Francia et il Re d'Inghilterra voleno questo over quello, et il suo parere e questo che sequiti il preposto del Turco, cioe che come vengi al convento di Nerbona, tamen isto interim come sequiti la impresa di Lombardia et gagliardamente in la tregua il Papa non mancara et tutta via sino non veda desposta non man[c]a di ajutare secretamente la ligua et la a⁹ del Papa, u⁷ restarano di il Signor Giovanni come del (?) Re di Francia solo patera la gente di † u³ non faceano nula et il Vitello et con questo modo strengere Cesare che habi a star a la tregua presto et in tempo che come possi far la impresa del Turco pero e necessario si faci pristo, altramente el Turco si lomo lo lassa fermare in Ongaria haverà lanzichinechi quanti vora, et come cio habe sara inexpugnabile."

The weakness of the Turk consists in his want of infantry, owing to which he will always be conquered; but if he gain a footing in Hungary, all Germany will go with him (*li concorrera*). I never feared the Turk till now; but I shall fear him more if measures be not taken this spring which would make us secure. "Per che con questi campi soli di Lom-

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bardia vorria ritrovarlo et con cento galee et 50 navi grosse et 60 galioni andare a Constantinopoli," where the Turk, having no galleys, would be obliged to come and defend himself. Thus Greece and Hungary will be set free.

"Come cio deve il Re di Francia, et il Re d'Inghilterra bisogna strengere il reame di Napoli et Lombardia di sorte che Cesare vengi a la rascione et come fara la tregua mediante il Papa et il Cardinale ma il farebbe per la sua prudentia il Papa come confida che la sua immortal gloria come fara questa tregua et imprese et veramente il Cardinale ha qualche occasione al presente per farse imortale. Questa stretta del Papa fara che il Re d'Inghilterra haverà miglior partito in la pensione di Italia come vola et cusi a il Re di Francia della z² di Bologna ⁊ Cesare come (?) indurira con il Re di Francia a protonotario intenderete come V pigliano questa z² et come voleno secuire la impresa o pigliare la triegua la z² di Cremona come vano a la longa come (?) vencerano et cusi ⁊

If Milan and Genoa are besieged, the enterprise will be defeated in two months; but this League has not yet besieged either the one or the other. For by the last accounts the French were three days' journey from Piacenza; "si che vedete quello a causato fran ano ruinato et vittuperato dal mondo questo povero papa, quale in efetto e tuta bonta."

Is most grieved to think the Imperialists boast of having done this indignity, not only to the Pope, but to Francis, and to the King as protector of the League; and this they do without money or men. Don Hugo cannot get Naples to give men to go against the Pope. The Neapolitans are ordered by the Emperor to obey his commands. Don Hugo has got 2,000 foot from them, saying that he would send them to succor Sienna by sea; but he has cheated them and us.

"Che il Papa non come sia governato z' non deve (?) po defendere la fatt. da pazo si nel far lo accordo con Colnesi et crederli, si nel stare in Roma, ove e z' voluto senza gente sempre guardia a le porte; et ve promesso che mille volte sempre lo ho recordato al Papa che facea z' ma Dio o il Diavol li ha tolto lo intelletto." Rome, 23 Sept.

All this is a copy of part of what I wrote by Lyons to Brian Tuke.

Ital., part cipher, pp. 3. *Add.*: "Al R^{do} M. Pietro Vanni secretario del Ill. et R. legato Anglico."

* * * *In deciphering this document I have received much assistance from Signor Pasini of Venice. It has been thought better to retain those symbols in the cipher, of which the significance was most doubtful.*

23 Sept. 2510. SIR GREG. CASALE to ———.

R. O.

On receipt of the news from Hungary, which you will have heard from the prothonotary, the Pope convoked all the cardinals and ambassadors, and was with us more than four hours, beseeching us, with tears, to exhort our princes to make a truce. He proposed a conference with the Emperor, Francis and Wolsey, between Narbonne and Perpignan, where his Holiness also would be present. He intends to send persons to the princes on this subject; and if they agree to it he will go to France, where he will consult with Francis and Wolsey what to do, and then treat with the Emperor as they shall advise. Hopes with Wolsey's aid this peace will be concluded, and an expedition arranged to drive the Turk out of Hungary. He will offer them all his state to settle their differences about Burgundy and Milan. He offers to go in person, and make crosses, chalices and everything for this sacred enterprise, which I promise you should be successful, for the Turks have no great ships, and no ordnance for infantry or men-at-arms; and if an attack were made at once on Constantinople, the Turk would be compelled to leave Hungary. The Pope says, if the princes do not provide a remedy, we shall forthwith see the Turks in Rome spoiling his palace.

1526.

SIR GREG. CASALE to ——— —cont.

Next morning the Colonnas, with whom his Holiness had truce, at break of day were at the Porta de S. Janni without the Pope's knowledge, who, having some days before sent out of Rome 1,000 foot whom he had kept as a guard, was obliged to send two cardinals to pray the Romans to take arms in his defence. No one stirred except some friends; and the good Colonnas, with 600 horse and 6,000 foot, of which there were not 2,000 that were not of the rabble (*villani*), marched through Rome with only a little resistance at the Porta di Santo Spirito. They sacked the Pope's palace, "la mitta di borgo," and a number of houses, including those of (? *fin le altre*) the cardinal Araceli and the Venetian ambassador, and robbing vestries, &c. Never was such cruelty and sacrilege. The Pope appealed to several Cardinals in vain, till the writer, leaving his house in danger, came to the castle, and urged signor Alberto (Corpi) and the Venetian ambassador not to allow the Pope to suffer so great an indignity. At last, next morning, the Pope held a consistory, and this truce was arranged.

Wrote yesterday by way of Venice. Letters from the Nuncio in Hungary, dated the 6th, giving further details of the battle [of Mohatz]. The Pope thinks this affair so important he has resolved to send Paulo Darezze to France, and the auditor or me to England. God knows, I would have gone to you myself with great pleasure. Need not write about Cremona, as you will learn later news from the prothonotary. Don Hugo confesses having been driven to this enterprise by the danger in which Genoa was placed by the papal and Venetian armies. Rome, 23 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. Endd.: "Conventus inter S. D. N. et Donyngo de Mendoce capitaneum generalem classis Cæsareæ."

Vit.B.VIII.126. 2. Substance of the same in Latin, with some differences. Among other things are passages to the following effect:—The Pope says he was driven to this truce by not having supplies or powder for two days. He has many improvident servants. He is now resolved to send Worcester to England, who will start in two days.

Pp. 4.

23 Sept. 2511. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.VIII.130.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Per alias literas da[tas] die scripsi ad D. v. R. tumultum factum per Cæsareos et Columpnenses contra [Papam] et conventionem postea inde secutam, cujus copiam D. Gregorius meus collega a[d D. v.] R. mittit. Per præsentem autem visum est mihi ei significare qualiter S. D. N. vocavit ambos et instantissime instetit ut unus ex nobis ad Regiam istam M^{tem} et D. v. [R.] venire vellet ob causas infrascriptas. Cum autem nos difficiles in hoc reddi[di]ssemus et S^{tas} sua instando perseveraret, quamplura allegando, quæ brevitatis causa reservo dicenda, tandem conclusimus Sⁱ suæ satisfacere, sicque onus veniendi suscepi q ætate et debilitate mea quo melius potero tollerabo.

"Prout videbit D. v. R. per capitula, S. D. N. promittit suos et Florentinos milites revocare, quod cum vidissemus, collega et ego adivimus S^{tem} suam ut mentem suam super hoc scrutaremur, dubitantes ne ex hoc capitulo, si servaretur, succederet destructio cœptorum in Lombardia, et sic remaneret Cæsar dominus omnium. Petii a S^{te} sua an esset intentionis hujusmodi capitula servare et dictos milites cum effectu revocare; ad quod respondit Papa quod nisi esset intensus[simus] amor quo Regem Angliæ prosequatur, cujus bonum et malum sibi esse commune prætendit, et nisi esset quod manifeste videt ex sua ruina* Regi Gallorum et Regi Angliæ maximum

* *ex sua ruina.*] What follows is in the decipher: "ruinam quoque Re[gis] Gallorum et non mediocre Ser. Regiæ M^{tis} præju[diciu], certe tanquam desperatus et derelictus permisisset o[mnia] in ruinam cadere."

1526.

succede[re præju]diciū, certo tanquam desperatus et derelictus permisisset om[nia] in ruinam ire, sed hoc prævidens potius velle mori dixit quam aliquid ommittere quod per eum fieri possit, si modo etiam ei succurratur et subveniatur; unde se resolvit velle pro nunc in his quæ manifeste contraventione . . . tari non possunt, hujusmodi capitula servare; sed si Rex Gallia vellet efficacius quam hactenus fecerit in communi negotio procedere, et tepiditatem qua in præteritum usus est, habito etiam respectu ad ea quæ postea subsecuta sunt, cum fervore compensare, et Rex noster vellet etiam, his consideratis, quod suasu Majestatis suæ et D. v. R. potissime in hunc labyrinthum incidit in quo ad præsens est, S^{ti} suæ auxilio et favore adesse et provinciam cæptam juvare, S^{tas} sua parata est, non obstante conventionem supradicta, ad quam non solum coactus sed quasi captus et fide sibi fracta devenit, prout in præteritum fecit facere, et etiam plus si sibi possibile fuerit. Et dum per nos replicarentur multa, et inter alia quod cavendum erat, ne, dum mentem horum Regum intelligere expectabat, suos milites revocando, rem eo deduceret ut etiam, volentibus Regibus facere id totum quod possent, non valeret res in bonum statum reduci, vel saltem non sine maxima difficultate; instaremusque ut saltem dum hæc resolutio a Rege haberetur, nollet exercitum illum diminueret; tandem conclusit quod unus ex capitaneis equitum, viz., Johannes de Medicis cum suis equitibus non amoveretur, quia alias a Rege Gallorum conductus fuerat, et tanquam talis remaneret, et quod hoc Hugoni de Moncada declaraverat; pedites etiam sub nomine Venetorum remanerent omnes, sed alios capitaneos non poterat cum colore aliquo ibi retinere, tamen quod hoc erat minimi momenti cum et equitum et peditum sufficiens ibi sine illis remaneret numerus, præsertim nunc quando jam equites gravis armaturæ Regis Gallorum in castra pervenerunt. Et idem dixit quoad classem, quæ tanta erat ut nulla altera [major] nasci posset ex revocatione suarum triremium, quæ octo sunt, et quod jam ante hunc tumultum ordinatum fuerat de consensu confœderatorum, ut magna pars ipsorum, quæ nunc in Lombardia revocantur, veniret ad Urbem pro custodia S^{ti} suæ.

Visa hac resolutione instetimus ut saltem vellet S^{tas} sua, donec resolutio Regiæ M^{ti} haberetur, secreto modo solvere stipendia peditibus, prout in præteritum fecerat, quod facere velle innuit. Tamen de hoc cras ante discessum meum conabor habere responsum magis firmum. Ex supradictis pendet causa una mei adventus in Angliam. Alia causa est quod dicit S. D. N. quod si Rex Gallorum et Rex noster nolint provinciam hanc aliter suscipere quam in præteritum fecerint, melius est omnia derelinquere; et eo casu vel etiam absque hoc, si tamen Regi nostro et D. v. R. videbitur, personaliter in Galliam vel alium locum qui Regiæ M^{ti} et D. v. R. videbitur, se conferre, ad hoc ut in propria persona ipse et D. v. R., si secum esse dignetur, possint inter Cæsarem et Gallum concordiam aliquam tractare, ad [hoc], ut possit adveniente vere rabiei Turcharum occurri, ne devorata Ungaria etiam ulterius procedat, quod S^{ti} suæ plusquam necessarium videtur. Omnia hæc tamen remittere videtur arbitrio Ser. Regis nostri et D. v. R. Super his omnibus diffusius cum D. v. R. agam si Omnipotens Deus mihi concedat ut salvus ad eam perveniam. Alia non occurrunt, &c.”

Rome, 23 Sept. 1526. Signed.

Mutilated, mostly cipher. Add. The two leaves separated.

Vit. B. VIII. 131.

B. M.

2. Decipher of the preceding, in the hand of Vannes.

Mutilated.

24 Sept.

2512. ITALY.

R. O.

From letters of the prothonotary Casale, 24 Sept., Venice.

He writes that the Venetians are disturbed at hearing of the sudden attack upon the Pope: but the recall of his army does not seem a matter of

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ITALY—*cont.*

much moment, for Giovanni de Medicis will remain with a great part of the cavalry, as a French captain and many of the infantry will be in the Venetian camp, and it is hoped their wages will be paid. 300 horse and 2,000 foot will go to Rome to guard the Pope. These forces will be of great use to the League there, and deter the soldiers in Naples from coming to Lombardy. They do not think much of the eight galleys, as they consider themselves strong enough to storm Genoa, especially now the French troops are arrived. They say they delayed for fear of fatiguing the cavalry. The Venetians are determined to persist in this course, and hope the kings of England and France will not fail them, especially after the accursed crime of the Imperialists at Rome. A Scot who has been in Hungary speaks of their defeat, but says they have so fortified themselves that they hope to resist the Turk, and that the King is safe.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand.

- 24 Sept. **2513.** JO. MATT. [GIBERTO] to HENRY VIII.
 Vit.B.VIII.133. Sends this letter by Ghinucci to express his devotion to the King.
 B. M. The Pope hopes that this indignity will be blotted out by the power, virtue and piety of the King, and the dignity of the See be increased. Rome, 24 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add.

- 24 Sept. **2514.** JO. MATT. [GIBERTO] BP. OF VERONA to WOLSEY.
 R. O. Wolsey will learn from the bp. of Worcester, whom the Pope is sending to England, what things his Holiness has suffered. Though he is accustomed to write to Wolsey of all occurrences, feels it unnecessary to inform him of anything now, or exhort him what to do, as the Pope has given full instructions to Worcester and Casale. Rome, 24 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

- 24 Sept. **2515.** CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.
 R. O. The Pope, who is in great trouble, is sending to England the bp. of Worcester to inform the King of recent occurrences at which he was present. All his hope at this critical time is in the King. All Christendom is in danger from the Turk, now that the king of Hungary has been defeated and slain. Rome, 24 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

- 24 Sept. **2516.** THE SAME to WOLSEY.
 R. O. To the same effect. Rome, 24 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

- 26 Sept. **2517.** [WM. EARL OF] ARUNDELL to WOLSEY.
 R. O. In accordance with Wolsey's letters, sends by this bearer 100*l.* and the privy seal, which my lord his father had for 2,000 mks. lent to the King for the wars, with a quittance for the same. Sends also a bill of petition for his pardon, which he asks Wolsey to get signed by the King, and the pardon sealed. Downeley, 26 Sept. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

- 27 Sept. **2518.** LORD SANDYS to SIR ROB. WINGFIELD.
 R. O. The King has given Sandys authority to appoint Wingfield deputy of Calais, and Fitzwilliam governor of the castle, on the 6th Oct. Cannot be

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there till 14 or 15 days later, but they had better occupy the offices from the date mentioned. The King is writing to them. Ampthill, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To Sir Robt. Wingfield, lieutenant of the castle at Ca[lais].
Endd.

27 Sept. 2519. FITZWILLIAM to SIR ROB. WINGFIELD.

R. O.

Sends him letters from the King, ordering him to enter into the office of deputy of Calais, and Fitzwilliam into the lieutenantship of the Castle, on Oct. 6. The lord Chamberlain and himself will be there in 12 or 14 days. The King has also written to Sir Ric. Weston to pay Lord Berners' wages as deputy only till the said day.

Has told Bawdewyn Willoughby, whom he has appointed constable and deputy, to receive the ten men Wingfield wishes taken into the Castle. Ampthill, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

27 Sept. 2520. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. ix. 250.

B. M.

Wrote on the 13th. When Tayler came to take his leave Francis desired him to take his way to Paris, and there wait for him, as he intended to leave the next day. On the 14th the King and my Lady removed from Amboise to Blois, where the body of the late French queen remains unburied, "with intent for to set forth her burial towards St. Denis." I was at Blois on the 15th, where I was told my Lady intended to be in two days, at the solemnity of the setting forward of the body of the said late Queen; but she being troubled with her sickness, "and the King occupying himself in his dis[ports], and passing the time in hunting, deferred the[ir] coming hither, and have lien still in certain castles and gentlemen's places in the country[there]about." Tayler, after tarrying three or four days, went to Paris, but I waited, hoping to get audience of my Lady. Heard on the 19th from the Chancellor that the King and my Lady had licensed the most of their Council to proceed to Paris, intending to be there in two days. De Lanson, "being decked to horse" ready to start, came to me, advising I should do the same, as my Lady was still diseased, and not likely to give audience till she came to Paris. Left Blois on the 20th for Clery. Waited there for news; thence to Orleans, "hearkening after the King's a[nd] my Lady's removing, a thing, I assure your Grace, of great instability, and unknown unto them [who] pretend to be of right secret council." Hears nothing of Italy. Tidings have come of Hungary "(God forbid they should be true!)" viz., that the Turk had stricken battle, and taken the King prisoner. Before leaving Blois, had instructed Sanga, and "reformed the minute of Master Dean's brief." Orleans, 27 Sept. *Signature burnt off.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

27 Sept. 2521. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The abbot of Whitby, Jas. Conyers and six or seven others, have been cited to appear before the council at Michaelmas by John Parisshe and another merchant of Norwich, for buying corn and meal belonging to them, which was taken in an Alyaunte ship by Frenchmen, and sold to the inhabitants of Whitby and the neighbourhood. Ask Wolsey to pardon their personal appearance, and to consider that they did not buy the corn for their personal benefit, but because the country was in great necessity. They have sent up a person to speak on their behalf. York, 27 Sept. *Signed:* Brian Higdon—T. Magnus—W. Bulmer—Godfrey Foljambe—Thos. Tempest—Rob. Bowis.

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate. *Endd.:* My lord of Richemountes counsail, 27 Sept.

1526.

28 Sept. **2522.** CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Since Worcester left all has been quiet. Cremona has at last surrendered, and the Imperialists have been allowed to march out of it on condition they do not bear arms against us again. The Pope, forgetful of his own injuries, will use every effort for peace and an expedition against the Turks. Almost all their hope is in the King. Rome, 28 Sept. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Sept. **2523.** JOHN HASTINGS to BURTH, my Lord of Northumberland's
R. O. servant at my Lord's place at Algate.

It is said the Turk has either slain or taken the king of Hungary and his whole army, that there has been an insurrection at Rome, and that the Pope has been driven out of his palace. The King is daily expected in Paris, and the Queen to be buried at St. Denis.—Private money matters.—Wishes to hear of my Lord and Lady, my young lord and my young mistress. Desires him to give my Lord these letters. Would have written to him, but that the messenger was in haste to depart. Paris, 28 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

28 Sept. **2524.** VARIOUS NEWS.

R. O.

"Ex literis Sangæ diei 28 Sept. in Bles. Postero die erat discessurus Romam versus."—Has news from Rome from a servant of the Pope who had been sent into Spain. He left Cartagena on the 28 Aug., where they had 50 ships, which they had begun to man with Spanish and German troops to the number of 8,000 or 9,000. The Pope does not know what to do if they come; and the Datary says their ruin is certain unless they have immediate aid. Nevertheless, knowing the dangers of peace, his Holiness has refused to listen to Don Hugo, who was making new overtures, saying he had a *carte blanche* from the Emperor.

ii. "Ex literis nuncii in Gallia diei ultimi Septembris in Bles."

After regretting the calamity of Hungary and death of the King he says the Archduke had recalled the soldiers whom he was going to have sent to Italy, to defend his own frontier against the Turk. The storming of Cremona still continues. Numbers of the garrison:—very strong, but our side hope to gain it, and send 10,000 foot to besiege Genoa by land. Milan is besieged by the rest of the army. Many of the enemy are sick, who have not more than 6,000 able men. Some days ago our admirals caused a "*carovana*," laden with corn from Sicily for Genoa, to be intercepted. They have taken 23 small vessels and 4 great carracks, laden with corn enough to victual the half of Italy. The carracks are to be armed with a fleet, which is to sail from Marseilles in 10 or 15 days. The Legate has arrived at Lyons. Thence he will come to Paris, and perhaps remain this winter.

Lat., pp. 2.

29 Sept. **2525.** COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE'S LANDS.

R. O.

Account of the fines, heriots, &c. on the lands of Katharine countess of Devonshire, in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Bucks, Berks, Hants, and Dorset, for one year ending Mich. 18 Hen. VIII. Arranged in tabular form.

Pp. 2, large paper. Endd. in same hand.

1526.

29 Sept. **2526. LORD MONTEAGLE.**

R. O. Expences of Sir John Husey going from Sleford to London and back for the late lord Monteagle's causes, 15 Hen. VIII., 35*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Reward to the Cardinal, 100*l.*; to the King, for the late Lord's bequest, 100*l.*; to the Cardinal, 20*l.*; to the King, for part of the young Lord's marriage, 360*l.*; to learned men retained as counsel, 40*s.*; to the King, as part of the late Lord's debts, 11*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* Rewards. Expences of the young lord Monteagle and Sir John Husey, riding from Sleford to Horneby and Lancaster, 16 Hen. VIII., 36*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; and of Husey, from Sleford to Derby and London, 36*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The young Lord's apparel, 23*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* Costs and finding of the young Lord, three servants, and of a chaplain to teach him, 30 weeks, 15*l.* For his finding while in the Cardinal's service, for two years ending Mich. 18 Hen. VIII., (besides the 30*l.* allowed yearly for his finding,) 80*l.* A black horse for him, 9*l.* Various debts of Ric. Bank to Husy.

Total, 1,268*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

R. O. 2. Draft of the above. In form of a roll.

R. O. 3. Another draft.

2527. LORD DARCY.

R. O. ✓ Names and yearly values of the possessions of Thos. lord Darcy in cos. York, Linc., Derby, Northumb. and elsewhere; viz., Tempilnewsum, value in rents, coal mines, &c., 190*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.*: deducted, for bailiff's and other fees (names given), 13*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Rothewelhay, 112*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: fees, 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Roun[d]hey, rents, woodsale and coalmines, 97*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: fees, 43*s.* 4*d.* Be[k]hey, rents, "drift of the more" and profits of the warren, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: fees, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Assheforde, rents, profits of lead mines, and perquisites of court, 81*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*: fees, 12*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Silkstone, rents, profits of ironstone and charcoal, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: deducted for the dower of Mrs. ———, 20*l.* Allerton, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: fees, 106*s.* 8*d.* Templehirst, rents, perquisites of courts, and profits of warren at Potterley, 68*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*: fees, 13*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Buttercamp and Kirkstall, 69*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*: fees, *nil.* Cottingham, 122*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*: fees, 13*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Knaith, 67*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*: fees to Sir J. Hussey, head steward, 66*s.* 8*d.*, and two others,—in all, 7*l.* 10*s.* Stretton, 18*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*: fees to Ric. Clarke, "learned steward," 40*s.* Laur. Holyngworth, bailiff and receiver, 60*s.*; and the Friars Observants in Newark, 66*s.* 8*d.* Torkesey, 20*l.*: fee of Sir Will. Merynge, steward, 40*s.* Stow Depinge and Caldecotes, 22*l.* 10*s.*: fees to Ric. Shirshawe, receiver, 40*s.*; and Master Chaloner, one of my Lord's learned counsel, 66*s.* 8*d.* Beysby and Grymsby, 65*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*: fees to John Wymper, bailiff and receiver, 60*s.*; and Mr. Hennage, learned steward, 26*s.* 8*d.* Kirkby Morshed, 147*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*: fees to Sir Will. Ewre, head steward, 66*s.* 8*d.* Thos. Grice, learned steward, 13*s.* 4*d.*, and six other officers. Biwell, 105*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: fees to Sir Thos. Tempest, kt., learned steward, 66*s.* 8*d.*, and others. Baumburgh, rents, profits of courts, price of tithe lambs, of "yelde malt," and of certain barrels of fish, and farm of fishing at Berwick, 130*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*: fees (ordinary) to John Hoppyn, bailiff and receiver, 6*l.*; and (extraord.) to the lady Gray of Horton, 66*s.* 8*d.* Ellington and Gaitfurth, 21*l.*: fees (extraord.) to Sir Geo. Darcy 10*l.*, Cuthbert Conyers 8*l.*, and Gilbert Carnaby 40*s.* Basyn Stooke and Andever, 30*l.*: annuities to lord Sandes and Sir Ric. Sandes, 30*l.* Devonshire, 173*l.*: fees, &c. to Sir Arthur Darcy, 40*l.*; the Friars Observant of Richmond, Greenwich, Hampton and Canterbury, 5 marks each; and Hen. Brome, 20*s.* Kaus, Talworth, Ormesby and Iden, 57*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: fees to my lord Cardinal, 10*l.*; Ric. Lister, the King's attorney, 66*s.* 8*d.*; Mr. Larke and Mr. Hennage, 40*s.*; Mr. More, 40*s.*; and Thos. Darcy, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1526.

LORD DARCY—*cont.*

Fees and annuities granted to my Lord, 178*l.*:—out of which are deducted fees, &c. to Sir Will. Elleker, const. of Dunstanburgh, 40*s.*, and various others, amounting in all to 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total revenue, 1,834*l.* 4*s.* Deductions: in fees, &c., 330*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; assignment to lady Nevill out of Kirkby Moreshedde, 131*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 4.

29 Sept.

2528. BUTLERAGE.

R. O.

"Villa Suth't. — Liber Ricardi Lyster, armig. deput. Johannis Husee, militis ibidem capitalis pincernæ Angliæ," from Mich. 17 to Mich. 18 Hen. VIII. An account of customs paid on wine out of various ships at Southampton and Portsmouth by Jas. Rochard, Jo. Grenewey, Laur. Bonvix, Ralph Waren, the Venetian ambassador, Luke Lucary, John Huttoft, Ant. Guydotty, and Sir Rob. Jonys, kt. Owners of the ships: Maurice Carew, John Palymota, John Portyngal, Jaques Geasoit, Yevan Guyllam, and others. A date of entry is given for each ship.

Total customs of the year on 155 tuns, 15*l.* 10*s.* Total prisage of wine, 15 tuns. Whereof delivered to the five monasteries, viz., Beaulieu, Tichfield, Letley (Netley), Waverley, and St. Denis, by Southampton, one tun each, and three tuns besides for arrears (the latter disallowed).

Pp. 10.

Sept.

2529. The WARDROBE.

R. O.

Parts of account belonging to the wardrobe, from Mich. 17 to 18 Hen. VIII.

Receipts, 3,461*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*Surplus remaining, 1,955*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.**Small paper roll.*

ii. Part of a similar account. Total, 3,936*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* Ladies' fees, &c., 3,461*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* Deliveries from store, &c. For the King's use and others. Remanets.

Pp. 15. *Roll.*

30 Sept.

2530. [SIR JOHN WALLOP] to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. xxi. 10.

B. M.

Wrote on the 17th from Antwerp of his being with the lady Margaret, his [treating] with the Belzars for the exchange, and the piteous news from Hungary. Has been entertained by the card. of Luke at his castle, called Curinghe. He was rejoiced to hear of the King's and Wolsey's convalescence. Ravenstain and the count of Waldeck were present. On the 16th, at a place of the Cardinal's called Stockham, the duke of Saxony married the eldest daughter of the duke of Gulycke, and an agreement was made of a grudge between the latter and the count of Waldeck, who six years ago took away one of the daughters of Cleeff, sister to the duke of Gulycke. On arriving here sent for Sir Hermann Rynge, who could give him no certainty about Hungarian affairs, but he said that on the morrow he would assemble with the burgomasters and échevins, tell them the cause of Wallop's coming, and see if they knew anything.

The news he obtained was various. Some say the King was slain in the field, others that he was drowned in the Duno, and others that he has escaped into Bohemia. The battle was undoubtedly lost, and the King is most likely dead.

Sir Herman thinks that the loss of the battle, although the Hungarians were only 50,000 to the Turks' 150,000, was owing to the rashness of the King and his young council, and because duke Stephanus, who has ever

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been of a high stomach toward the King, "at the battle giving"
" and rather annoyed than helped the King.

Some think he did so because he pretends to the crown. If so, he must hold it of the Turk, who is lord of most part of Hungary, and is now marching towards Breslau. He showed Wallop a letter from Dr. Johannes Coclæus concerning the battle, and also three books from the Doctor, for the King, Wolsey, and the bishop of Rochester.

The Lords assembled at Spires have determined to send to the Emperor at Martinmas two spiritual and two temporal lords, and four men of the towns, concerning assistance against the Turk; provision against Luther; the election of a king of the Romans, if the Emperor intends to absent himself from Almain; and a General Council.

Hears from Italy that the Papal and Venetian army had practised with the captain of Cremona for the surrender of the town, but the Spaniards discovered it, caused him to let in a number of men, then shut the gates and slew them.

Sends a servant of his own with this letter, and will stay here till he knows the King's and Wolsey's pleasure, unless he hears that the king of Hungary is escaped. Cologne, on the Rhine, 30 Sept. 1526.

P.S.—Herman Rynge tells him that the princes of Almain will remit the election of a king of the Romans to a General Council. Sends a book of what has been concluded at Spires. The Archduke has requested the bishops of Mayence, Treve, and Cologne, and the count Palatine to levy immediately the money granted at Spires for resistance against the Turk. Most of it is already received. Has kept the bearer two days in hopes of more news. The purpose of his voyage is already reported through these countries.

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 Sept. **2531.** LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

273.

B. M.

On the 26th the Viceroy set off for the sea. Was told that Barborosus, king of Gigert, keeps the sea like a pirate. The Emperor has resolved that the Viceroy shall attack him at sea, or endeavor to take Gigert. On Sunday last, 25 Sept., news came that the rebellious Moors of Valencia had been slain by an army of Almain and Spaniards. The Empress is with child, at which all the people are delighted. Hears that the Colonnas, since the death of Sessa, have offered their services to the Pope, on condition of an amnesty. The Nuncio urged that neither the Pope's brief nor the Emperor's answer should be sent to England, as he did not wish to have them published; but the Emperor refused. Told the Chancellor there was no likelihood of their publication. Fears that young master Guildford will not survive, as the physicians say he is in great danger. He suffers from flux and fever. He has an open wound on the outside of his left leg under the knee, "taken in the last wars, when he was surprised prisoner with the prince of Orange." "I trust we have made him ready to God. Whatsoever shall happen he hath a good whole mind and no worse stomach. The Lord be his comfort." Granada, 30 Sept.

Hol., p. 1.

30 Sept. **2532.** LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.

274.

B. M.

After Hichingham was despatched, was obliged to send a post with letters from the master of the posts to see that Hichingham was provided with horses, as orders had been given that no post horses should be otherwise allowed. Requests the King will take his news about Italy as mere rumor, and not more. Went to the Chancellor to obtain better information. Heard from him that the Venetians had failed before Cremona, and that the

1526.

LEE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

duke of Urbino had left the field. The attack on Genoa by Peter of Navarre has not proved successful. The duke of Sessa is dead. Told the Chancellor he had not seen the apologies spread by the French for Francis not keeping his promise, and stating that in this they had followed the advice of other princes their friends. He told me they were preparing an answer. He also said they had got a copy of the last treaty of Italy, with two secret articles, in which it is declared that the said league has been formed by the persuasion of the king of England, and in the secret articles the duchy of Naples is offered to the king of England for his natural son. At this he laughed heartily, and I said he might judge of the King's steadfastness to the Emperor, that he could not be induced for any benefit to enter the league. I pointed out to him also the contradiction involved in these statements, and that your Highness had already in your realm enough to provide for the Duke your son. He avowed that he "took it for a French posy."

They have heard that the Turks have taken a strong castle belonging to the king of Hungary, who has gone to offer them battle. He told me that the duke of Milan has failed to fulfil the conditions of his investiture, which he has therefore forfeited. Has written more of this by Hichingham. They marvel much that the French king should stop the Emperor's ambassador. Button did not inform me of his going to England. Granada, 30 Sept.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

30 Sept.

2533. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

Italian news, &c., as in the letter to the King. Granada, 30 Sept.

276.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

B. M.

30 Sept.

2534. RICHARD WOLEMAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bailiff of Ampthill, who was commissioned by the King to fell some trees there for building purposes, complained that he was prevented doing so by Master Underhill, one of the King's chaplains. The King ordered Underhill to be sent for to make answer before his Council. He did not appear on the day fixed, at which the King was displeased, but four days before he sent Woleman a letter stating that Wolsey desired the matter respited till the term, when it could be further examined by the Cardinal and Master Englefield. Sends the letter, that he may know if Wolsey's pleasure be as stated, in which case he will perhaps communicate it to the King by Master Kingston or by the writer. Ampthill, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

2535. [WOLSEY] to MORE.

R. O.

As the matters contained in this letter are of great importance, requests him to take a good opportunity to read it to the King. Thinks he has so couched and qualified the letters of consolation to the Pope that they will give satisfaction to his Holiness, "without binding the King to anything that might redownd to his charge."

Hol., p. 1.

30 Sept.

2536. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 176.

As Sir Thomas More is absent by the King's command, viewing certain lands in the duchy of Lancaster, on the arrival of your letters to Sir Thomas on Thursday last I did not presume to open them, but sent them to him, who re-sent his servant to me, desiring me to execute their contents.

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On reading the news to the King, he said the letter of the 21st August from Italy was very old; the other being of a fresher date, the King accepted it in best part. On my reading to him Sir John Wallop's letter, he noticed that it was reported in Flanders that the Emperor had 80 ships ready for transporting his army into Italy. He thinks you should advise the ambassadors of the league to be circumspect. Instead of the billets sent him in all letters for his signature, the King desires that I should have a memorial how the said letters should be subscribed. I return four letters for France, and two letters for Scotland, signed by the King. Amphyll, 30 Sept.

Hol. Add.

30 Sept. **2537.** For PARSHORE ABBEY.

Assent to the election of John bishop of Polizzi as abbot. The More, 30 Sept.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.

2538. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

1. "Valor" of the possessions of Cardinal's College, Oxford, for the year ending Mich. 18 Hen. VIII. Total yearly revenue, 2,051*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

2. "Valor" of the revenues of Cardinal's College, Oxford, 2,041*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Annual expences, 1,982*l.* 12*d.*

Lat., p. 1. Undated.

R. O.

3. A rental of the lands of Begham or Bayham, in Sussex and Kent. Total, 22*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

P. 1. Endd.

R. O.

4. A "valor" of the demesne lands of the priory of Tonbridge, now leased out to different persons. Total, 25*l.* 8*s.*

P. 1. Endd.

R. O.

5. A "valor" presented to my lord Cardinal of certain lands of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; viz., the demesne lands of Cowley, the rent of the College of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, and certain lands, &c. in Sandford, Lytlemore, and Horsepath, with the fishery of Frideswide's. Total, 105*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which exceeds that received by 14*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

P. 1. Endd.

R. O.

6. Mortmain licence to John Higden and others for annexing and appropriating the prebend of Blewbery, Berks. *Undated.*

Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached, with a beautifully executed portrait of the King in the initial letter.

R. O.

✓ 7. A roll of the building accounts of [Cardinal's College.]

For carriage of freestone and rag from Hedington quarries, 257*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; and from divers quarries at Cotswold, 311*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Payments for making and carriage of lime; for felling, "spoylling," and squaring timber. Lead bought by the foder, of the following persons, dwelling in the Peak of Derbyshire; viz., Sir Ric. Acheverell (*sic*), Antony Babington, Sir Godfrey Fulgian, Thos. Rolston, and John Northleage, at 5*l.*, and 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the foder. For a "cloke" (clock?) for the College, 4*l.* 4*s.* For wainscots, 36*l.* For plaster, 7*s.* For glass, 10*l.* 16*s.* Laths, 10*l.* 12*s.* Slates, 12*s.* 2*d.* Boards, 27*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Wages: To the master masons, 12*d.* a day each; to the wardens, masons, and setters, 3*s.* 8*d.* a week; and to every other free mason, 3*s.* 4*d.* To hard hewers, 3*s.* 4*d.* a week; to "roughtlainers," the warden 7*d.*, the other 6*d.* a day. Carpenters, 6*d.* a day; the master, 12*d.* To sawyers sawing timber, at 12*d.* the hundred. Painters, 8*d.* a day.

1526.

WOLSEY'S COLLEGES—*cont.*

Purveyors 8*d.*, clerks 6*d.*, and laborers 4*d.* To Nich. Foly, carter of the College, 31*s.* 8*d.* a year salary, and 10*d.* a week board-wages. To artificers arrested, and taken by commission from different places, for their costs in coming, 20*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* To the masons and hard-hewers, for "stelynge" of their axes and tools within the time of this declaration, 15*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* For "battring" their tools, 1*d.* each. To certain masons and carpenters, rewards for working in their hour times and drinking times for the expedition of the works, 5*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* "For working and carving the hall roof of the said College with catars, spaunderells, orbes, lyntelles, and other ornaments," 102*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Total of "emptions" and wages, 5,607*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Remaining in the hands of the Dean, 792*l.*

A roll, mutilated at the edges.

R. O. 8. "Recepta forinseca;" i.e., money received from Master Thomas Cromwell by the hands of Richard Swyfte, Stephen Vaughan, Cromwell himself, Master Willson, the Dean, Master Holte of London, and Master Leyghton, from 23 Nov. for 14 months following.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Bokes concerning Cardinal College in Oxford."

R. O. 9. "Payments made yearly out of Cardinal's College for term of lives;" among others, to Dame Katherine Welles, late prioress of Lytlemore, and to John Blakemor, sometime abbot of Lessounes, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Total, 92*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

2539. SCOTLAND.

Teulet, 1, 69.

Instructions [given by Albany] to his Chancellor to show to Francis I., headed: "Mémoire de ce que Monsieur le Chancelier aura à remonstrer et faire entendre au Roy sur le fait d'Ecosse."

1. How the king of Scotland is tyrannically ruled by Angus and his accomplices, who have put to death several great personages, robbed their houses, ransomed several, violated churches, women, and girls. Although the King would gladly escape, and the earl of Lennox lately left his company with the King's consent, and had assembled a body of men to join with the Queen, the Chancellor,* and the earls of Argyle and Murray, for the King's rescue, Angus, being warned, along with Arran, who had joined his mortal enemy, mustered 6,000 or 7,000 men, fell upon Lennox by surprise, and took prisoners or killed many men of his company, of whom Lennox was one. He has banished all the party, and confiscated their goods, intending to destroy the house of Lennox utterly; he has deprived the Chancellor of his office, and removed all the friends of France. All his kindred are murderers, thieves, and men of evil life about the King, who is only 14† years old. They have no justification for their deeds, and have not called a parliament. Therefore, if Francis intends to make any use of Scotland hereafter, he must provide a remedy.

Advises that John Joachim be instructed to apply to the king of England for his nephew's better security and good bringing up; and if that King will consent that Albany go to Scotland, Francis is to grant him a commission to go thither and put the King and his realm in surety, and return, after he has placed the government in the Queen's hands, and discharged himself in full parliament. He shall also leave with her, under the authority of the King, who shall have a voice in it, a good council of the best men of the country, and replace the Queen in possession of her dowry, on condition that the king of England do not foster Angus or his accomplices; and to

* Beton; who, however, was deposed from that office in 1526.

† James was 14 in April 1526.

1526.

this Francis shall bind himself, on pain of confiscation in my goods and person, that I shall not proceed further, but return at the time prefixed.

Also, if Francis approve, I will replace Dunbar in the hands of any one the king of Scots pleases to appoint with the advice of the Queen and Council; but Francis must take care, for I fear they cannot keep it so as not to let it fall into the hands of the English. Suggests that an offer might be made to the king of England for a peace or truce with Scotland for defence of the three realms. If Francis intend to remedy it without communicating with England, as knowing that the latter will not consent, I shall be ready, for the honor of God, to go thither with as good will as against the Turks; or, as matters cannot be arranged so quickly, Francis might send to Scotland to learn news of James, and in recommendation of Lennox's children, in behalf of Mons. d'Aubigny; and for this the envoys should have letters to the King and to the Estates, if it be needful to assemble them, and instructions to communicate to the Chancellor, the bishop of Aberdeen, the earls of Argyle and Murray, and also to the Queen. They should ascertain how far each would be satisfied that the Queen should have the government with a council, and what aid they would give me if Francis sent me thither, and obtain promises under their seals. They should give them hope of the continuance of the marriage with a daughter of Francis according to the treaty of Rouen. They should see to the victualling of Dunbar, and convey the captain's pension to him; for they talk of besieging the place this summer, and, if it be not relieved, they will place it in the hands of the English. Prompt measures should be taken to prevent an alliance with England; for I hear that if Henry wishes the marriage between the King of Scots and his daughter, they are ready to place the former in his hands. It would be easy to break the alliance of Angus and Arran; for if they once have the King in their hands the alliance of France and Scotland would be lost.

Thinks Mons. de Saignes should be sent, with a herald who has been there continually.

Fr.

2540.

GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1526.

Sept.

GRANTS.

10. Rob. Kynard, surgeon, native of Scotland. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. (Note in the margin, that 13s. 4d. was paid into the Hanaper.)—S.B.

12. John Ripley. To be chief doorward in the Tower of London, with 12d. a day and a house in the Tower. *Westm.*, 12 Sept.—*Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 13.*

18. Tho. Cole. Licence to alienate possessions in Hylle and Exmouth, Devon, to John Drake, of Wythecombralegh, in tail. *Westm.*, 18 Sept.—*Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 14.*

20. Wm. Owen, Stephen Feltwell, grocer, of London. Next presentation to the rectory of St. Teguinus, Restrother, S. Wales. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

23. Tho. Bewycke, clk. To be master of the house or hospital of St. John the Baptist, Tenby, Pembroke, S. Wales, vice John Rogers, clk. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

26. Anth. Harrison, of Coventry, draper. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Ampthill,

16 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. the More*, 26 Oct.—P.S.

27. John Drewe, usher of the Chamber. Annuity of 20l. out of the farm or subsidy, and ulnage of cloths sold in cos. Somers. and Dorset, formerly granted to him for 20 years at a rent of 107l. 7s. 8d., and 20l. of increase. Should he die before the expiration of the term, his executors shall have allowance of the 20l. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 27.*

29. Wm. Bodon, alias Bodington, stationer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Ampthill, 29 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

30. Edw. Forrest. To be bailiff of the town and lp. of Bernerd Castell, in the bishopric of Durham, with 2d. a day, vice James Carr. *Del. Westm.*, 30 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 13.*

. . . John Blagge or Blacke, of London, grocer. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Ampthill, 20 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, . . . 8 —P.S.

1526.

1 Oct. 2541. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Titus, B. 1.

305.

B. M.

St. P. 1. 177.

This day received Wolsey's letters sent to Sir T. More, dated from the More, 29th ult. With the same was a letter from Campeggio, another from the bp. of Bath and Tayler, and a precept for the proclamation touching coins. I read the contents to the King, who is glad to find that certain impediments have arisen, by which his entry into the league may be deferred. He is pleased that Moret should have a commission to treat upon the marriage and perpetual peace, and, at his coming, that the points touched upon by the bp. of Bath's letters shall be declared. Expects Sir T. More tonight. If he should not come, will show the proclamation to the treasurer (Fitzwilliam).

The King, at the desire of Lancelot Lowther, constable of Holt castle, who has attended upon him this summer, and brought him certain casts of hawks, has joined Thomas Ap Hoell, his son-in-law, in patent with him, and desires it may be expedited. My lady Princess this day left the Court. Ampthill, 1 Oct.

Add.

1 Oct. 2542. JOHN CLERK [BISHOP OF BATH] to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wolsey will be informed of divers strange novelties by the letters he now forwards from Master Peter at Rome. The French king has "slackened" his journey to Paris, on account of my Lady's disease; but he is now at Boyancy within 3 leagues of Orleans, and will be at Paris soon, where his council have been 10 days waiting for him. Will let Wolsey know what he says to these news of Italy and Hungary. Expects the Pope's nuncio will be with him before he comes to Paris. From Tury, a day's journey from Paris, 1 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

5 Oct. 2543. ITALY.

Vit. B. VIII.

135.

B. M.

1526.—In consequence of a disagreement between the Pope and the Colonnese, last July, his Holiness collected an army in the city, and the Colonnese encamped at Marii (Marino) two miles off, but a concord having been made, the Pope dissolved his army, and the Colonnese retired into the kingdom of Naples. On Sept. 20, in the morning, the enemy rushed towards the town, to the quarter of the Colonnas, without experiencing any opposition. The Cardinals fled to the Pope. The enemy, numbering 10,000 foot and 1,500 horse, stationed themselves near the house of Card. Pompeius Colonna, and then in a body rushed upon Rome. About dinner time, all the inhabitants remaining quiet, they passed the Sistine bridge, and made for the old town, then breaking down the bridge of San Spirito, which leads to the Burgum S. Petri, they marched straight forward, and the Pope fled to the city of St. Angelo. The enemy attacked the church of St. Peter, spoiling everything, not sparing even the host. All the goods in the palace they carried off, and spoiled the houses of the Cardinals, sparing none, not even the Venetian ambassadors. John de Winckel and Arnold Goltwyet were plundered. The persecution of the clergy and profanation of all sacred things were unparalleled. Your lordship may imagine the outcries of men and women, who are as numerous as they are at Munster. The value of the plunder cannot be estimated. The adherents of the Pope and the Swiss saved nothing but the clothes they wore. All this plunder was carried publicly through the city to the Colonnese quarter. Two Cardinals were surrendered as hostages, and Don Hugo, the Imperialist captain, was admitted into St. Angelo to the Pope, and a treaty was arranged between the Pope, the Spaniards, and Card. Colonna, in which the Pope agreed to renounce the duchy of Milan, to cashier all his soldiers, whom he had there (?), and pay a fine of 3,000 ducats; and if the Venetians refused to accede to it in conjunction with the Imperialists, the

1526.

Pope should compel them. He binds himself to these conditions on a fine of 300,000 ducats. The army retreated at 24 o'clock to the quarters of the Colonna, returning with great booty, mules and handsome horses, such as were found in the Apostolic Palace. Those in the town were in great consternation, expecting every minute to be plundered; but next day, being the feast of St. Matthew, the enemy evacuated the town. The Pope is still at St. Angelo. No one slept a wink that night, in a town of more than 300,000 people. Rome, 5 Oct.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated.

5 Oct. 2544. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. IX.
252.
B. M.

Wrote on the 1st, and sent such strange and pitiful news as then came from Rome respecting Hungary, and the revolution in the affairs of Italy. As the place where he lay was sickly and incommodious, came to Paris yesterday, expecting the King's arrival, which is looked for this week, as "the corse of the late queen is already lev[ied], and in journey hitherwards, under the conduct of Madame La Duchessa." The Pope's orator was gone to the King to excuse his Holiness for the part taken by him in the last revolution, and for other matters; that the King will form no resolution until he has debated these subjects with his Council in Paris, and taken Henry's advice.

Has received his letters of the 23rd Sept. with a packet for Master Almoner in Spain. Will solicit the delivery of the Imperial ambassador detained at Dieppe. He is accused of sending certain letters of exchange into Lombardy for the Imperial army. Ichingham says that it is difficult to send into Spain, for no one is allowed to pass. People are wondering what the French will do, if the Pope revoke his army from Lombardy, according to his agreement with Moncada. "Then must these men here leave their hunting, and attend somewhat better unto their matters." Happy be we who, through your Grace's policy, have not been drawn into the Italian league, which now, through their negligence, is come to nothing. It is my chance, now and then, to talk with many an afflicted and sorrowful good Christian, who call upon me to exhort the King and you, as they in whom is now the only help and stay of Christendom; for they reckon the Pope is ruined, and the French are slack, and have little care for their own interests, and none for those of Christendom. They join the danger of the Turk with the cruel and insatiable ambition of the Spaniards, from whose fatal and bewitched successes they look for no better than they have found in times past. To whom should they turn for succour, except to the King and your Grace, whom God, they say, has preserved unto this time that you should now do him service. Begs he will consider this, and what men expect from his duty to God. Paris, 5 Oct. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 4.

5 Oct. 2545. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. VI. 547.

The bishop of Bath reached Paris on 4 Oct. As I left him I met Ichingham coming with letters from Spain; and as the King was not in Paris, we thought it not desirable that he should return to the court, but hasten to England. His letters were delivered to the chancellor of Alençon. I pray God will amend the news I receive from the bishop of Bath. I have been waiting these twelve days at Paris by the King's command. I saw there the dean of Wells, and on 2 Oct. I was at a Greek lecture with him at 2 of the clock. He is not well settled as yet; for the sudden death of one of his company has compelled him to leave his house, and he is now with a Scotchman,* "a kind and a very gentle person, and well learned,

* Qy., Volusenus (Wilson).

1526.

TAYLER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

and doth all the pleasure he can for Mr. Dean and all his company, now Mr. Dean and Mr. Doctor lie in his house. It standeth in a very wholesome soil, with a fair and a large garden, sequestrate from recourse of people, having a church within them and daily service, and every night the gate shut. There within is a house belonging to my lord of St. John's. If my lord of Bath and I can obtain of the Great Chancellor that house for Mr. Dean and his company, they think they shall be as commodiously settled as in any place of Paris. As soon as the Chancellor cometh we trust to be sped; for I will not depart out of Paris till I see they be bestowed where they may quietly apply their learning, as they have begun and intend to continue." Paris, 5 Oct.

5 Oct. 2546. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Encloses three letters he received today by Baldwin Willoughby from the King, my lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Treasurer. Considering that he had a patent of this castle for life, does not think he can surrender it and the two coffers delivered to him by Rob. Fowler almost two years ago, without more sufficient authority; neither can he enter on the office of deputy of Calais tomorrow without a patent. Calais Castle, 5 Oct. 1526.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

5 Oct. 2547. CHRISTIERN II., KING OF DENMARK, to WOLSEY.

Nero, B. III. 80.

B. M.

Intends to send an ambassador to the Emperor to ask aid for his restoration. Desires Henry to give the said ambassador letters of recommendation, and a safe-conduct. Antwerp, 5 Oct. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

2548. "INSTRUCTIONS for the KING OF DENMARK."

Nero, B. III. 81.

B. M.

Wolsey must write to Mr. Wyngfeld to speak to lady Margaret and the Emperor's councillors to aid the said King, as Wolsey thinks best. Wolsey must write to lady Margaret for the delivery of the letters and compositions, and transumpt of the same, "by reason whereof his Grace may attayn his sentense definatiff now depending by for (before) the corvesstres in heigh duche landys." He must write to Lubeck, Hamborough, and Bremyll not to resist the king of Denmark further, and the letter to be delivered by a herald. He must write to the king of Denmark, acquainting him with the King's goodness in naming him, in the league between himself and France, as Christiernus king of Denmark, and not Frederic duke of Holst. That when Christiern prepares to vanquish his enemy the duke of Holst, he should have licence to buy victuals here, as they are cheaper than in Flanders. It should be inserted in the commission to Lubeck that Christiern shall put in sufficient surety for keeping his promise henceforth.

Pp. 3. Endd.

6 Oct. 2549. FRANCIS I. to the ELECTORS AND OTHER STATES OF THE EMPIRE AT SPIRES.

Harl. MS.

4994, f. 156.

B. M.

Has received their letters, and will grant their request for a free passage for their messengers, and desires that they will do the like, as there are many things which should be communicated by each to the other, for the good of Christendom. Is much grieved to hear of the death of the king of Hungary, and the occupation of the kingdom by the Turks. Fears they will invade Austria, which has no means of defence. Germany would then be in the greatest danger, in consequence of the religious dissensions of the people. Has exhorted the Emperor to lay aside private quarrels, and form a

1526.

league of Christian princes, offering to resign his just rights in Italy that there may be no impediment to peace. The Emperor says that he will refuse no fair terms of peace; but while he is wasting the time by various delays Christian fields and cities are being devastated and burnt. Does not know what other proposals to make to the Emperor, for it is impossible to rouse him, if the danger of Austria and Germany, and the miserable condition of his own sister, do not excite him.

Desires them to impress upon the Emperor the present danger. Promises the assistance of himself and his kingdom in a war against the Turks. Beaugency, 6 Oct. 1526.

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

6 Oct.

2550. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. F. 1. 18.

B. M.

There is the same report here about the victory of the Turks as at Cologne. Some say the King died in the battle; others, in flight. The enclosed, sent by Fuckeros Augusten to Dr. Valtasar Ghir, will show him that the King with 90,000 fought against 140,000 Turks, and would have defeated them but for the desertion of the son of count Stheffanus, with 30,000 men to join the Vuda (Waywode), with the intention of making himself king. The Turk has since plundered Buda, and is in possession of the whole of Hungary. Some think he will go on to Austria. Mayence, 6 Oct. 1526.

Lat.

ii. Persons missing at the battle in which the king of Hungary was killed.

The bishops of Warden, Funffkirchen, and Rabb, the Affi Jancosch, Sarchani Dunbrosch, Corlatzky, Setzi Thanevisch, Unsorg Ferentzs, Tairzon Niclaus, Segethe, Mychwooll, Cedmemki, the bishop of Grayn (returned).

The Waywoda is said to have written "am Rocasch gen oven aus," in the hope of becoming king. It is to be feared the Turk will gain possession of all Hungary, and make further aggression if not withstood. The Turk defeated the king of Hungary on 29 Aug.; he maintained the field, and inflicted great losses upon the Hungarians; many great lords perished. His Majesty got during the battle into a morass or ditch into which his horse had fallen with him, and the haste to get over it was so great and violent that the person who rode with his Majesty could not help him, and thus he was killed; he is said to have fought bravely in the battle, so that his horse was wounded, and he was impeded in his flight; in this manner many of the most eminent noblemen were slain and perished.

German.

7 Oct.

2551. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Masters' MS.

f. 109.

"That the French king testefieth to the Pope's orator in France how indignly he taketh the ungodly demeanour showed to the Pope lately in Rome, and promiseth his aid to avenge him, &c." 7 Oct. 1526.

Abstract.

2552. ——— to ———

Calig. E. 1.

121.

B. M.

Has this day received his letter from Dijon of the . . of this month. Received also his packet of letters from the French king's archer, of the 15 Sept., to whom he made such cheer that he was not able to stand on his feet, and of whose arrival at Dover he heard by the next tide. "I am glad to hear of your short repairing hither, though I have heard of the contrary." Will attend to his servant Gilbert. "I pray you that I and my wife may be most heartily recommended unto you and my lady your wife." Calais, 7 Oct.

Copy, p. 1. Mutilated.

1526.

8 Oct.

2553. JOHN AP HOWELL.

R. O.

Petition of John Ap Howell, of London, mercer, to the King. During his absence beyond sea, his house in Mylkstrete and his shop in the parish of Our Ladye in the Bowe, in the custody of his wife and servants, were broken open, and cloth of silver, tinselled satin, velvet, damasks, taffata, sarcenet, &c., to the value of 2,400*l.* taken away, on the 8 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII., by Wm. Clay, Wm. Battrye, Robt. Bolt, John à Parke, Rob. Pakyngton, Humphrey Pakyngton, Nic. Statham, Augustyne Pakynton, Orume Browne, and others.

Draft.

8 Oct.

2554. SIR JOHN WALLOP to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. xxi. 7.

B. M.

Has sent a servant of his with letters dated Sept. 30. Has heard from a merchant who was in Ovo when the battle happened, and came thence on the 12th ult., particulars of the battle. The King was encamped with 50,000 men on a hill on this side the Duno; the Turk on the other side had concealed his ordnance near the river, and sent over 5,000 or 6,000 men to skirmish, firing a few small guns that the Hungarians might think he had no other. The Turks were overthrown, and a bigger company was then sent, with orders to attack the Hungarians on the hill, retreat towards the concealed artillery, and then open, so that they might be in the very face of the shot. The Turk with his band also retired, so that the Hungarians might think there was no danger. This was carried out; many of the Hungarians were slain by the artillery, but they immediately rallied, and seeing the Turks still flee thought that the shot was all past, and that they could set upon them before the guns were recharged. The rest of the guns were then fired, and the Hungarians utterly broken. The Turk, with all his power, then set upon them, and if night had not come on few or none would have escaped. The King was slain. The Turk is lord over all Hungary, and has burnt the Austrian frontier, which seems to imply that he will withdraw in the winter; but, by the enclosed copy of a letter from the Archduke to the Bishop of Cologne, Wolsey will perceive the contrary. The Turk has 20,000 lanzknechts with double wages. He will allow the people to continue in their belief, paying only half the duties they formerly paid to their King. His ordnance is above 800 great pieces, as well as the small. The Archduke has gone from Innsbruck towards the Austrian frontier. Cologne on the Rhine, 8 Oct. 1526.

Thinks the king of Hungary must have had bad espial to allow the Turk's ordnance to be placed undiscovered, or else he had little experience. Encloses a "contrefaict" of the Turk, which he had from the merchant. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

8 Oct.

2555. For JOHN BLAGGE, BLACKE or BLAKE, of London, Grocer.

Protection; going in the suite of John Bourghchier lord Berners, Westm., 8 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII.

Fr., m. 2.

R. O.

2. Copy.

9 Oct.

2556. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 178.

I have received news from the foreign ambassadors who were here with me, that the League has taken Cremona, and Genoa is expected to surrender in five or six days. Francis is extremely displeased with the detestable attempts of Cardinal Colonna and Hugo de Moncada against the Pope. Urges the King to give the Pope, for the maintenance of 5,000 Swiss and 400 men-at-arms, 30,000 or 35,000 ducats, by which he may forbear to enter

1526.

the league, and mediate more effectually with the Emperor. The French king and the Venetians will bear a similar charge. Thus the King will secure peace, have the gratitude of the Pope and the League, save his treasure, preserve his amity with the Emperor; and thus, by his wise counsel, Christendom may attend to the debellation of the Turks. Wishes to have the King's instructions. Sends letters received from Francis. Hampton Court, 9 Oct.

Fr. Add.

10 Oct.

2557. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. ix.

254.

B. M.

On hearing of the cruel and ungodly demeanour shown to the Pope at Rome, Francis expressed his displeasure at it to the Pope's ambassadors, offering to expose his person in defence of his Holiness, and promising to send ambassadors to England on the subject. He has sent to the Swiss not to recall their men, but grant more for the Pope's defence, and to the captains in Lombardy to set forward, assuring them they shall not lack men or money. The Pope has sent for 4 Swiss, "saying (as he shewyd me ony[s he] wold do if the case should require) that the Imperials [had] broken so many times their bands with him he might, when he should see his time, break and not observe his c[ovenants] with them." If so, there is still hope of some success, especially now that C[remona] is taken, Milan also being hardly able to hold out. Paris, 10 Oct.

P. 1, mutilated.

11 Oct.

2558. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. viii.

138.

B. M.

St. P. i. 181.

Your letters to More, dated Hampton Court, the 8th, [reached this] on the 9th; and as More was gone to London, I opened the packet. I read to the King the news from Hungary and its overthrow, which he lamented as lost by the folly of Christian princes thus giving way to the Turk, who would now easily overrun Germany, where Lutheranism was so obstinately supported. He said he rejoiced in one thing, *sc.*, the saying of Christ unto Peter, "Oravi, ne deficiat fides tua." I then read him the Pope's breve, which moved him to great pity and indignation that the See Apostolic should be so violated by a Cardinal's aid; and though he likes your letter of consolation in his name to the Pope, he desires your Grace to cancel it, and write another, inserting that the King exhorteth and prayeth the Pope not to remit his courage, "but to gather himself with wisdom," adhere to the League, and not esteem his promises made to don Hugo and Colonna, as they were extorted by violence. He has some doubt of the meaning of the word "*auxiliis*" in the clause which Knight points out, and desires the word may be qualified. He approves of your letter advising the Pope not to quit Rome, and of your proposition to give the Pope 30,000 ducats. I admonished him of the pleasure and profit he would receive by obtaining the alum mines in Italy. He thinks you should tell the Papal and French ambassadors that these evils have arisen because the King's counsel was not followed, and from the negligence of the French king, and blame them sharply. He thinks the Pope should bestir himself to proclaim a general peace. Ampthill, 11 Oct.

P.S.—This day the King goes to Dunstable.

Hol.

2559. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. viii.

137.

B. M.

After writing his other letters Mr. Dean (Sampson) arrived with letters of credence to the King. The letters contained very comfortable news, but the King is annoyed at the Pope's ambassador saying that his master will observe or not, as Henry thinks fit, the capitulations made with don Hugo [de Moncada]. The King will not counsel any Prince to dissemble, lest they charge him with it afterwards. "This is more than

1526.

[KNIGHT to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

his Highness willed me to write," but he will sup with Wolsey in London on Friday, as he intends to depart secretly from Dunstable. Dr. Sampson arrived last night so fatigued that he will not be able to see Wolsey today.

Added apparently some hours after:—Begs Wolsey to pardon his rude writing; it is very late, and he has been busy all day.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated.

11 Oct.

2560. JOHN BAKER, Prior of Lees, to JERNYNGHAM.

Cat.Cod. MSS.
Bib. Bod.
106, f. 22.

Confirmation of the grant of the manor of Gapton Hall, Bradwell, to Sir Will. Jakson.

14 Oct.

2561. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. ix.
255.
B. M.

P.S.—Has received Wolsey's letters of 30 Sept. As to the matter of chief importance, "that is to say, the marriage, &c., I deemed that the French king's words un[to] me mentioned in your Grace's letters, viz., that his dear beloved brother, the king of England, would have him a good man, &c., should sound to such an intent,* and deemed verily that the practice had been somewhat set forwards; notwithstanding by c[ause] your Grace at that time had not written unto me thereof, [I] knowing also that Morett should be sent to England, [and] as I supposed for that matter, I thought it best that I myself should not be too busy, ne with my Lady therein ne w[ith] none other of the council, but that it should suffice that by other I did procure that these men here were put in remembrance of their necessity of friends, and of that th[ing] that should so much make for their surety and weal, [not] doubting but they should see and feel themself a cowl[d] and so doing they would themself come running to blo[w] the coal."

Sanga, before he departed, pressed the matter upon them daily along with the Papal and Venetian ambassadors. M[orette] leaves today, charged, as he says, with such "resolution" as should please the King and Wolsey. "These men here must needs now fall to you, and dou[btless] whatsoever it shall cost them they will have you [in] this league." Knows well they are counselled by the Pope, the Venetians and all their friends, not to "stick with you for nothing." Your Grace may handle them with the posie, *Cui hæreo vincit*. "Our Lord for all that keep [us ab] hærendo as long as may be his pleasure." The Pope will not keep the articles with Moncada, though he makes show of so doing for the present. Though he has revoked part of his army, John de Medicis remains in the camp. Genoa is beseiged. The King will be here in 50 days. Paris, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 2.

16 Oct.

2562. For PARSHORE ABBEY.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of John bishop of Polizz as abbot, whose fealty is to be taken by the prior of Worcester. Hampton Court, 16 Oct.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

16 Oct.

2563. SIR JOHN WALLOP to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. xxi. 8.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 8th by Jespar Westfelincke, a merchant of the Stil-lart. Encloses a bill concerning the King's death, with a list of the nobles slain. Sends also a mandment forbidding all persons to serve the Pope or the French king. Cologne on the Rhine, 16 Oct. 1526.

* See Clerk's letter of 13 Sept. and Tuke's note.

1526.

Hears that the 7 electors, 12 earls and lords of the empire, or their ambassadors, and the spiritual lords, will meet at Eslynge on Dec. 1, to consider how to resist the Turk, who is reported to have taken Vienna, and will not cease from his invasion during the winter; and also how to remedy the spread of the Lutherans, who on these tidings will probably be busier. Does not think the electors will have leisure to take so long a day for their determination. *Signed.*

P. 1.

17 Oct. 2564. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his goodness when he was last with his Grace. Sent for Taverner, a singing man, to be "informer" of the children of Wolsey's chapel in his college at Oxford, but cannot induce him to give up his living at Tatessall, and the prospect of a good marriage, which he would lose by removal. Advises Wolsey to appoint some man of his chapel. "And it shall be meet for him that your Grace will appoint thereunto to have both his breste att will, the handling of an instrument, pleasure, cunning and exercise in teaching, and to be there four or five days before your appointed day, for the ordering of his children, to feel them, to know them, and to be acquainted with such songs as shall be the day of solemnity there sung." There is no doubt Wolsey will have a good choir. Reminds him to procure rectors' staves, and cross staves, and a good pair of organs; less than two pair will not do. Woburn, 17 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate.

2565. RICHARD TURNER to ———.

R. O.

Would not allow the bearer to leave without a letter. Has much news to tell him. Last week the bishop of Lincoln was here with some of the Cardinal's attendants, by whom certain young men were admitted into St. Frideswide's College, with some excellent singers. The next day the bishop of Lincoln preached on the words "*Sapientia ædificavit*," &c. Then a declamation, followed by one who had formerly been a follower of Luther, well skilled in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and who is now reading St. Paul's epistles. Then a native of Greece, a good Greek and Latin scholar, who will deliver the Greek lectures. All are highly delighted. The only fault is that there is no place for the lawyers, on whom so much depends.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

17 Oct. 2566. ITALY.

R. O.

From letters of the Prothonotary, 10 Oct.

He writes that the Pope intends to take vengeance for his injuries, and only waits for answers about aid from England and France.

Does not know what is likely to happen now, since his Holiness has begun to recall his forces, to make good the promises wrung from him [by don Hugo]. Sending nuncios and ambassadors seems superfluous, if he wishes to be revenged. If, however, he intends to treat for peace on account of the Turks, it should be done after the recovery of Milan; but it is not likely the French king will make peace on account of the Turks unless he obtain the restoration of his sons, and the Venetians would never consent to peace while the Emperor holds the duchy of Milan. The forces of the League, after storming Cremona, went to Milan, and are now in good spirits, though the affairs at Rome had terrified them. The duchy must now be taken, and then concord can be treated for. Otherwise the Emperor will be so insolent that he will not come to any terms.

13 Oct.—The ambassador of the duke of Milan at Venice has received letters from the court of the archduke of Austria, stating that the Archduke

1526.

ITALY—*cont.*

• has sent for the nuncio Rovarius, to commission him to persuade the Pope to concord. He intended to procure the removal of the Emperor's forces from the duchy of Milan, and its restoration to the Duke; for he needed the troops to serve against the Turk. The Doge answered that, unless the Archduke had a commission for that purpose, it did not much matter whether the news was true or not.

Letters have come from Spain saying that the Emperor was very much moved at the news of the treaty, had sent ambassadors, but recalled them on receiving the King's letters. The Venetian ambassador had written an abstract of the King's letters, and of the course of action to be pursued, which the Signory approved of. The ambassadors did not make the protestation enjoined, partly because the commission was directed to the Legate, who had at that time left the Emperor, partly because they did not think it of any use. Orders were again sent to them to make the protestation, for the Emperor did not seem to refuse a treaty, but to put it off by prudent words.

The Venetian ambassadors in Spain write that the fleet which the Emperor destined for Italy will not be ready for a long time. The Italians were in great fear of it.

Peter Navarra had great hope of victory with his fleet.

The Venetians are much vexed at the Pope's sudden entry into new alliances, and his observance of them; but it is said that, when he has received answer from France, he will not keep the terms, but assist the enterprise. If so, they will be well satisfied.

At Rome, on a sudden false rumor, a cry was made to arms, and the city showed itself so ready to defend the Pope that he is much rejoiced.

Nothing is determined about sending ambassadors, and it is thought the plan may be altered. There is great distress in Rome.

The nuncio with Ferdinand writes that the Turk will probably keep in Constantinople or Adrianople during the winter. The Turk has sent an ambassador to congratulate the Venetians on their victory, and they have determined to send one to him.

17 Oct.—On the 12th the forces of the League left Cremona for Milan. Some of them will go to Genoa. There is great scarcity and disease in Milan, and a small garrison. The army of the League has 24,000 foot and a great many horse; so that they do not think much of the recall of the Pope's troops, if he would only pay the wages he promised.

The Cardinals have given the Pope much money and plate to place his affairs in safety, and prepare for his journey to the French king and the Emperor, for which purpose the ambassador of Portugal is going to his master to accompany him to the Emperor, on condition that the Pope follows.

Lat., pp. 4.

17 Oct. 2567. JOHN BRINON to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.

318.

B. M.

Requesting indulgence for Anthony Cavallery respecting some guarantee of which he had offered Anthony Bonvix as joint security. Westminster, 17 Oct.

Hol., *Lat.*, mutilated, pp. 2. *Add.*: Rmo. &c. Cardinali Archipræsuli Ebor., totius Angliæ bis legato, &c.

18 [Oct. ?] 2568. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x.

196.

B. M.

* that the se
* ys he sent a jen[tleman] that
* the King was a[ssured how that your Grace] had a nephew here (Winter)

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in the that he had commanded him t
 . . . to see how he was lodged, [and whether he was in want of] any thing,
 and desired me t[o send] unto him, for the King would in
 Whereupon I sent a servant of mine to master
 Dean, and the self-sam[e] the King should depart the morrow
 the King and my Lady and had m me, and
 I assure your Grace they both very lovingly and with
 great hum[ility inquired] of me of his pastime, study a[nd I]
 made such report unto them as I [have done to] your Grace that I could
 not make it so vithe much better. I said that he [knew
 your] Grace would reckon your self much [bounden to him] that he would
 vouchsafe to desire t also my Lady said that for
 your G[race's contentation] they would be glad to show him
 made very large offers.

"[I] beseech your Grace to * * *
 r your Grace e should
 let him [de]syre and hath a very
 eason thereof was somewhat
 he now, thanked be God." Paris, 18

Mutilated.

18 Oct. 2569. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.

32.

B. M.

Supposes Tuke has showed him his letters. Two posts have passed
 from Italy to England. Touching the unquietness which the Card. Colonna and
 don Hugo de Moncada have done to the Pope, they went to find him in his
 palace before day on the 20th Sept., but he being warned had taken refuge
 in the castle of St. Angelo. The first news he had of it was by letters from
 London of the 4th inst., and now many "baken" letters come from Rome to
 confirm it, and saying that, as to the hostages to be given by the Pope, he
 and many cardinals gave "causio jurat . . ." to fulfil all his promises, where-
 upon they licensed most of their men to leave the town, but don Hugo still
 remained there, well accompanied for his b

My Lady has received a letter from don Hugo, about his doings at Rome.
 Some consider his going secretly before day to the palace more an act of
 treason than a valiant or hardy feat of arms; but such things may not be so
 plainly said here, think what we may. The provost of Cassell writes that
 Wolsey told him that Cremona was surrendered by the Emperor's party.
 My Lady has had letters of 23 Sept., which do not mention it, but the
 merchants' letters say that the army which was before Cremona has left the
 town well furnished with men and victuals, and has gone on to Gennes,
 where they hope to have as good an answer.

By letters from Spain of Sept. 20., the Emperor was still at Granade,
 and the Viceroy's army at Carta Gennyas (Carthagenas), waiting for wind
 and weather. He has 40 great ships furnished with 10,000 fighting men.

The princes of Duchland have agreed with don Fernando to raise men
 enough to resist the Turk. If he have money he will not want men.

The last news from Milan is that Bourbon is not half as well furnished
 with men and money as he would wish to be to save his honor. Don Fer-
 nando has enough to do about the frontiers of Hungary, to prevent him from
 succoring his neighbours of Italy. Hears that the prince of Orange is
 going to aid Bourbon with 6,000 foot and 300 lances, to furnish whom he
 has sold part of his lands.

A merchant from Antwerp says he heard there that Bourbon had come
 out of Milan half desperate, and had beaten the Venetians out of their field.
 Sends a copy of an article, in Latin, of news from Rome, received by a
 friend of his this morning. Sends the names of the principal men killed with
 the king of Hungary, and a little cipher of his own. Told my Lady the
 Scotch news he heard from Tuke. She marvels that the queen of Scotland

1526.

JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

could find it in her heart to shew unkindness to her brother, her son, or husband, and she is not surprised that God permitted some declination to her party, excusing the Queen, and blaming her councillors. Mechlyns, 13 Oct. 15[26]. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

19 Oct.

2570. POLYDOR VERGIL to LEE.

Harl. MS.
6989, f. 13.

B. M.

Jortin's
Erasmus,
II. 46.

Was very glad at receiving his letters of the 4th Sept. from Betica, for not even Lee's priest had heard from him for some months. Has read the satires of "our German" (*Germani nostri*) against Lee. Was ignorant of most of them, not liking to read writings full of "*canina loquentia*." Told Lee that Erasmus wrote that he was grieved that his (Lee's) anger had not died away; but now that he knows how the quarrel began, he will, if Lee will give him more information, tell Erasmus the conditions of a reconciliation, and say he must make an apology as being the first offender. Will act cautiously as Lee advises. Lee writes that Vergil has insinuated himself into Erasmus' friendship, but Vergil's friendship is worth more to him than his to Vergil. Begs Lee not to vex himself "*quod o . . . dicta in te collata sint, quæ apud posteros auctori . . . fraudi quam ullo nomini tuo malo erunt.*" Will find out, if he wishes, whether peace or war with Erasmus would be preferable.

Was expecting an account of the men and places in Betica, as Lee says Spain is so changed, and such matters are worth knowing and safe to write. Things here are all well. He gives good advice about the dialogue. It is too important to be entrusted to couriers, who cannot make an easy journey in these times. Was expecting a longer peace. It was destroyed almost before it was ratified. The Turk will take his advantage from it. He is daily gaining ground. Supposes the report of the loss of Hungary has reached Lee. London, 19 Oct. 1526.

Lat., Hol., mutilated, pp. 2. Copy of the address in a later hand:
R. &c. D. Edouardo Lælio, Regis Angliæ Eleemosinario, ejusque apud Cæsarem oratori dign^{mo} in Hispania.

20 Oct.

2571. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Requests the King to permit Sebastian de Saulis to import and sell in England for the behoof of the Holy See 13,000 *cantaria* of alum, "*Tulfæ nostræ sanctæ Cruciatæ*," notwithstanding that Philip de Senis had maliciously written that they should be detained at the Emperor's instance. Rome, 20 Oct. 1526.

Lat. Add.

20 Oct.

2572. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the same subject. Rome, 20 Oct. 1526.

Lat. Add.

21 Oct.

2573. WOLSEY to LEE.*

Camb. MSS.
1044. No. 5a.

The ambassador is instructed that the King is glad to hear of the Emperor's zeal for the "repose of Christendome, and the extirpation of heresies," and his desire for a "peac universal"; to require the Emperor to moderate his demands as the French king is likely to do; that there is not time before winter for a "convencion" or "diett" of kings; that the King (Henry VIII.) is willing to act as moderator between the several parties in Christendom to unite them against the Turks; that the duchy of Milan

* Taken from the Catalogue of MSS. in the Library of Cambridge University, vol. II. p. 138.

1526.

must first be put in impartial custody; to protest against the violence attempted on the Pope and the spoiling of the church of St. Peter; to exhort the Emperor to take the crown imperial without causing suspicion in Italy, and to assure him of the King's fair intentions in offering his mediation. "From my place besides Westminster the xxith day of October."

This long letter, occupying ff. 29-35, has been copied by Baker (MSS. xxxiii. p. 11), who, after noticing the frequent recurrence of the words "the King and I," adds "only the Cardinal's name and title are in his own hand; the letter is in Gardiner's hand, as far as I can judge."

21 Oct. 2574. SAME to SAME.*

Ib. No. 56.

Wolsey declares his continued good mind towards the Emperor, and would have him moved to moderate his demands and consent to a peace. "At my place besides Westminster the xxith day of Octobre."

This, occupying ff. 38, 39, has the address (f. 40): "To my loving frend Mr. Eduard Lee, the King's almoner, and his graces ambassador to thEmperor." It is copied in Baker, Ib. pp. 11-13.

21 Oct. 2575. PATRICK SINCLAIR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived in Scotland 21 Sept. Visited the King at Edinburgh, Angus and other lords who have the guiding being in the country, except Geo. Douglas. Made the King and Wolsey's commendations to his master, and delivered the letters, requesting him to hear the answer of the instructions sent by James to his uncle, and the message sent by Wolsey. Was desired to remain till the coming of the Lords. Showed him, meanwhile, that evil reports had been made of him by his own lieges, as he had heard from noblemen of England, who regretted that he should have such vices. "His hienes hard me with hwm[il] contynance, sumquhat eschamyt witht litill ansuer, notht denyand his falt, bot ay myndit yat ye King's hienes his derrest onkill and yor graice wor gud on to his moder."

On the 13th October, Angus and his friends came to Edinburgh, when Sinclair presented Wolsey's letter to him, and next day declared his credence, how Angus had misguided the King's person, and held him against his will, not allowing the great men of Scotland to wait upon him, but surrounding him with broken men, dependent on himself, who stopped all justice. He replied he had done nothing but for the defence of his master, and to prevent broken men getting the entire control of him. On the 16th the King commanded Angus to hear the answer of the instructions aforesaid, and Wolsey's message. Which Sinclair thereon declared: 1st, that as to James's marriage, the King thought ambassadors should be sent to England for a perpetual peace, to whom Henry would open his heart more largely. The Lords deferred their answer till the parliament, which is to begin on the 12th November, and to redress many things, as forfeitures of those who opposed the Lords now about the King's person, and to form a Council. 2nd. As to the King's request for the removal of a young personage called Stewart from the Scotch king's mother, James say^d, his mother had done it already.

After the slaughter of Lennox, the King and the Lords with him, Angus being chief, took Stirling Castle, which was kept in the Queen's name, and Angus delivered it to the Queen, on condition of her putting Harry Stuart, and his brother James, "quha is notht knawin planlye witht hyr grace zit," out of her company. There is a final concord treated of, between the Queen and Angus, for which cause she follows greatly his desire, and binds herself not to solicit for the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Thinks if an Englishman

* Taken from the Catalogue of MSS. in the Library of Cambridge University, vol. II. p. 138.

1526.

PATRICK SINCLAIR to WOLSEY--*cont.*

were sent to settle their differences as Wolsey suggested, if he were sent to the King, "and war notht for his moder than war it his displesor," and if it were for the Queen's pleasure, they would get no audience. Coldstream, 21 Oct.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add.*: My lord Legate.

21 Oct.

2576. H. [MARQUIS OF] EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has caused his counsel to search for the King's title concerning the mastership of St. Laurence Pountenay, and sends his cousin Skewys and his chaplain, Master Stephyns,* to show him that they have found assurance of the King's right. "How be hyt yn ther sarche makynge fur lake of fyndyng of an offyce before theschetor of London aftar the attaynder of the late duke of Boukyngam, before the grant of my patent, whyche by your Grace's meanes I had of the Kyng, as now standyth, voyd," and therefore his presentation for his said chaplain is of none effect. His counsel have, therefore, advised him to sue to the King for his presentation, which will stand good by reason of the office late found since the date of his patent, and also for the assigning of a new bill for the renewing of his patent, but he will not do so without making Wolsey privy to it. St. Alban's, 21 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.

22 Oct.

2577. WARHAM to GOLD.

R. O.

Leonard Rede promises to attempt nothing prejudicial to the lady Rede, Warham's niece, without Warham's consent. He is content that the lands belonging to her jointure shall be found in his office, and Warham has promised that his niece shall bear part of the charges. Desires Gold to call the counsel on both sides together, on Wednesday next, about the finding of the office; and if Leonard cannot agree that the lands be found in his office, wishes his niece's counsel to prepare a new office for her lands, to be found the same day that the escheator shall sit for Leonard. Knoll, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my chaplain, Master Gold."

22 Oct.

2578. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII.

140.

B. M.

Was greatly pleased, on the arrival of Sanga, to hear of Wolsey's good health. They have much confidence in the King as the author of peace between Christian princes, and the champion of the liberty of Christendom. The Pope's thoughts are all concentrated on the means of defending the Lord's flock committed to his charge. The fleet of the Viceroy is hourly expected from Spain, and if it comes, and finds the Pope unprepared, total ruin will ensue. The army of the confederates has compelled Cremona to surrender, and is now laying siege to Milan and Genoa. Rome, 22 Oct. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

[22] Oct.

2579. J. M. GIBERTO, BP. OF VERONA, to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII.

141.

B. M.

The news by Sanga would have given them greater hopes if it had not arrived when his Holiness did not look for hope, but results. Had aid arrived in time, as his Holiness desired, the pride of the enemy would not have increased to such an unheard-of extent as to threaten the Pope's destruction. He hopes, however, that the King's aid will now flow more fully the longer it has been restrained, and he doubts not that the King and Wolsey will be greatly incensed at the injuries done to the Pope, the Church, and God

* Gardiner (?)

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himself. The safety or destruction of Italy depends upon the King. They are closely pressed, and cannot wait much longer, and therefore the Pope anxiously expects letters from England as soon as the King shall have heard the wrongs he endures. If aid does not come speedily it will be of no use, as Wolsey will probably have heard fully already from Gambara. He is pleased to hear Sanga's confirmation of Wolsey's good wishes, expressed not only by his word but his countenance. Is grateful to find that Wolsey remembers him, and often speaks of him, and will take care to satisfy their wishes in all things. "In iis secretioribus ac majoris momenti tantum sibi polliceri potest D.V.R. de S^{mi} D.N. voluntate quantum progredi potest auctoritas Sanctitatis suæ." Rome, x[xii.] Oct. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add.

2580. FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

Cal. D. x. 410.

[x. 170.]

B. M.

* * * * *
 " oir par ces[tes] de
 celle que je scay que vous la desirez, comm[e]
 vous pourrez plus amplement entendre, ensemb[le]
 autres choses que je luy ay pryé vous vouloir
 me gardera vous faire plus longue lettre, sy n'est [que je prie a] Dieu,
 monsieur mon bon et plus aymé frère, vous donne[r tout ce que] de bon
 cueur vous desyre.

P.S. in his own hand:—[Je vuei]l byen vous dyre [mon m]yeulx aymé
 frère, [l'hon]nesteté de ce porteur e byen que je le vous n
 de ce que je foys qu'yl m'est possible." *Signed:* Vostre bon frère,
 cousin, compe[re et] perpetuel allyé, FRANÇO[YS].

Add.

2581. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 411.

[x. 171.]

B. M.

Desires credence for the sieur de Morete of his chamber, the bearer,
 whom he sends to the King.

Fr., hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal [dYor]k, mon bon
 amy.

23 Oct. 2582. HERETICAL BOOKS.

See 3 Nov. 1526.

23 Oct. 2583. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 184.

I have received letters out of France from the bp. of Bath, men-
 tioning the French king's displeasure at the outrage committed on the
 Pope; also the despatch of Morette to England. I send the letters. I have
 received confirmation of the news from Hungary, and of the finding and
 burying of the King's corpse. A nobleman of great power there (John
 Zapol) has gathered a large army to oppose the Turk. I hear that Morette
 has already arrived, but desires rest before repairing to your Highness.
 The Venetian ambassador came with him. Westm., 23 Oct.

Add.

23 Oct. 2584. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Tr.

Add. MS.

15,387, f. 183.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 549.

Greatly regrets the evils of the times. Could not help shedding tears
 on reading the Pope's breve of 22 Sept. Wept over the loss of Hungary,
 which is owing to the dissensions of Christendom. When other princes
 have agreed, he will not be behindhand in joining the Crusade. Exhorts
 the Pope to bear up, trusting that the danger will disperse. Desires
 credence for Gregory Casale. Westm., 23 Oct. 1526.

Lat., copy.

1526.

24 Oct. 2585. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

277.

B. M.

News came on the 18th, that cardinal Colonna and don Hugo de Moncada had entered Rome on the 20 Sept., and spoiled the Pope's palace with the "burgalett" adjoining. The Pope fled to Castle Angelo. Hears that the Emperor is "marvellously sorry that they have done so." Has not been to court for 14 days. News is come that the duke of Milan has received Cremona and discharged the Almaines. Hears no word of Wolsey's pension, due Christmas last, "ne look after better speed, as long as John Almaine shall meddle therewith." He is so rich he setteth not by your pension. It might be better disposed elsewhere. Granada, 24 Oct.

Hol., p. 1.

24 Oct. 2586. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

278.

B. M.

To the same effect. Don Hugo has written nothing of this affair to the Emperor. In his letters to the council of Naples he said he could not repress the violence of the soldiers. The enterprise against Barbarossa has been laid aside. Granada, 24 Oct.

Hol., p. 1.

24 Oct. 2587. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. IX.

256.

B. M.

The bishop of Worcester arrived on the 20th, and brought me a letter from the Pope desiring my interest in his affairs. Worcester requested me to recommend him to your Grace. I have communed with him for reformation of the bulls for your college, which have now been despatched to Rome. The whole court is waiting the coming of the King, who remains at Orleans because of my Lady's relapse. Has urged the release of the imperial ambassador. Will learn more from the bishop of Worcester. Paris, 24 Oct.

Signed.

P.S.—Welsborne has arrived with the horses, and has done his part satisfactorily. "Your Grace's scholars doth excellently well."*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

25 Oct. 2588. THE TURKS.

Vesp. F. I. 10.

B. M.

"Nova Turcica ex literis Rorarii xxv. die Octobris Augustæ datis."

The Turk had set out towards Peter Varadin, and sent artillery and an army towards Constantinople. He had on the Danube 3,000 boats laden with Hungarian spoil. Among other things, bells of brass and all kinds of iron goods, 5,000 Hungarian prisoners, and 30 ships laden with Jews. It is thought the Vayvode has agreed with the Turk, and that the latter intends to set him up as King, for the Vayvode's forces were marching towards Buda, and 300 men were occupying the castle. Ferdinand had gone to Hamburg to see his sister, who had set out for Possonia (Presburg), and the princes for Vienna, leaving a garrison of 5,000 foot at Hamburg. As Ferdinand was returning, a German burnt a crucifix. Ferdinand ordered him to be beheaded, and a great tumult was caused, but was at last appeased. News has come to Aragusia, of Oct. 14, from Samandria, a town on the Danube, two days distance from Belgrade towards Constantinople, that the Turk had arrived there, leaving Hungary, as he had killed all the people except 100,000 whom he was taking with him, that he was returning to Constantinople because he had heard that one of his Sangiacs had been defeated on the confines of the Sophy. He did not wish the castle of Buda to be plundered, but gave it in custody to 60 Hungarians, making them swear to deliver it faithfully to their King. Of the 72 counties of Hungary, 12 have

* Meaning Wynter.

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been plundered, and Buda and the other places visited by the Turk have been burnt.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Endd.

Oct. 2589. THE TURKS.

Vesp. F. I. 34.

B. M.

"Ex literis domini Cancellarii regni Hungariæ, datis Possonii, iij. Octobris, ad illustrissimum, &c., dominum palatinum et capitaneum Cracoviensem ac regni Poloniae summum cancellarium (?)"

The Turk pitched his camp in the racecourse between Buda and Theles; has taken Buda and the castle, and returned to the camp. A few days after, he crossed the Danube, and pitched his camp at Rakosch, from which place he made inroads towards Nittria, Cremencia (Cremni), and Casthonia. He intends to pass the winter either at Grimimy or Nandoralba.

Buda was burnt against his wish, and the authors of the deed have been beheaded. The castle of Gran was deserted by the captain, and has been occupied by a few men under Matthew Nagh, who found a quantity of stores there, and has sent to the Queen for guns and powder, which she will forward. Doubts not that it can be held. Will send also to Komaron and Theta, and will not neglect the castle of Wishegradien. If these are fortified the enemy cannot ascend the river in boats. The Palatine and others are here, and the ban of Croatia is expected. Nothing certain is heard of the Waywode. It is reported that Nic. Herczik, Pileczki, and Maczieiowsky, the chamberlains, have been set free by the Turk, who thinks that the King is still living, and proposes an alliance with him, intending to retain only Sirmium and the country between the Save and the Drave, and offering to protect him against all his enemies. Imbraym Bassa told Herczik that the Turk intended to go to Peter Waradin, and to place some Janissaries in the castle of Buda to keep it for the King. Herczik was honorably treated. Thinks they took him for Thurzon, the treasurer. He says that the day after the battle 1,503 prisoners were brought before the Turk, and put to death, and then buried in a grave with 12,000 other corpses. The prisoners of importance, if they were recognized, were well treated. The head of the bishop of Colocz was fixed on a spear in front of the Turk's tent. He did not know if Dragfii was taken. At Buda, Imbraym asked him if the portraits of the King and Queen in the house of Carolus, master of the Queen's court, were good likenesses; and when told that they were, "Sunt certe, inquit, elegantissimi juvenes." Next spring the Turk intends to attack the rest of Hungary, which is without means of defence, and then Transilvania and the remainder of Europe. Can hardly hope for help, as Europe is in such discord.

Of bishops, the following are dead: Gran, Colocz, Funfkirchen, Varadin (of whom, however, there seems to be some hope), Javarin, and Bosna. Of the laity, Scepus, the brother of the Waywode, Dragfy, Corlaczky, Trepka, Gabriel Peryimy, Hampo, son of Thomas Jeechi, Fras. Orzaagh, Tarchay, Fekothe Mihal, Johannes Paxy, Podmanyczky, and an infinite number of the middle orders; many of the Bohemians, including Stephanus Slyk and Rotumbergh. None of the captains of infantry came back except Anibal, son or cousin of the true king of Cyprus, who led the Papal infantry. The King was persuaded to fight by the nobles and the soldiers, though some dissuaded him. It was said by deserters that the Turkish army, though large, was weak. The King behaved in the battle like a prince. His guard of nobles now all make excuses. Has himself lost everything but life.

Lat., copy, pp. 3. Endd.: Ex literis Dñi cancellarii Hungariæ. Octobris.

26 Oct. 2590. JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote last from Malines on the 18th. Letters have since come from Venice, dated 11th, stating that Cremona was surrendered by the Imperialists

1526.

JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY—*cont.*

on the 1st, saving body and goods of the garrison, the Dutchmen to retire to their country, and the Spaniards towards Naples. My Lady pretends not to believe it. The Viceroy is said to have arrived at Monych by Genoa, with 10,000 Spaniards in forty great ships, having left Cartagena on the 1st. Bourbon has lately gained some victory over the Venetians. The letters from Venice say that the Suffye has conquered the greater part of Egypt, and compelled the Turk to return to his own country. If so, Wolsey will know what to write to Wallop, who awaits his answer at Cologne. A hoy of Antwerp, coming from London, was lost upon the coast of Zealand on the 30th September. Hears there was an Italian in her who had stowed away 1,600*l.* of rose nobles and angelets; but this pack is not found; thinks if it were, it should be forfeited to the King. Encloses a letter from Wallop at Cologne, dated the 17th, received this day. Brussels, 26 Oct. 1526
Signed.

Pp. 2. Add.

26 Oct.

2591. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"For al that I can perceve in these partiis, yf it might happen that the Emperour coud find the mennis wyt his honnour to make pece wyt France oncnowen to us, they schould tink here that they schould have XLV and a fault at tennis game agens us and tinckis like wyse yf that we would declare our self for them, that they schould have schiche like avantage of the French king onnis they would fain have the toen or the toder at their own (?) commandment, tincking wit the toen to mai compel the todder.

"They can bothe tinke and sai that there is no prince Cristin that keppis the Emperour is parte, but onli God and don Ferdinand, and that yf the French king had no comfort of Englund that he would be glad to plese the Emperour in al tinges. This be pondorous thochis and wourddis, to ere yt; they were not spoken to be rehersed, but your grac sal wei them better then I can siffir them." Brussels, 26 Oct. 1526.

Hol., cipher, p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

28 Oct.

2592. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters by William Hatherington the 20 October, dated Amptill, 30 Sept., expressing his satisfaction at the "congress and late meeting" of certain lords of Scotland, "that by force attempted divers things by way of commotion sounding to the danger of your nephew," [having been repressed]? Is glad Wolsey is pleased with his service, and will endeavor to promote justice, with the aid of Arran. He and Arran have taken great pains to resist the conspirators who intended to have transported James's person, and have been at great costs in divers "fields and journeys," and in keeping James's houses and castles furnished with victual and artillery, otherwise they would have been in danger of the duke of Albany and his adherents. Edinburgh, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

2593. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

To the same effect as Angus's letter, and in the same words. Edinburgh, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

28 Oct.

2594. ANGUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters dated at More, the 4th September last, by Patrick Sinclair. Thanks him for his advice about the governing of his sovereign's person, which he will follow to the best of his power. Sinclair's

1526.

mission to Henry on the part of James was without the knowledge of Arran or Angus, and directed only by private persons. The articles brought by him will be laid under the consideration of parliament, which begins on 12 Nov. Edinburgh, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

30 Oct. **2595. THE COINAGE.**

R.O.

30 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII. Verdict of Sir John Daunce, Sir John Mundy, John Kyme, and John Rudstone, aldermen of London,—Wm. Roche, Wm. Dokett, John Pyke, Robt. Draper, Thos. Calton, Wm. Brokett, Thos. Wastell, John Dale, Roger Mundy, Thos. Gadbury, Nic. Bulle, Robt. Trappis, and Hughe Walshe, citizens of London,—as to the fineness of certain coins, &c.

Mem. The oz. Troy has been heretofore divided into 20 dwt. of 24 gr. each, but it is now divided into $22\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. of 24 gr. each.

The King intends, by advice of the Council, to order by proclamation that the angel, which weighs 80 gr. at 20 dwt. to the oz., and 72 of which make 1 lb. Troy, shall be current for 7s. 6d., the demy-angel 3s. 9d., the sovereign 22s. 6d., the demy-sovereign 11s. 3d., the royal 11s. 3d., the demy-royal 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the quarter royal 2s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.

New coins. George nobles, of the same fineness as the angel, to be worth 6s. 8d. They shall weigh 3 dwt. 7 (?) gr., being 81 to the lb. Troy. Merchants shall pay to the Mint for coinage 2s. 9d. per lb. Troy. Half George nobles, worth 3s. 4d. Crowns of the double rose to be worth 5s. of 22 carats fineness, $100\frac{1}{2}$ cr. to weigh 1 lb. Troy. Half crowns of the double rose to be worth 2s. 6d. 3s. per lb. to be paid for coinage.

Groats, half groats, pence, halfpence, and farthings, of which 1 oz. Troy make 10 groats, and 1 lb. Troy 40s., will be now made at 11 gr. 1d. to the oz., or 45s. to the lb. Troy. 1s. per lb. to be paid for coinage.

Double plakks or Carolus shall be current for 4d. as now. They lack the fineness of the sterling groat, 20d. in every 12 oz. Troy.

Heretofore merchants have paid for coinage 2s. 6d. for every "pounde Towre" (*livre Tournois*) of $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but in future the lb. Troy of 12 oz. shall alone be used, and the payment be as before mentioned.

A vellum roll.

Add. MS.
18,758, f. 10.
B. M.

2. Modern copy.
Pp. 10.

30 Oct. **2596. ITALY.**

R.O.

i. From letters of the Prothonotary, Venice, 30 Oct.

Nothing fresh has occurred. The Signory will send commissions to Spain when they see them sent by others. Italy needs assistance, for if matters turn out badly they will be forced to act according to the pleasure of the French, as the Pope seems already to have done.

If the King wishes the French alone to be the conquerors, and the Emperor to be forced into peace, that would be better than for the Emperor to waste the strength of Italy, and obtain possession of Milan; but if not, the Venetians must be assisted. The Emperor could not have answered more wisely for himself than he did; for if he is unsuccessful he will use fair words, and postpone his resolution; if successful, he will impose it upon all. It is expected that he will come to a resolution when he hears about the Turk. The Venetians are expecting some answer from him, and they have perhaps written to him, urging peace, and saying that unless the duchy of Milan is restored to duke Francis they will hand it over to the French king.

1526.

ITALY—*cont.*

ii. From letters of Sir Gregory, 21 Oct.

Has been with the Pope, but could find out nothing except that he had determined to keep the treaty with the Emperor, and to have a guard about him. He says that unless France helps him he must either agree with the Emperor or flee. Does not cease to encourage him, telling him the princes will help him, and that he must be careful not to damage himself for ever. Fears that the French king, if he sees it is to his own benefit, will induce the Pope to go to Spain; and this is also likely to happen if the king of France will not help the Pope. It must be considered what effect this will have on the authority of the Church, when the Pope is wholly in the power of the Emperor. When the French king was urged to commence the war in Flanders, he answered that he was not bound to do so till the protestation had been sent to the Emperor. The Pope approves of Wolsey's advice for appointing a king for Naples, but does not know how it is to be done unless the French king will consent to its being conferred on the duke of Lorraine, who would be bound to pay for it. The French king is very irresolute, and has not yet paid the money for this month or the last.

Nothing is heard about the fleet at Marseilles.

Peter Navarre says that four large English barks have gone to Carthage, and defeated the Emperor's ships. Has been asked by some, at Rome to urge the King to allow Francis to take Milan. The Pope's galleys will stay at Leghorn.

Seeing that the Pope would not begin a war against Naples, which could not be done without collecting money by agreement with the Duke of Ferrara and the creation of cardinals, tried to induce him to commence war in Campania, and not break the treaty. It is difficult to persuade him, as he says he has no money. He has determined to send tomorrow orders to his nuncio in Spain, according to the form which the French have sent here.

Lat., pp. 4.

31 Oct.

2597. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Cal.D. ix. 258.

B. M.

Has received his letters of the 18th. On the 25th his commission was read, appointing Wingfield deputy, and he was put in possession. Thanks Wolsey for his advancement. Enters, in his usual style, on a description of his duties. Begs Wolsey will consider that for the space of a year and a month he served the King as ambassador to my lady Margaret, and he trusted to have received his half-year's wages of the castle, due 6 April last. Received nothing, although lord Berners, being the King's deputy, my lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Fitzwilliam were paid their wages. Begs he may be paid, as his property is much diminished. Calais, 31 Oct.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 4. *Add.*: To my lord the Legate's most reverend Grace.

2598. PRINCESS MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Royal MS.

14 B. xxvi.

B. M.

"..... [t]hexpenss[es]
 monethis of Octo[ber]
 xvij. R. H. VIII. over and above
 monethis in a^o xvij. precedente."

[Corn] wages out of court, &c.; a^o 17, 32*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; a^o 18, 55*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*
 — *Cellar and buttery*: wine, ashen cups, empty pipes, purveyor's expenses, &c.; a^o 17, 136*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; a^o 18, 153*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* — *Spicery*: wax, spice, linen, houses hired, wages, &c.; a^o 17, 160*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; a^o 18, 180*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.*
 — *Accatry and kitchen*: meat, fish, pasture, wages of persons being sick and out of the Princess's house, rewards, &c.; a^o 17, 270*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; a^o 18, 298*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* — *Poultry*: a^o 17, 95*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.*; a^o 18, 110*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* —

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Scullery: coals, herbs, changing of pewter vessel, &c.; a° 17, 36l. 10s. 7d.; a° 18, 41l. 13s. 11d.—*Saucery and pastry*: a° 17, 8l. 5s. 5½d.; a° 18, 10l. 10s. 5d.—*Woodyard*: wood, rushes, and wages; a° 17, 34l. 3s. 9d.; a° 18, 20l. 13s. 11d.—*Stable*: a° 17, 21l. 15s. 3d.; a° 18, 36l. 0s. 7½d. Wages of gentlemen and yeomen, a° 17, 99l. 4s.; a° 18, 125l. 5s. 1d.

Total for October and a° 17, 895l. 9s. 10½d. The same in a° 18, 1,033l. 11s. 4¾d.

A paper roll. Endd.: . . . p[rin]cesses t in the howsholde.

2599.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1526.

Oct.

GRANTS.

1. Matthew Hanmer, page of the Butlery. To be keeper of the King's woods called Parke Glynn, in the lp. of Bromfeld, marches of Wales, *vice* Thos. Alford, deceased.—S.B. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 Oct.—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 19.

1. Wm. Newington, of London, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 1 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

2. Bristol. Assent to the election of Tho. Broke as mayor, and John Edwards and Ric. Abyngdon as constables, of the staple of wools, hides, fleeces and lead at Bristol. Westm., 2 Oct.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p.1, m. 2.

4. Ric. Coke, of London and Romford, late of the household of the emperor of Spain. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Stony Stratford, 22 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct.—P.S.

4. John Felex, of London, butcher. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Ampthill, 1 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct.—P.S.

5. Anth. Burgh, draper of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Monastery of Chertsey, 10 July 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

5. Percival Hert, one of the King's sewers. Licence to import Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr.* 16-21 Hen.VIII. m. 6. (*This membrane is wrongly endorsed as of the 20th year.*)

5. Launcelot Lowther, gent. usher of the Chamber, and Tho. ap Hoell. To be constables of Caerlyon, *alias* Holte, in the lp. of Bromfelde, marches of Wales, with 10l. a year and the usual fees, as enjoyed by Lowther alone. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.—Vacated 6 March 37 Hen.VIII. by Ap Hoell, the survivor, in order that a new patent might be made to him and David Dye.—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 18.

5. Hen. Norres. Wardship of Vincent, s. and h. of John Power. 18 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 5 Oct.—P.S.

8. Tho. Alen, gent. usher of the Chamber. Licence to import 500 tuns of wine

and woad. *Del.* the More, 8 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr.* 16-21 Hen.VIII. m. 6.

8. John Cicill. To be master sergeant of the lp. and forest of Ewyas Lacy, marches of Wales. *Del.* Westm., 8 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 12.

8. Edw. Cornewales, sewer of the Chamber. To be master forester of Bromfeld forest, marches of Wales, *vice* John Pillesdon. *Del.* Westm., 8 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

12. Sir Edw. Beynton, squire for the Body. Confirmation of the offices of doorward of Devyse Castle, Wilts, and keeper of the park. Arundel, 4 Aug. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

12. Sir Edw. Beynton. Confirmation of the offices of steward of the lps. of Marlburgh, Rowde and Devyse, Wilts, and lieutenant of the forest of Pevesham and Blakamore. Arundel, 4 Aug. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

12. Tho. Englefeld, serjeant-at-law. Wardship of Katharine, sister and h. of Nicholas and d. and h. of Sir Tho. Fetiplace. *Del.* Westm., 12 Oct.—P.S.

13. Edw. Brereton. To be keeper of the park of the Cony in the marches of Wales, *vice* Rob. Wyse and John Robert, with 2d. a day. Langley, 3 Sept. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Oct.—P.S.

13. Peter de Brisia. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del.* Westm., 13 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr.* 16-21 Hen.VIII. m. 6.

15. Wm. Claye, mercer, and John Apowell, merchant, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Anth. Ughtred. *Del.* Westm., 15 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

Copy of separate protections to each of the above two merchants in R.O.

16. Sir John Russell and Anne his wife, late wife and executrix of Sir Ric. Jernegan. Pardon and release. Westm., 16 Oct.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 16.

18. Rob. Hilton, of St. Clement Danes, *alias* of Burton, Westmor., *alias* of Berwick-

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Oct.

GRANTS.

on-Tweed. Pardon for the death of John Atwell. Greenwich, 18 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

18. Margaret Walsingham, widow and executrix of John Jenyns, clerk of the receipt of the Exchequer, *alias* widow of Rob. Walsingham. Pardon and release for all matters touching the said John. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 8. (dated 8 Oct.)

23. Tho. Both, of Faller, Berks. Pardon for having killed in self-defence Wm. Gybons, of Compton, clk., who assaulted him in the house of one Ric. Raff, of Wantyng, Berks. Westm., 23 Oct.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

23. Sir Anth. Browne. To be keeper of the manor and park of Wokyng, with 2*d.* a day and the usual fees for keeping the park. *Del.* Westm., 23 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

23. Henry Norresse. To be verger and to carry a rod before the King at the feast of St. George in Windsor Castle, with 12*d.* a day, the office having been surrendered by Sir Wm. Compton. *Del.* Westm., 23 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 26.

24. Sir Oliver Maners, squire for the Body. Annuity of 50 marks. *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

24. Sebastian Nudigate. Wardship of John s. and h. of Wm. Hampdon. *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

24. Wm. Stroder, of Glendall, Northumb. Pardon for the murder of Ric. Tailor, of Glendall. Ramesburie, 30 Aug. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 17 (should be 18) Hen.VIII.—P.S.

24. Wm. *Thynne, chief clerk of the Kitchen. Annuity of 10*l.* a year out of the issues of the manors of Cleobury Barnes, in the lp. of Cleobury, Salop, parcel of the earldom of March. *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

26. Tho. Alen. Wardship of John s. and h. of George Staveley. *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 7.

27. Miles Spencer, LL.D., and Bridget Stokes, widow. Wardship of Margaret and Elizabeth, ds. and hs. of Rob. Stokes. *Del.* Westm., 27 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 4.

27. Ralph Vaux, of Swarford, Oxf. Pardon for having killed in self-defence John Clyston, of Hokenorton, Oxon, who assaulted him at Southorpe, in the parish of Hokenorton. Westm., 27 Oct.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 12.

2600. ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B. viii.

145.

B. M.

"Pontifex ad hoc devenit ut Rex Gallorum in componenda concordia cum Cæsare diutius durare non potest nisi adjuvetur in ambiguitate non mediocri versatur de [regno] Neapolitano ob rationes adductas a R. D. [Card.] Eboracensi, et super ea re Gallorum Rex non s[e] resolvit, et nunquam respondit ad ea quæ sibi . . . scribuntur a D. Alberto."

Wrote three months ago that the Datary advised (*co[nsuluit]*) the French King to take the duchy of Milan. He has told this to the o[rators] of the Venetians, who have complained of the Pope's conduct. Francis says he will not take the duchy for fear of offending the king of England. The Datary and D. Albert (Carpi) both say that the king of England is the obstacle to a settlement of affairs. The Datary offered Cremona to the Venetians, by a messenger to the Duke. They are displeased at this, wishing to act straightforwardly.

Does not write this for publication, but that the Legate may know what is happening.

The Datary seems to oppose the creation of cardinals, because he does not wish the abp. of Capua or any of his faction to be created, lest he should lose his office at the Pope's death. The Pope is very poor. Certain people have given him 300,000 ducats.

The Pope would like Medici to be sent to Genoa, secretly hoping when the Emperor's fleet arrives to gain him to his side.

The French king will give the Pope 20,000 cr. if he will grant a tenth and

* Thynne on the roll.

1526.

a jubilee. Proposes that the French king should give the Pope 100,000 cr., on condition of his making war on Naples, which kingdom should be conferred on the duke of Lorraine.

The Venetian ambassador does not wish the Pope to attack the Colonnas. Thinks otherwise, and has persuaded the Pope. The Pope will send to Naples, protesting that he does not intend to do anything against the Emperor, and desiring aid from the Neapolitans as his feudaries. The Venetians only want the Pope to help affairs in Lombardy with money.

There will be no battle if the Imperial fleet does not arrive. There is not much hope here from the valour of Peter Navarre. The duke of Urbino intended to advance the siege nearer Milan, and to send part of his forces to Genoa.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated, copy. In Vannes' hand.

1 Nov.

2601. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. C. III.
284.
B. M.

Wrote in his last by way of Bilboa of Moncada's entrance into Rome, and the flight of the Pope. Since then, news has come of the spoiling of St. Peter's. "Some write that the soldiers put the copes upon their backs and mitres on their heads, which savoured more of paynims than of good Christian men." The Emperor takes the matter very heavily, and offers to make amends. "The said Don Hugo, as they report here, is an hardy man, and hath good skill in the war; but few things have hitherto proved well in his hands, and this they account a great blot." The Pope has sent hostages and made an abstinence of war with him for four months. Don Hugo has agreed to withdraw his army to Naples. Is informed that the Pope has sent to the Emperor for confirmation of Don Hugo's act.

News has come from those about Bourbon that Milan cannot hold out for lack of victuals. The Nuncio writes that on the 29th August, the king of Hungary at daybreak gave the Turk battle with 25,000 men. He fled from the field with a knight and a gentleman of his chamber, and as he was proceeding to cross the stream of the Danube, "his horse, being sore wounded in the battle, fell under him, and he overcome with poiz of his armour could no wise help himself. The knight seeing that, leapt off his horse to the intent to help the King, but remedy was none. They were both drowned together. Our Lord pardon their souls! The King did valiant acts in the battle. This telleth the gentleman of his chamber." Does not believe the report that he escaped, as the Queen eight days after could hear nothing of him, his chancellor or his council, all of whom are supposed to have perished. Very few escaped. The next day the Turk burnt Monox, &c. It was supposed he would have gone to Buda. The Queen fled at midnight to Possonia. The suspicions about Bahoida (Vaivoda). By the King's death, Bohemia falls to Don Ferdinand.—The Pope's intended visit to Barcelona, and his desire to meet Wolsey and the Emperor.—Cæsar, chief esquire, is to be sent ambassador to the Pope, to excuse the violence at Rome, and punish the robbers, but to express the Emperor's intention to visit his Holiness and save him so troublesome a journey. Granada, 1 Nov.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

1 Nov.

2602. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.
280.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 102.

On the 25th Oct. letters arrived from the Pope to the Emperor complaining of the spoliation of St. Peter's, which the Emperor takes "much heavily and displeasantly." With them came news of a four months' abstinence of war between the Pope and don Hugo, and a copy of a letter from the Nuncio in Hungary, stating that on the 29 Aug. (on which day, four years before, the Turk took Belgrade), the King with 25,000 or 30,000 men gave battle to the Turks, but, being constrained to fly, was drowned in

1526.

LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

attempting to cross the Danube. Almost none escaped, and neither the King's chancellor nor any of his council had been heard of at the date of the Nuncio's letter, eight days after the battle. After the action the Turk went to Monox and Quinquecclesia (Fünfkirchen), killing man, woman and child. The King's brother, called Bahoida, kept himself from the battle, which increases a suspicion that he had secret intelligence with the Turk. In consequence of these things the Pope has declared to the Emperor his intention to visit him at Barcelona, and to speak with the French king at Narbonne by the way, and moreover urge the King to send Wolsey hither to promote unity in Christendom, and take measures against the tyrant. If Wolsey come, he should consult with my lord of London and Mr. Dean of the Chapel, who can advise him of many preparations for coming into Spain, not needful for other countries. He must have *Alguazeles* and *Aposintadors* sent from this court to meet his servants, and arrange for provisions and lodgings at their first entry into Spain, otherwise he will get neither meat, conveyance nor lodgings. Will see to the arrangements if Wolsey send him his "jiests" from day to day. It seemed, from some words he heard, that the Pope wished the King himself to come. "Methought it was much strange to desire that," seeing the inconvenience of the King's going so far.

Has been five days in bed "under the rule of physic." Granada, 1 Nov.

"The Emperor now appointed Cæsar, chiefesquire next to the Viceroy, to be his ambassador to the Pope." He is commissioned to excuse the Emperor for the despoil of St. Peter's, to confirm the four months' abstinence, and to state that Charles, to save the Pope's coming to Barcelona, is willing to meet him in Italy. Is informed by John Almaine that Wolsey's pension for Midsummer is in the merchants' hands. Has not yet received it, having been eight days confined to his bed, and he only rises now to make up this letter to Wolsey, and one to the King.

Hol. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.:* Ex Hispania. Dat' primo Novembris.

3 Nov.

2603. SIR JOHN WALLOP to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. xxi. 9.

B. M.

Since he has been here has written three times. The last, dated the 16th of [last] month, he addressed to Hackett. It is not true that the Turk has taken Vienna. At Ovon he has killed all old and impotent people and those under age, making the rest slaves. He has thrown down divers castles, and is said to be making bridges over the Duno towards Austria, Styria, Carneton, and Crane. The nobles and wise men are abashed, not only by his power, but by mistrust of the Lutherans, and of their own commons. He has written to Nuremberg that he will shortly visit them.

Hears of no great preparation.

Has no ground for his news, but as the voice goes here, but judges it not all untrue.

Encloses a copy of a letter with news from Rome. Wishes for his servant's return that he may know the King's pleasure. Cologne on the Rhine, 3 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1.

2604. HENRY VIII. to [LEE, &c.]

Galba, B. ix.

214.

B. M.

Has received, by Osborne Ichingham, the bearer, their letters dated Granada, 7 and 17 Sept., with a writing in French concerning the reply made to them by the Emperor. Has also seen their letters to Wolsey. In their packet was a letter for Don Ynigo de Mendoza, who is detained in

1526.

France. Has written urgently for his liberation. Caused the letter to be delivered to the provost of Cassel, who has been sent to reside in England by the duchess of Savoy. Received from him an enclosed letter from the Emperor, testifying his desire for the continuance of friendship, and for universal peace. Has also seen the copy of the Papal brief to the Emperor and his reply, an account of what was said to the viceroy of Naples in France, and the offers of the French king for the delivery of his hostages.

Has determined to send the bearer back with all diligence, with letters to the Emperor, of which a copy is enclosed, desiring credence for them.

They must say that the King is glad to hear of the Emperor's zeal for the tranquillity of Christendom, the extirpation of heresy, and resistance against the Turks, who have gained possession of the kingdom of Hungary, which has always been a defence against them. They now intend to subjugate the whole of Christendom, which they will assuredly do unless Christian princes unite to expel them. There is no time to delay the conclusion of a universal peace, for arrangements should instantly be made to drive back the Turks before they get further footing in Germany or establish themselves in Hungary. Will use every effort to procure both a particular peace with the French king and the league of Italy and a universal peace, and thanks the Emperor for consenting to his mediation, which he will accept with the more pleasure, as he knows that the Emperor will consider the cause of God and his Church more than any private claims. For these reasons they must ask him to confirm by acts what he has so honorably signified by writing. Is sure that he will be moderate in the expression of his demands, as he trusts that the French king will be also.

Does not think that a diet of princes or fresh ambassadors would be suitable, for it would cause much delay, as the winter would not be convenient. Suggests that, if he is to be mediator, the ambassadors resident in England should have sufficient instructions. Has written on this matter to the Pope, to the French king, and to the Venetians. They must exhort the Emperor to send the entire, plain, and final point of his resolution, so that the matter may not be protracted and Christendom endangered. Supposes the Emperor is specially concerned in the expulsion of the Turk, in consequence of his claims to Hungary by the death of the late King without issue, as well as for his adjacent patrimonies.

Has declared to the Papal, French, and Venetian ambassadors the Emperor's offer to lay down arms in Italy, if they will do the like. They think it is merely a demonstration, and that he really means to increase his army, for he has sent the viceroy of Naples with a great force; they think that before any cessation of arms, the duke of Milan must be reinstated, or else that the duchy must be placed in the hands of some indifferent person, until the Duke is either proved guilty or innocent of what he is charged with. As the potentates of Italy have their armies ready to defend themselves, it would not be right that, in consequence of the present possession of the duchy by the Emperor, they should be put in danger of losing their states, which would be the occasion of continual war. They must express the King's wonder at the shameful attack of don Hugo de Montcada and the Colonnas on the Pope, at which the King hopes the Emperor is as much displeased as himself. If the reports are true, nothing more detestable was ever done by the Vandals, Goths, or other barbarians. Hears that St. Peter's and other churches were plundered. Is persuaded that it was done without the Emperor's knowledge or advice, and has, therefore, made all possible excuses for him, and will try to prevent its hindering the universal peace.

Has written to request Francis not to make large conditions for the deliverance of his hostages.

Hopes that matters will end well if there is reasonable conformity on all sides, and that there will be immediate arrangements for resisting the

1526.

HENRY VIII. to [LEE, &c.]—*cont.*

Turk, to which he will contribute largely, although he is furthest from the danger.

When this is done the Emperor can receive the Imperial crown without incurring any suspicion.

Promises to mediate indifferently without showing favor. When he has heard Don Ynigo de Mendoça's charge concerning the Emperor's debts to him, will act so that he will have cause to be content. Desires them to send the Emperor's reply by the bearer.

Headed : "Copie."

Fr., pp. 15. *Endd.*

2605. [WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF BATH.]

R. O.

P.S.—He will receive herewith a packet of letters sent to the ambassadors with the Emperor in Spain, to induce him to a universal peace, the withdrawal of his army in Italy, and the delivery of the French king's hostages, especially considering the imminent peril of Hungary.

P. 1. A copy in *Wriothesley's* late hand. *Endd.*, in a hand of a later period: The Cardinal to the bishop of Bath in France.

3 Nov.

2606. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. ix. 268.

B. M.

Echingham arrived with Wolsey's letters, 26 Oct., at Paris. The King was at Arttenay, 10 miles this side Orleans. Employed the next day in writing. After that, rode to the King, who is now at Chartres. Lodged at a town three miles from thence, sending to the court to say we had letters requiring audience. Next day the King commanded us to come to him at a place three miles from Chartres, where we were by three of the clock; "and at his coming in, booted and in his riding gear, right sore a-cold," I showed him my letters, stating that although there appeared in the Emperor's late answer a better disposition, yet, if he were well pressed, the Turk being at this "fordell" in the realm of Hungary, and Austria in such danger, the King and Wolsey thought he would condescend to better terms. For this reason a messenger had been sent to the Emperor, of whose letters Clerk submitted a copy, with leave to make what alterations he pleased, and urged him that, considering the manifest danger, he would resolve upon peace, and not be extreme in his demands. He stopped me at this point, saying he had not failed to press the Emperor, enlarging on what he had done and was willing to do in Italy; that he had sent a navy to encounter the Viceroy, and though "the sea was a wide and a vague passage," if they met, the Viceroy would have the worst; and he boasted greatly of his vessels and captains, his artillery, "with other kippaige." As for proposing peace to the Emperor, he said he would follow the advice of England, but the Emperor was at a great advantage, for he had the King's money, and his sons in his hands, and would part neither with the one nor the other; but he asked, if the Emperor would not agree, what would the King do? I said that he probably had learned by Morette that the King would not swerve from him. As it was cold, they thought best to trouble him no longer.

On Taylor's taking leave, Francis "desired him [to] tarry till he came to St. Germain's, which sh[ould be], as he said, within a five or six days after. We offer[ed to] visit my Lady, but the excuse was made that sh[e was] late come in, a-cold, weary, and changing herself; [so], next day after, we went thither again, and [went] to a church of the Celestines, for, there was none [other] house near." Were told by Bayly Robertet that the King would

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write into Spain by this messenger, but the Chancellor, who had the cipher, was absent. We urged that the despatch of Echingham required haste, and blame would be imputed to us if he were now delayed.

The day after, being the feast of All Hallows, the King sent us word "that he would not trou[ble] us for that day, meaning thereby that we should [not] trouble him." Went thither on All Souls' day. Dined with Lautrec and the Admiral. After dinner spake with the King, who said he had approved of the King's letter, that Echyngham should be despatched the same day, and excused himself for keeping us so long,—that his Chancellor and Robertet were away, and De Vand[ome], Lautrec and the Admiral were no penmen. Told us news out of Italy, and the state of affairs there; among other things, "that [the Pope] was at a point with him and the League not to per[form] the articles concluded" with Moncada; that Andrea Doria had again put to sea, and that he contributed 20,000 ducats *per mensem* for the Pope's charges against the Colonnas, "a thing that I can scant believe." He has sent 20,000 ducats; but that he will continue the same sum monthly, the Pope's ambassador does not believe. I pressed him then on two points. One was to stir him to the wars; the other to prepare himself for this most desired peace; finally, that he would let us know his resolution for the redemption of his children. He was very sore at this; said he could not do otherwise than he had done; that it had been arranged in the last convention between the King and himself. I said the sum was not expressed, and it was needful now to enlarge it, and that the King would mediate better with the Emperor if you knew his resolution. He made no satisfactory answer. I urged that he had good cause to trust the King, "for he was ready to give unto him in marriage his daug[hter], the pearl of the world and the jewel that his highness esteemed more than anything on earth." "He said, by the faith of a gentleman, not only now of late, but also of a long season before his going into Italy," he had a mind to marry his brother's daughter of England. "I said to him, 'Sir, whereat stick you the[n?]' It stondesth only by you that the thing is not performy[d]. I know well that she is offered unto you under such conditions as in manner ye cannot wish them better.' Besides th[at], said I, she is of that beauty and virtue;—and her[ewith], we willing to speak somewhat largely in the laud and praise of my lady Princess, he said 'I pray you, repe[at] unto me none of all these matters. I know well enough her education, her form and fashion, her beauty and virtue, and what father and mother she cometh of, and h[ow] expedient and necessary it shall be for me and for my realm that I marry her. And I assure you for the same causes I have as great a mind to her as ever I had to any woman; but I must do my things as near a[s I] can without displeasure of God and reproach of the wor[ld].'" And here he told us he had promised to marry Madame Eleanora, but he thought the Emperor would refuse her. But, said Clerk, suppose the Emperor do not? I am of opinion that he will be very glad if you will have her; "for what should he do with her? where can he bestow her so well as upon you? Wherefore, Sir, I think veri[ly] if ye axe her according to the treaty, ye shall have [her]." He said, if the Emperor consented he would be advised before he took her, but he was sure they would refuse.

These people are persuaded that they have the Emperor at advantage in consequence of the Turk, and they keep him from knowledge of his affairs. Told the King the horses were ready for him, and he appointed us to be with him in the morning. One for my Lady is dead, and two are not likely to recover, but she shall have four according to the King's appointment. The Great Master and Admiral must wait. There has been no fault in the man who brought them.

Mutilated, pp. 12.

1526.

Cal.D.IX.260.

B. M.

2. CLERK to [WOLSEY.]*

[Welsborne] has delivered his and the King's presents. "The two bay geldings ambyllyng were marvellously well liked, and surely a very goodly present." Marcusis, 3 Nov.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

3 Nov.

2607. TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Wilkins'
Concilia,
III. 706.

Mandate of the archbishop of Canterbury to John Voysey, bishop of Exeter,† to search for English translations of the New Testament, as containing heretical pravity. Lambeth, 3 Nov. 1526.

A list of the books prohibited:—

The Supplication of Beggars.

The Revelation of Antichrist of Luther.

The New Testament of Tindall.

The Wicked Mammon.

The Obedience of a Christian Man.

An Introduction to Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

A Dialogue betwixt the Father and the Son.

Œconomia Christiana.

Unio Dissidentium.

Piæ Precationes.

Captivitas Babilonica.

Johannes Hus in Oseam.

Zuinglius in Catabaptistas.

De Pueris Instituendis.

Brentius de Administranda Republica.

Lutherus ad Galatas.

De Libertate Christiana.

Luther's Exposition upon the Pater Noster.

5 Nov.

2608. COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to WOLSEY.

Calig.B.VI.79.

B. M.

Are informed by Sir William Evers that the earl of Angwishe had not met him on the Borders for redress of grievances, as settled by the commissioners last being in Berwick, excusing himself as heretofore, having business with the King. The Scots have entered the town of Eddirlawe in Glendale, burnt a house and a child. On Saturday, before All Hallows' day last, a hundred of them entered Buckton in Ellameshire, spoiled the town, and carried off six inhabitants. Intend to provide a New Year's gift for the King, to be sent from my lord of Richmond. Have sent William Amyas to London to provide the same. Requests Wolsey's opinion about the device, and whether they should send other gifts for the Queen, the French queen, the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the marquises of Exeter and Dorset. Sheriffhutton, 5 Nov. *Signed:* "Brian Higdon—Wylliam Parr—Thomas Dalby—W. Frankeleyn—Rycharde Page—Jo. Uvedale."

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

5 Nov.

2609. REFORM OF THE COINAGE.

Writ to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex to make the following proclamation touching the coinage, to check the exportation of specie arising

* This P.S. is evidently the conclusion of the previous letter, though out of its place in the volume.

† See a similar order by Tunstal, bishop of London, printed in Foxe, and referred to by Strype, Mem. i. 165.

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from the increased value of the currency on the continent. Coins to be rated intrinsically, and pass current as follows :—The sovereign for 22s. 6d. ; the royal, 11s. 3d., with its half and quarter ; the angel noble, 7s. 6d., with its half ; the crown of gold of the sun, and all other crowns of the same "weight and fineness," "not notably broken," as at present, 4s. 6d. Another coin, called the George noble, to pass for 6s. 8d., "as the angel noble was accustomed," with its half. A new coin, the crown of the double rose, 5s. with its half. The silver coinage to pass at the present rates, and a new issue to be made, in which the ounce Troy shall be converted into 3s. 9d., in groats, half groats, pence, halfpence, and farthings. Sterling exchanged for the new currency will be worth 3s. 8d. the oz., 1 penny being deducted for coinage. The pound "Towre weight," i.e. 11½ oz., for which 2s. 6d. were formerly paid, is to be no longer used. Troy weight to be adopted for the future. 2s. 9d. in the pound charged for coining gold ; and for crowns and half crowns of the double rose, 3s. No rate of exchange of foreign ducats is fixed, but such can be dealt with as bullion at the above rates. All rents to be paid in the new currency, but payments in the old coinage received previous to this date may be taken as current. All sums payable between the date of the last proclamation (22 Aug. last) and the present shall pass at the rates mentioned there, but all future payments at the rates herein set forth. Westm., 5 Nov.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2d. and 3d.

5 Nov.

2610. The EARL OF ORMOND.

R. O.

Grant, in tail male, to Peter le Butler, earl of Ormond, and Margaret his wife, of the manors, &c. of Tallan, Ballycallan, Dammagh, Kylmanagh, and a chief rent of Downmogan, in co. Kilkenny ; and Lysronnagh and Bylemore O'Russhing, in co. Tipperary ; which premises were included in a grant during pleasure to Gerald earl of Kildare of the deputyship of Ireland, by patent 13 May 16 Hen. VIII. With a proviso that if the clear annual value exceed 13*l.* the difference to be paid over to the King. Witness: Gerald earl of Kildare, deputy of Ireland, at Dublin, 5 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 4.

6 Nov.

2611. WILL. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived at Calais with Mr. Treasurer on Wednesday, 24 Oct., with wind and weather enough. Next day declared to the Council his commission to authorise Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, deputy of the town and marches, to receive the keys [of the town] from Sir Ric. Weston, and deliver them to Wingfield, and the keys of the castle from Sir Robert to deliver to Mr. Treasurer (Fitzwilliam). Wingfield gave up his patent of the castle, and took upon him the governance of the town, promising to do his best, notwithstanding his unworthiness of such advancement, &c. He seems to have made a good beginning, both for defence of the town and administration of justice, as Mr. Treasurer can show you. Mr. Treasurer also took the castle into his governance by indenture. These things settled, went with Mr. Treasurer, 31 Oct., to Guisnes, where they found so many things out of order, that it is well Sandys did not delay longer his coming over. Hopes during his abode here to make good reformation. Mr. Treasurer will explain what repairs they find will be needed for the Castle this year. Guisnes Castle, 6 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lo[rd L]egate. Endd.

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Calig. E. II.

127.

B. M.

2612. SANDYS to [HENRY VIII.]

To the same effect.

Attends daily to the King's commands about s[uch things] as he is to prepare for the King here ag[ainst the time] of Christmas. The Castle of Guisnes, 6 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

6 Nov.

Vit. B. VIII.

163.

B. M.

2613. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

There is fear of war everywhere; for since the sack of St. Peter's and the palace, it is said that the Viceroy is coming with a strong fleet to occupy Italy. The Imperialists are encouraged thereby. The Pope is enlisting soldiers, and recalling his troops from the siege of Milan. He already has 6,000 Italian foot, 3,000 Swiss, 400 men-at-arms, and 1,200 light horse. They are stationed in those towns which are held by the Colonnese from the Church. The Neapolitans are also said to be preparing forces, and they are expecting the arrival of the fleet. It is not known whether it has left Carthage, and Peter Navarre has gone to meet it with a strong fleet of the allies. Genoa has been besieged by the allies for three months, is pressed by want, and will probably soon be reduced. Milan is surrounded by a slow ([len]ta) rather than an active blockade. There is thus no hope of peace except in the King, especially as it is reported that the Emperor has said he will refer the whole matter to him, and the king of France and the other allies will do the same. Rome, 6 Nov. MDXXV[1]. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

7 Nov.

Vit. B. VIII.

148.

2614. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Thanks him for his letters of the 18 Oct. Is glad to find that his services are acceptable to the King, and will henceforth allow no courier to leave without a letter. In the consistory this day the Pope expressed his satisfaction at the professions of the King, and his promise to send a considerable sum of money for defending the Church's dignity. The King is truly *defensor fidei*. It has been resolved to put up a monition against those who a few days ago attacked and plundered St. Peter's and the palace. Rome, 7 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

7 Nov.

R. O.

2615. ROMAN NEWS.

"Ex literis oratoris Fuscari, ex Florentia die vij. Novembris."

A spy, who left [Florence] on the 1 Nov., reports that the Pope made an agreement with the Germans on the 31 Oct., promising them 150,000 ducats, out of which two months' wages were to be paid in hand, and the rest in three months. He was also to pay the Spaniards 100,000 ducats, and had promised them to make three Neapolitan cardinals, one of whom is of the family of Caraffa, and to deliver to them the city of Castellana and the castle of Forli, and to confirm to them Hostia and Civita Vecchia. Hostages were given in the house of Card. Colonna, but under the guard of Germans. The Spaniards and the Germans were constantly falling out with bloodshed and robbery on both sides. In four days the army was to depart from Rome, no one knew whither. The infantry were unruly. Fabricius Marcimanus has obtained the state of Santo Paulo, Sanctum Restum, and Castrum Novum. They were pillaging everything they could, and threatened to return to Rome. The said Fabricius has 22 banners, with 30 foot soldiers under

1526.

each. The foot soldiers of the League that were in Castellana were lying in wait for two of Fabricius' banners which were going towards Stabia.

Lat., p. 1. In the hand of Vannes.

8 Nov.

2616. EDW. WHYTE.

Tanner MS.
106, f. 2.

Annuity from Anne countess of Oxford.

9 Nov.

2617. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. VIII.
155.
B. M.

Thanks the King for expressions of his concern at the injuries he has suffered, sent by Gambara and Gregory Casale. Fully expects that the King will make good his promises, and begs credence for the bishop of Worcester. Rome, 9 Nov. 1526.

Lat., vellum, badly mutilated.

9 Nov.

2618. [CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. VIII.
16**.
B. M.

Similar in substance to the last. [Rome], 9 Nov. M

Lat., vellum, very much mutilated.

9 Nov.

2619. [WARHAM to CLEMENT BROWNE.]

R. O.

Sent lately to the churchwardens of Browne's parish church of Aldermay in London his letter of excuse about the decay of the chancel, but is still called upon, so that he was never so much wearied about any promotion since he was first archbishop. Has done as much for Browne as he would for his own brother, but they still threaten to sequester the fruits. Thinks, for the sake of quiet and bodily health, Browne had better resign the parsonage for a pension a little under the value. Fears that if the parishioners find their suit delayed by the Archbishop favouring Browne, they will bring it into the Cardinal's court. Knoll, the 9th day.

Copy, p. 1. Endd., in modern hand: "The abp. of Canterbury to Clement Browne."

10 Nov.

2620. JO. BAPT. SANGA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has nothing but his devotion to offer Wolsey in return for his kind letters and liberality in taking him into his service among so many illustrious men. But what can he do when the Datary, with whom Wolsey asked him to use his influence, is so anxious to serve him in the correction of the bulls for his college that he leaves nothing to any one else? Wolsey's merits overcome all difficulties in the way of the transaction. Has explained Wolsey's commands to the Pope and Datary. Those about the college and the enlargement of the Dean's faculties are all despatched. About the rest there is some difficulty, through which the Pope does not see his way, especially as he confidently hopes "*Regem Christianissimum facturum ne remediis illis sit utendum.*" Rome, 10 Nov. 1526.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

11 Nov.

2621. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to CHR. SCHYDLOWYECZ.

Vesp. F. 1. 8.
B. M.

A short time ago the nobles assembled at Thokay appointed a diet to be held here this day. Was obliged to have the late King buried on Friday before the feast of St. Martin, bishop and confessor (Friday, 9 Nov.) On the following day the prelates and nobles met, and unanimously elected him

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JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to CHR. SCHYDLOWYECZ—*cont.*

King, and he was publicly crowned with the sacred diadem. Alba Regalis (Stuhl-Weissenburg), St. Martin's day, 1526. *Not signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Spectabili et Magnifico Christophoro de Schydlowyecz palatino et capitaneo Cracoviensi ac regni Poloniae cancellario, sincere nobis dilecto.

12 Nov. 2622. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is informed by his chaplain Mylling that Wolsey is willing to make an indemnity for Warham and his church of Canterbury, in respect of the monasteries suppressed within the Archbishop's province, that the Church may not be a loser either in the voidance of a bishopric or otherwise. Has no doubt God and St. Thomas of Canterbury will everlastingly reward him. Has instructed his chancellor to wait on Wolsey as desired. Knoll, 12 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: My lord cardinal of York and Legate de latere.

13 Nov. 2623. CLEMENT BROWNE to WARHAM.

R. O.

Is satisfied with the pension assigned him by the Archbishop, with the sureties specified in his letters, viz., the church and other assurances. Will not resign Byddynden without the Archbishop's advice, else he would have no house to put his head in. Requests authority to gather the arrears of his benefice to the day of the resignation thereof. Byddynden, 13 Nov.

P. 1. Add.: To the most reverend father in God, Wyll'm Cantur.

* * *Endorsed is a notification that Browne had employed his servant Will. Iselden to write this letter, having lost the use of his hand by paralysis. Witnesses: Thos. Bartlett, notary public, and others.*

2624. [LETTERS from the PROTH. CASALE.]

Vit. B. VIII.

153.

B. M.

First, he repeats what he said before about the arrival of the Germans, and that the Venetians said it was difficult to stop them. They would try to do so; and if it was unsuccessful, they thought that the forces of the League should retreat to fortified places, and the Germans would be destroyed by want, for lady Margaret could not assist them. Their number was about 12,000 foot and 800 horse.

Card. Colonna has been cited to appear in nine days, on pain of deprivation. The Pope's forces have taken all the territory of the Colonnas except Palliano, and have stormed the castle of Mons Tortinus. Fifteen hundred musketeers have been sent to Rome by John de Medici, as he has troops enough to gain the kingdom of Naples. The news from France is that the King does not approve of the mission of Paul Rez to Spain, and had remitted his answer to the council of Paris, which he will attend in ten days.

The French king will pay 20,000 cr. a month, but not the other 60,000.

Acciaiole had no hope of the 100,000 cr. Francis has provided 40,000 ducats for the fourth and part of the fifth month.

ii. From letters of the Prothonotary, of the 14th.

The Venetians are making preparations to stop the Germans, and have ordered the duke of Urbino to march against them. It is said they will go straight to Milan between Brixia and Bergamo. He has received letters from the Legate, but not yet declared his charge. He hoped the Venetians would send instructions for universal peace. Finally, he speaks of his poverty, and asks for assistance.

Lat., Vannes' hand, pp. 3.

1526.

14 Nov. 2625. EARL OF ANGUS to SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE.

R. O.

Received his letter this Tuesday, 13 Nov., with a writing to "the Lords of the Council," and learns from it of his meeting with lord Home at Our Lady Kirk on Saturday, and of the trouble between Home and his friends, which was an impediment to redress and good rule. The trysts cannot be held at Reddenburn on Friday, and Lady Kirk on Saturday, as Dacre proposes, as the Parliament is now sitting at Edinburgh, and those of Tevidall and the Marches who would come with Angus cannot do so till after the session. Will not fail to meet him at Coldstream on Wednesday, 28th inst., and at Reddenburn on Thursday, for Tevidaill, and will there make redress for all attemptats since the beginning of the peace. Will not leave the Borders till they are in good order. Wishes him to advertise Sir Wm. Evers, and Angus himself will send to Tevidaill and the Marches. Edinburgh, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "Tyll ane worshipful knight, and my weilbelovit cousyng Sir Crystall Dakyrres." *Endd.*

14 Nov. 2626. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

282*.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 551.

Mendosa, the Imperial ambassador, who had been kept prisoner in the castle of Arkes on this side Roone for four months, has just arrived. Finding, at the Castle of Hane, near St. Quentin's, that he was likely to be taken, he burned all his papers. He has written to the Emperor for fresh instructions, and will ride tomorrow to the lady Margaret, to return probably in fifteen days. He is about 50 years of age or more, and speaks good French. As he was lodged outside the gates, "I could make him no cheer, but with sending of my wine." He dines with me tomorrow, unless he departs before. Calais, 14 Nov. 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

14 Nov. 2627. WARHAM to GOLD.

R. O.

Has written to his chancellor to make out for Gold the collation of Aldermary, in London, so that there be a decree made to bind the Church for the pension of 30*l.* during Mr. Clement's life.† Knoll, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my chaplain Mr. Henry Guldd.

15 Nov. 2628. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote last on the 26 Oct. Has received none from Wolsey since. At the request of the governor and merchants of the English nation here, has been four or five times before the Privy Council, partly for the recovery of English merchants' goods that were drowned, and saved on the coast of Zealand, and partly on account of some "letters of resspyt and kynkyrnels" that were given to the prejudice of our merchants in the court of Brabant. They still put us off with fair words. Dined on Sunday last, by appointment, with Mr. *Hesding* and my Lady his wife. Finds him very loving towards the *King* and *Wolsey*. Believes he knows much of the privity of these countries. Advised him to come to England in person, and speak to the *King* and *Wolsey*, which he was willing to do, if desired; "and bade me to advertise *your Grace* to be not too plain in the beginning with a gentleman that comes now fro [Belgium]‡ to abide there resident whych hys comen name begynys with B." The states of these countries wish to make a reform of the coinage, which "runs in these parts above all reason and the Emperor's commandment," but they cannot see the way. They say it is

† i.e. Clement Browne.

1526.

JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

owing to the merchants strangers, especially the English. They have made a new order about English gold, that no man receive the angelett for more than 11s., or the royal for more than 16s. 6d. Advises Wolsey to write to the Governor to command all those obedient to his court, merchant adventurers, and of the staple, to take no gold or silver higher than the Emperor's valuations. Encloses a letter from Wallop, with one directed to himself, dated Cologne, the 3rd inst. Brussels, 15 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

2629. ——— to ———

Vit. B. VIII.

149.

B. M.

Received his letters of the 18th ult. informing him of the conclusion of the King and Wolsey touching money and peace, in consequence of messengers from Spain; and the King's intentions in case the Emperor will not comply. The Pope is most grateful that the King and Wolsey are indignant at the injuries he has received, and have resolved to aid him. 25,000 cr. will not be a sufficient contribution for the protection of the Pope, for the 1,500 Swiss will require wages of five gold pieces a month each, especially at Rome, where everything is dear. They would not serve France for less than seven gold pieces. If the Viceroy, who is now recovering, arrives here, 1,500 Swiss will not suffice. Wishes him, when he presents the briefs to Wolsey, to say that he hopes this present to the Pope is only the presage of greater liberality. Desires peace more than he hopes for it. Puts no faith in the Emperor's letters to the King and Wolsey. Any aid which the King may give the League will only facilitate peace. The loss of Hungary and the danger of Austria would incline the Emperor thereto, but the arrival of 10,000 Germans at Trent and the Viceroy's fleet do not seem to be signs of peace. "Nec video in ipsis literis quam habeat pacis voluntatem, dicens velle se ut judi . . . ducis Mediolani, et relinquatur status duci Borbonii, quia si ista er[ant] concedenda, non fuerat a principio necessarium arma sumere, n[ihil] postulante aliud Cæsare quam hoc." If we allowed this, [the Emperor] would have the absolute dominion of Italy.

The Pope approved of sending the Auditor to Spain to know what hope there is of peace. When it is clear that there is none, Wolsey will do what he has promised; the King will enter the league and assist us, in which hope we will begin to spend the 25,000 gold pieces.

The [Colonnas] have lost all their property in the dominion of the Church, except the castles of Montfort and Paliano, which, through strong, can[not] resist long, for our army is 6,000 Italian foot, 2,000 Swiss, a large body of horse and artillery, and 4,000 foot from Spoleto and other towns. With money, could resist the Viceroy's fleet, for there would be time to send for D. Joannes and the papal infantry from Lombardy. The danger arises from the impossibility of bearing the expence, which, including the troops in Lombardy, amounts to 60,000 ducats monthly, with no help except 20,000 gold pieces promised by the French king. In a few days Card. Colonna will be deprived. Ascanio and Vespasian will be excommunicated and cursed. Thinks they begin to see their error, now their castles are burnt and destroyed every day. Marino was burnt yesterday, and Gallicano previously.

The Pope, fearing that his attack on the Colonnas would serve don Ugo as a pretext for killing Phillip Strozzi, who was his hostage, sent the archbp. of Capua to ask don Ugo to send him to the Emperor. The reply was, that the Pope must consider all he did against the Colonnas as done against the Emperor. Joannes Antonius Muscetola has come hither from Naples, but has not yet spoken to the Pope.

Lat., copy, pp. 8. Mutilated.

1526.

15 Nov.

Vit. B. VIII.

156.

B. M.

2630. ——— to ———

Thinks that, in the expedition of the bulls, Wolsey's desire will be complied with, so that not even a word will be changed in them, and the clause *de fundatorum consensu* is omitted. Card. SS. Quatuor informed me that he granted it with a view to prevent similar applications, lest hereafter Wolsey should ask the same *circa alia beneficia*

The Pope has an army of 7,000 foot, 400 lances, and 1,000 light horse, which now occupy the places of the Colonnese in the Papal territory. Most of their towns are already burnt. The Pope has published a warning to Card. Colonna, and has deprived him, but has not yet published the deprivation. Will send a copy thereof. Hears from Venice that 12,000 lanzknechts are coming into Italy under George Frinzper (Freundsburg), who has mortgaged his castles and towns to pay them. Lady Margaret has sent them 50,000 foot. The Venetians are alarmed, and have sent 4,000 foot to hinder their approach. The affair of Genoa is consequently postponed. The bp. of Salerno has offered to provide 2,000 foot, and asks the Venetians and the Pope to give him 1,500 foot, with which he hopes to blockade Genoa.

The lanzknechts will have much difficulty in coming, if the three principal passes are stopped. The Pope does not think it advisable to lessen the army of the League, lest it should be obliged to go into the towns. Urges him at all events to send to meet the lanzknechts, and to help the bp. of Salerno, which would deter the Emperor's fleet from going to Genoa. Hears that the town would capitulate, but for two or three nobles who are devoted to the Emperor. An ambassador from don Hugo and a Neapolitan councillor have come to ask the Pope not to allow the towns of the Colonnas to be any more burnt; which his Holiness has granted.

Will have the bulls about the college written by the most elegant scribe of the city. The Datary and Card. S. Quatuor say that the reasons adduced by Wolsey cannot be resisted. The Pope will send [the abp. of] Capua to Naples to negotiate the release of Philip Strozzi, and probably also to treat with the Viceroy, if he arrive.

Lat., pp. 4. In Vannes' hand. Mutilated.

2631. ——— to ———

Vit. B. VIII.

158.

B. M.

Showed the Pope all that Wolsey had written to him on the 18th ult. His Holiness says he is most anxious that Wolsey should use his efforts for a peace, through fear of the Turk. Don Ugo has already sent to him to complain of the proceedings against the Colonnese, who, the Don asserts, have done well, and he will assist them. The Pope will defend himself, and punish his subjects, as Wolsey advises. He is very thankful for the money given to his Nuncio, and professes his devotion to the King and Wolsey. He will send instructions to his Nuncio in England. He still desires the peace to be negotiated by Wolsey, but does not think the Emperor can be compelled thereto, unless the King gives his assistance, and the French king does more than at present. He will be guided entirely by the King and Wolsey as to his voyage to Spain, and says that the Italians will consent that the duchy of Milan shall be placed in the King's hands if he will say what he will do therewith. The last letters have confirmed the Pope in his purpose. Has told his councillors that Wolsey desires nothing more than the continual splendor of the Holy See, but that any signs of distrust in him would make him less anxious for his Holiness.

Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand. Mutilated.

2632. ——— to ———

Vit. B. VIII.

160.

B. M.

It was thought that the Duke could do no good at Milan. He uses all his influence to prevail upon the ambassadors who are there, telling them that if they let the present occasion slip they will be the first to suffer. The

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— to — —cont.

ambassadors asked if the King would promise that the French “non de . . . in hac re.” Answered that the French were content to observe all that they had done with the King. The French and Venetian ambassadors spoke the same day to the ambassadors of the duke of Milan, concerning the resolution proposed by the French. The Duke acts cautiously, and says he will do what the king of England does; and he told the ambassadors to state the manner and form of the treaty.

Sir Gregory will not go to the Pope until he has been spoken to by others on the subject, and will then tell him that he will acquire infamy and hatred if he makes any opposition. Albert de Carpi writes that a French nobleman has arrived at Venice with a good resolution. The publication of the marriage is reported from Spain. A nobleman is expected thence. The letters and instructions from France are not well understood. The Genoese and imperial galleys are returning from Spain. It is thought they have some design upon Genoa.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Mutilated.

15 Nov. **2633.** PAUL CASALE to GREGORY CASALE.

Vit. B. VIII.

161.

B. M.

It is thought that the Pope will create new cardinals next Christmas. As to the nephew (Philippino) of Andrea Dauria, and his offers, of which I intended to speak, had I been set to Andrea, it is now quite certain. But as Savona was lost I was not sent.

The creation of Hippolito, the Pope's nephew, is also certain. He came to Rome secretly, and only showed himself to the cardinal of Mantua, whom he told that he had come to Rome to be made cardinal, but he remains there in secret because the cardinals were given as hostages on condition that the Pope's nephew should be exchanged for them. On the return of the General, the hostages will be liberated, and he will show himself publicly, and be made cardinal. Was told by the cardinal of Mantua that Hippolito came with Sanga on Thursday. Some say that he came about a marriage; but they mistake him for the son of the duke Lorenzo, who, it is said, will marry the daughter of D. Vespasian. The Pope will appoint D. Ascanio captain of the Church. His Holiness threatens the Florentines, but Ruberto de Pucci, brother of the Card. SS. Quatuor, is secretly treating with him. He intends to create cardinals at the instance of the kings of England and France. The archbishop of Bourges and the duke Maximilian are already spoken of. Hears that Baltassare, servant of count Albert de Carpi, is here for that purpose. The General desires him to create some cardinals of the Emperor's party. Suggests that the King and Wolsey should propose the Prothonotary, their brother, for promotion.

Lat., pp. 3. Mutilated. Endd.: Extracts from letters of Paul Casale to his brother Gregory, Rome, Nov. 15.

16 Nov. **2634.** The NAVY.

R. O.

“An abstract of the daily charges for the King's ships yet remaining, the 16th day of November in the 18th year of his [reign].”

Estimate for a year's wages for mariners to keep the following ships, and for the number of cables that each will consume:—The *Henry Grace à Dieu*: 8 mariners to keep her, at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, counting 13 months to the year. The *Mary Rose*: for 8 mariners to keep her, 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* a month; for 6 cables, 42*l.* The *Gabriel Royal*: for 10 mariners, 114*s.* 4*d.*; for 8 cables, 80*l.* The *Peter Pomegarnard*: 6 mariners, 72*s.* a month; 6 cables, 42*l.* The *Great Bark*: 4 mariners, 46*s.* 8*d.*; 6 cables, 30*l.* The *Less Bark*: 3 mariners, 36*s.* 8*d.*; 4 cables, 20*l.* (?) The *Great Galley*: one mariner, 10*s.* 4*d.* The *Mary George*: one mariner, 10*s.* 4*d.*; 2 cables, 10*l.* The

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Kateryn Galley : 1 mariner, 10s. 4d. ; 2 cables, 6l. 13s. 4d. The *Swepestake*: 1 mariner, 10s. 4d. ; 2 cables, 6l. 13s. 4d. The *Swallow* : 1 mariner, 10s. 4d.; 2 cables, 6l. Total for one year, 568l. 13s. 2d.

The *Mynyon* and the *Mary Gylford* are not yet come from Bordeaux, so their charges are not put down. The expence of maintaining the great ships' dock at Portsmouth, and caulking all the said ships, cannot well be estimated.

A paper roll.

R. O. 2. Another copy.
P. 1. *Endd.*

R. MS. 14. 3. Another copy.
B. XXII. C.
B. M.

2635. The NAVY.

Account of the state of the King's ships, and their yearly cost.

The *Harry Grace de Dewe* rides at Norfleet, where she costs yearly 200l. in wages, and more than that in cables, cabullets, and haulsers. A dock might be made for her at Erith for 600l., where she might lie at her ease, and more safely than where she now is. A dock must be made for her within these five years, to caulk her, and examine her under water. It will then cost as much as now, and the above charges will not have been diminished, besides the chance of foul weather and ice. The *Gabryell Ryall*, the *Kateryn Fortune*, the *John Baptyst*, the *Barbara*, the *Mary Gloria*, the *Mary John*, the *Mary George*, and the *Neue Barke*, cost yearly in wages and victuals 136l. 10s., and in cables, &c. as much more. They are fit for merchant voyages to Spain, Levant, Bourdeaux, Iceland, and Flanders, if they might be set at work; and if not, they will in a few years be spoiled for want of caulking and trimming. The *Greate Galey*, the *Mary Rose*, the *Peter Pomegarnet*, the *Greate and Lesse Barkes*, and the two *Robarges*, cost yearly 39l. They are good for the wars, or else for the King's pleasure, but their overlops, summer castles, and decks must be caulked shortly after March. Before these ships were brought into dock they cost about 700 mks. a year. The *Sovereyn*, the *Greate Nicholas*, the *Mari Jamys*, and the *Harry of Hampton* must have "a newe making" before they do the King any service. They spend nothing but themselves.

A paper roll. Endd.

17 Nov. 2636. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has been informed that new ordinances are made concerning the mint in the Tower and other mints. As the archbishops of Canterbury have always had a mint, to the great commodity of the King's subjects in Kent, desires to know Wolsey's further mind in the matter by the bearer, Ewyn Tomson, keeper of the said mint. Knoll, 17 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord cardinal of York, legate de latere. *Endd.*

17 Nov. 2637. [SIR JOHN WALLOP] to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. XXI. Wrote last on the 3rd inst. Has heard fresh details of the affairs of Hungary. After the battle, in which at least 20,000 Hungarians were slain, the Turk ordained two armies, each of 10,000 horse. One went towards Styre, Marca, and Carniola, the other to Austria, with orders to cast down all forts and holds, and to kill the old men, women, and children. The latter has taken Eisenstadt, and killed all the inhabitants. The Turk in person with another army took and burnt Offen, killing all the men without mercy, because they had resisted. He has destroyed all the episcopal seats and places in Hungary, and possesses all the cities except Stuhlweissenburg, in which is

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[SIR JOHN WALLOP] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the earl of Crabaten with 10,000 Hungarian boors. Earl Stephanus, whom in former letters he called duke Stephanus, holds seven castles, and has 60,000 horse. He is marvellous rich. It is not known whether he will join the Turk or Ferdinand, or do some exploit by himself. The Queen had gathered all her jewels and goods, and put them into a ship to send out of the country, but the bishop of Grana seized them, and put himself and them into the Turk's hands, who for reward beheaded him. Ferdinand has levied 9,000 or 10,000 horse and foot, and furnished Vienna, Neustadt, Maill, and Presburg. The duke of Bavire has all his power ready to assist him. It is reported that the Muscovites have taken Judea from the Turk, who has therefore retreated, but left his army. Hears that the Bohemians proclaimed Ferdinand king at Prague on October 23, to which the King and lords of Poland consented. He is probably on his way now to receive the crown. Some say he pretends also to the crown of Hungary, which will be hard for him or any other of that quarter to obtain without the assistance of other Christian princes. Cologne upon the Rhine, 17 Nov. 1526.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 Nov. 2638. MORETTE and DE VAULX to FRANCIS I.

R. T. 137.

Wrote last on the 13th. Are troubled at not having heard since.

R. O.

Yesterday had a conference with the Cardinal at great length about the proposition made by the Emperor's ambassador in the name of Madame Margaret, and the Emperor's excuse for not having entered the league because the ambassadors of the confederates had not sufficient powers. The Emperor expressed his willingness, considering the difficulties made by Francis about the consignment of Burgundy, to modify the treaty of Madrid in this respect, and change Burgundy for a sum of money, which the ambassador begged Wolsey to negotiate. On the subject of laying down arms in Italy, the Cardinal said his King and he were willing, as they had offered to the Emperor, to use their good offices for peace; but the bare offer to this effect did not appear honorable while the duchy of Milan was in the hands of the Emperor; that it ought to be placed in the hands of a third party, like the King, who was trusted by either side,—to be given to the Duke if he was proved by neutral judges innocent of what he was charged with. This answer, according to Wolsey, pleased the Ambassador greatly, and also the consequence, viz., that the armies of Italy on both sides should be turned against the Turk. Accordingly Wolsey said that he had determined to send the Auditor of the Chamber (Ghinucci) to the Emperor, to persuade him to peace and learn his intentions, and that he would be despatched in four or six days. The ambassadors thanked Wolsey for this communication, saying it seemed very expedient, before entering on such an important expedition, to have the advice and opinion of Francis, and thought it would be well if the Auditor were to visit Francis on the way, and show him his instructions. Wolsey answered that the time did not admit of delay, on account of the great danger of the Turk;—an opinion confirmed by Botton, master of the Emperor's household, who came here yesterday from Spain by sea, who also confirms what the Imperial ambassador said about the exchange of Bourgogne for money. This seems to show that the Emperor, moderating his tone about Burgundy, intends that the rest should be settled (*che nel resto si compischa*).

Botton has also requested England's good offices in negotiating the peace, and says that Francis has made an offer of 2,000,000 crowns for Burgundy. He is going hence to Madame Margaret in Flanders. At his departure from the Emperor's court he had heard nothing of the death of the king of Hungary, of the progress of the Turk there, of the loss of Cremona, or of the failure of don Ugo's expedition against the Pope; events which, he thinks,

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must incline the Emperor to peace. He approves of the proposition of putting Milan into the hands of a third party, and means to recommend it to the Emperor by letters, which he will send by the same ship which brought him from Biscay. Wolsey says he heard from him that the army of Carthagená, consisting of 10,000 men in 80 ships, conducted by the Viceroy and D'Alarcon, sailed on the 8th ult. for Genoa. Letters of the 20th say it sailed that day, and that 20 ships, worth about 4,000 ducats, were to follow it; but the Emperor, for fear such a booty should fall into the enemy's hands, had caused them to unlade in Carthagená, and put men-of-war in their place.

Letters just received by Wolsey, of the 29 Sept., from the English ambassador with the Emperor, agree with Botton's report of this expedition, and state that the Viceroy had a commission without loss of time to pass over with the army, and go to Barbary, where he took a place,—of which, the writing being in English, they were not able to learn the true name, but believe it to be either Gerbi or Biserti, distant from Tunis, the one about 150 miles to the east, and the other 70 to the west. But it does not seem likely that such an enterprise could be undertaken without great danger on the approach of winter, against a coast which has no harbours. The English ambassador also writes that the Empress has been about three months with child. Hope that count Peter of Navarre, whose advice, if it had been taken, would have prevented the passage of this expedition, will not leave Genoa unprotected. Think any attempt to meet it at sea would be rash, at such a season.

Wolsey intends, if the proposition for laying down arms in Italy and putting Milan in the King's hands be accepted, that the duke of Suffolk be appointed the King's lieutenant, who would go through France with 30 or 40 horse, and take possession of the duchy pending the decision. He intends also, besides taking hostages from the duchy, to place in Pavia and the other important towns as many men as shall be necessary, who shall be Italians of Genoa, which state is to lay down arms in the same way, and perhaps the marquis of Mantua be called upon to take care of its tranquillity.

Last Sunday the Venetian ambassador had his first audience at Greenwich, when Morette was present. He made a fair oration, full of thanks to the King and Wolsey; to which Master More made a premeditated reply, a draft of the speech having been given by the Ambassador to Wolsey three days before, at the request of the latter. In answer to a part in which the Ambassador said the King had not hesitated to accept the protectorship of the confederation, when concluded between the Pope, Francis, and the Venetians, we hear that there was a sentence in the answer declaring that his Majesty, being mindful of his old league with the Emperor, would never accept that protectorship, but offered to use all endeavors to arrange a peace, to which, if the Emperor could not be got to agree, perhaps the King might enter into the said league; with which words the Auditor of the Chamber was much pleased.

Are informed by the Cardinal that he has seen, by letters from Madame Margaret to the Imperial ambassador, that don Ferando has sent 8,000 lansquenets in aid of the Imperial army in Italy, which were to arrive at Trent on the 26th ult. As this confirms the news they last wrote, they hope Francis has taken measures to stop their passage. As Wolsey had no news from Wallop since the capture of Vienna, he did not know whether the Turk had left Hungary, as it was said. Nevertheless, letters from Flanders confirm the intelligence that the Turk has withdrawn, leaving garrisons in three places, and has taken the road to Constantinople. They also confirm the news of the dispute between don Ferrando and a prince of Hungary, pretending to the crown. London, 17 Nov. 1526.

Copy, Italian, pp. 8.

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17 Nov. **2639.** CORPORATION OF LONDON.

R. O. At a common council of the city of London, held on Saturday, 17 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. before Sir Thos. Seymer, mayor, John Baker, recorder, and the aldermen and others, the office of under-sheriff, lately held by Mr. Baker, who is promoted to be recorder on the appointment of Wm. Shelley, late recorder, to be justice of the Common Pleas, was conferred on Henry White, late common sergeant.

Letter from the King to the Mayor, &c., recommending Wm. Walsingham to fill the office of common sergeant, dated Greenwich, 15 Nov.; and a similar letter from the Queen, 19 Nov.

Richard Riche, Thos. Awdley, Wm. Martyn, Wm. Petitt, Richard Ward, and Wm. Whorwood, were also named by the mayor and aldermen; but at the show of hands, they could not decide between Riche and Walsingham, and it was deferred till the next meeting.

Pp. 2, modern copy. Endd.: Extract from the Common Council Book, &c.

18 Nov. **2640.** JOHN CASALE to [VANNES].

R. O.

From letters of the prothonotary Casale, 18 Nov.

Has shown the Doge (*Ser^{mo} Princeps*) Wolsey's letters, the news from Rome, and what he thought expedient to be done. They gave answer today, approving of Wolsey's advice to continue the war in Lombardy, thinking there was no better way of compelling the Emperor to peace than this war, into which, they say, they were led partly by necessity, and partly by the advice of the King and Wolsey. If they had foreseen the event they would have been more careful about their own interests. They had placed their hope in the Pope, who, for well known reasons, has failed to begin, and in the king of France, who has performed his promise slowly. They expected aid from the king of England, which has not come; and now they are in great danger, owing to the fleet and the arrival of the Almain, whom they cannot resist, and they therefore beg for assistance.

Wolsey may be sure that the Signory desire nothing better than peace by the mediation of the King. Their ambassador in England has instructions about it, and they will send fresh instructions to him. They will do all they can to further it, and give all the honor to the King and Wolsey. But they say there are many great difficulties to be considered. First, the Emperor's words do not come from his mind, for he could have obtained a better peace before, and many think he merely wishes to gain time for his own affairs, and keep the king of England from taking part with France. The Signory do not think that arms can be laid down soon, even if all parties agree. Another difficulty is the state of Milan, parts of which are in the power of both parties, and would not be safe without a great army, as now. But still matters can be discussed, the limits remaining as at present.

The Emperor's proposition to examine duke Francis's justification, and to appoint another duke, is not fair, since Francis has been elected by the advice of the King and Wolsey, is the lawful Duke, will be more easily received by the people, and is accepted as Duke in the treaty, so that the allies cannot honorably elect any other. His errors consist in this, that he treated with the Italians, his friends, to help him if the Emperor deprived him of the duchy. They bring forward other things also, which the Duke wishes to have openly proved. The Signory thinks him fitter than any one else. This league treats of electing a Duke not powerful enough to be dangerous, to whom it can be lawfully granted, and be agreeable to the people. All this he is, and is independent of any prince; and why should not the Emperor rather make him Duke who has served him so faithfully, than one who might join the French faction? Maximilian or any other creature of the

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Emperor would not be accepted by the Italians. If the Emperor wants peace, he must seek what is honorable to both parties; if he consent to this, everything else will be settled easily and quickly, especially if he will set free the princes for an honorable ransom, and pay what he owes to the king of England. Has asked them to write to their ambassador in England to declare everything by word of mouth. They have not spoken on this subject in consequence of anything he has said about the other Duke, but their Nuncio writes that Wolsey spoke about Bourbon. They will hear of no one but duke Francis. The Pope would prefer the French king. It will be best for the Emperor to confer it on duke Francis, as he is honorable and safe to the Emperor.

The army of the League is in the same place as before. Urbino has resolved to change his station, and encamp on the Adda, that he may the easier protect the river from the Almaines, who, he thinks, will come down into the Veronese and Mantuan territories. Their descent was opposed by Camillo Orsini with 150 lances, and another captain with 3,000 foot. It is now known that they will come by another unusual way, and Hercules Rangone has been sent on thither with 400 foot. It is feared, however, that they may turn through the Brescian county, and the army has gone to the Adda to protect Bergamo.

A man named Vestarini has been discovered attempting to betray Lodi to the Imperialists. He has escaped, and all is safe.

Pp. 6, Lat.; copy in Vannes' hand. Endd.: The viijth of November.

19 Nov. **2641.** THOMAS MARQUIS OF DORSET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters by his Grace's chaplain, Mr. Wylson, and has accordingly sent a warrant to his bailiff of Sheldon to deliver as many oaks, to the number of 1,000 or more, as shall be needed for his buildings at Oxford. Redyng, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

19 Nov. **2642.** MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.*

Galba, B. IX.

33*.

B. M.

Has received two letters from him, one in French, of [1st] October ([*premier*] *d'Octobre*), about the Lutheran errors, on which subject she has also heard Hacket speak; the second, of Nov. 4, in Latin, about the necessity of peace to resist the Turk. Has issued express orders to her officers to search for Lutherans and their books. Has always, when writing to the Emperor, exhorted him to peace, for which he signifies his own desire. Asks him to use his influence for peace, with the Pope, the king of France and other princes. Brussels, 19 Nov. [xv^exx]vi. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

19 Nov. **2643.** THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Ib. f. 34.

B. M.

A similar letter. Brussels, 19 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 Nov. **2644.** For CUTHBERT BISHOP OF LONDON and SIR THO. MORE.

S. B.

Next presentation of a canonry in St. Stephen's, Westminster. *Del.*

Rym. xiv. 192. Westm., 19 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.

* This letter is epitomised in Masters' MS. (f. 185) as follows:—A letter from the lady Margaret to the king of England, that (according as he desired her in his letter) she will inquire after those that are infected with Luther's heresy, and punish them, as he hath lately done."

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20 Nov. **2645.** BRION to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. I.

II. ?] I. 111.

B. M.

Thanks him for writing, and for his desire to preserve the amity between the Kings. Knows how necessary this is for Christendom. Francis has thorough confidence in him. Offers his services. St. Germain en Laye, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A mons. mons. le Cardinal d'Yort, legat et chancelier en Angleterre. Endd.

20 Nov. **2646.** GEORGE DE THEIMSEKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to send the enclosed letters for the Emperor through the bishop of Worcester. Two of them are from Bouton, the third from himself. Their contents are profitable to Christendom, and to the honor of the King and Wolsey. Asks him to seal up his letter after reading it. London, Tuesday, 20 Nov.

Bouton and Hanaert left this morning before dawn. Expects Don Ynico de Mendoza to come hither.

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R. &c. Cardinali, legato de latere. Endd.: A Gregorio de Thernsewe.

20 Nov. **2647.** CHAS. EARL OF WORCESTER.

His will, 21 March 1524[-5]. Proved, 20 Nov. 1526. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 622.

21 Nov. **2648.** CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

164.

B. M.

Has heard with pleasure of the burning of the translation of the Bible. No holocaust could be more pleasing to God.

Italy is between fear and hope. News has come that the Imperial fleet has arrived at St. Florence in Corsica, and that the fleet at Genoa is hastening to attack it. There is great hope of their success, as, though the Imperialists have more soldiers, the allies have a most skilful leader and 38 galleys, which is more than the enemy have. If the Imperial fleet arrive at Naples, the war will be worse than ever. The Pope is making all possible preparations. The Colonnese have already paid and will pay the penalty of their rash attempt. The only hope of peace is in the King. Rome, 21 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

21 Nov. **2649.** JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.

35.

B. M.

Has received two letters from him of Oct. 31 and . . Nov. Delivered the King's letters to my Lady on Saturday last, about 5 o'clock, after dinner, in presence of lords Ravystayn, Bergys, Hoghestrat, Palermo, Rossynbose, the chancellor of Brabant, the Treasurer and Receiver General, and secretary Mareny, and all lords of the Privy Council. When these had been read, she asked for Hacket's credence, which he delivered. She said she would do her devoir in all that the King had written, and would give him an answer in writing in three or four days. Delivered the King's letters to the Governor here, who says that at the first court day at Barrow he will show his company the King's and Wolsey's wish about these new printed books, and will do his best to bring them to nought. He will meantime issue an order to all of his company who are here for the "anychylment" of these books. It was necessary for Wolsey to have provided for this, for many men speak as if they would fain consent to this new heresy, which God defend, for every fool would think [to] be a doctor. Hopes that my Lady and the Council will soon assist him according to their promise.

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Came hither on Monday. These two days has been trying to agree with the principal merchants about the exchange, but none would make any bargain, as Wolsey had limited him to 4s. 6d. st. for the ducat, as a ducat of such gold as they would be bound to pay would be worth 4s. 10d. st. in the mint. They must receive either ducats, or a crown of the sun and a groat st. for every ducat, or the sum in angellets. The best thing would be for one of their factors to go to Wolsey. The gold can be kept at home for two or three more per cent., for they would be glad to give that to take it out of the realm. Antwerp, 21 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. and endd. at f. 59.*

21 Nov. 2650. INCLOSURES.

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 76.

B. M.

Proclamation made in the Court of Chancery, commanding all persons summoned by *subpœna*, or by the commissioners for enclosures, to appear on Friday next. 21 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

23 Nov. 2651. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. ix.

262.

B. M.

Of the horses that should have been delivered to my Lady one died 14 days since; I suppose another is dead by this time; "the 3rd hath the glaunders very foul, and is lame afore. The horses were young, and by all likelihood had taken some heat." Thinking it was not right that my Lady should be disappointed, "and because the ornaments were such that they might of themselves, without horses, be in the lieu of a goodly present; and at the leastwise we knew well that it should be a very simple horse, which, decked with these ornaments, should not appear and have the face of a goodly horse for the season," Clerk preferred a couple of his best horses to this honor. "Master Welsborn to furn[ish] up my Lady's four set the fornyments upon a ve[ry] good ambling nag of his own."

On consulting with my Lady she appointed Saturday last for receiving the presents; when I and Welsborne "delivered the King's highness' and also your Grace's unto her." She received them with many kind words. "It was a great frost and [a] very cold wind, and I saw that she was loth to go abroad. I axed her to whom it should be her pleasure that the said horses should be delivered. She answered, Nay, Mons. mon ambassadeur, I must needs see them, be it never so cold. And with that [I] caused them to be brought about upon a fair green under her chamber window, which was glazed on the inside, and panyd with paper on the outside; but she causes both to be opened, and then, a good long season in a very cold and sharp blowing wind, she saw and beheld her horses led and going three or four times, all one after another, in very goodly and comely manner. There was no man at the window but she, the Admiral and I." She was highly contented, and said she must furnish the King and your Grace with mules. Her son made her a feast the last day of his horses, and she will have one of them, but she said she could not get him, and when her son came home she would make him a feast of her horses and thought he would like them, but he should not have them. "And then she showed me once again of the pictures sent unto the King's highness, and of a new device made upon the same, saying that she was sure it should be well liked." She desired to see Welsborne before he departed, as she would write a letter of thanks by him.

Has not been able to deliver his last letters to the King, exhorting him to peace and an expedition against the Turk. Told Madame of their effect, but she and the King only gave general answers. They said they desired no man's possessions, but as for the Emperor no one knew what he would have.

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CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

They hoped, as the King had been the only man to help the French king out of captivity, he would now assist in delivering his children. They proposed to send a nobleman into Spain to demand Madame Eleanora: if she is denied, then to protest that the King claims liberty to marry where he likes. They profess in this and in all other matters their desire to be guided by England. Clerk suggested that under present circumstances the Emperor would not stick much upon Burgundy, but be contented if they paid the money and fulfilled the marriage. "In this case, intend you [to] accept the marriage?" She said her son's mind had been for a long season "clearly fixed upon the daughter [of England] as upon that thing that should be most prof[itable] to both realms, and also, considering her age [and her] virtues, most pleasant and delectable to himse[lf]; and that Madame Eleanora, being now of the [age] of 30 years, and for (far) other qualities, and thus f[or] to take her and buy her so dear I might rig[ht] well be assured that the King her son, if he m[ight] choose, should not gladly set his mind that w[ay], were she never so much the Emperor's sister." She urged he never could expect any help from him, seeing how he had treated his other sister, and how devoid he was of natural affection; and she asked what he thought Henry would have them do to end these interminable wars. "Hereat, to be plain with your Grace, I somewh[at] staggered; for to repeat unto her such reasons a[s] should dissuade the marriage of madame Eleanora [I] thought it no time." She had rehearsed them already. But I urged one reason for her own consideration, "that Madame Eleanora was now of that age that there should not be found, peradventure, so much good nature and humility in her as in my lady Princess, whom now in this age and after this education she might bring, fashion, forge up and make of her what she would herself, assuring her that my said lady Princess should be as loving, lowly, and humble unto her as my said lady Princess should be to her own father and mother. On my faith, she held up her hands, and *cum lachrymis* said that I said truth; adding that if it should be my said lady Princess's chance she would be as loving and humble again unto her as to her own son, and that she should be as much esteemed, worshipped, honored as ever was queen in France."

Clerk urged that his master was anxious for the union, and if the welfare of Christendom did not require such celerity, means might be found for delivering the children without marriage with the Emperor's sister. Is much afraid of this marriage, as the Emperor is in no points very easy, "but in this as I hearsay, vovit et juravit, that the French king shall never have his children until he hath actually married his sister according to his promise." My Lady has at times urged that, even if her son should be compelled to marry Madame Eleanora, means might be found for knitting the amity between the two crowns; hinting at a marriage between my lady Princess and one of their children. On his last talking with her she urged that the realm of England ought to have a ruler of its own, and therefore the Dauphin "should not be meet. She said Mon. d'Orleans, whose name was Henry, and resembled the King's highness in name, face, and all his jests and manners, should be meet and great and acceptable enough to the commons and nobles of that realm if he in his youth should be brought up amongst them." Was not very forward in accepting this proposition; said the Dauphin might die, and then M. d'Orleans would be in his case; and urged that he had been sent to learn from her what would be best to establish the amity of the two princes, as Wolsey would be governed accordingly.

The Emperor sticks only to the marriage and the money, and will not care for the Pope or the Venetians or the imperial crown so much as "the redubbing of his empire." The French are not concerned if Bourbon should obtain Milan:—the difficulty is with himself, for the Emperor will not let

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him have it except for life, and charges him with 200,000 ducats yearly and the keeping of 500 men-at-arms.

No news of the Viceroy. The army has retired from Milan. When Sanga was sent to England, came here Paulo de Aretio, whom the Pope wished to send to the Emperor for peace; but those men are so jealous they will not suffer him to pass, and agree that the king of England is the sole mediator. No one is allowed to pass with letters. Poissy, near St. Germain, 22 Nov.

P.S.—Met yesterday Albany in the court by chance, who offered his services very civilly to the King. He said “he was sorry that the king of Scots was so kept, and that he, now in his youth, was evil brought up, and in no good company.” He said the King ought to look to him. “I said that I supposed the King was well ruled, and that through his patience I did think that if there were now any evil rule or disorder in that realm it was through his default,” and there was some part of his faction there. He swore that he never meddled there, and never would; and offered further talk. Does not think he is much esteemed. The Bohemians have chosen the Archduke for their King. He has sent succors to the Emperor in Italy. Welsborne will be despatched tomorrow. Poissy, 23 Nov. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 12.

24 Nov. 2652. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

By his last letters, dated the 21st, wrote that, as to the exchange that he was to make “toward Alman,” his commission did not allow him to conclude except at 4s. 6d. the ducat, while the ducat of Hungary being of full weight is worth here 4s. 10d., and the merchants say such payment would be a loss to them of 10 per cent. Has conferred separately with the principal merchants of High Duchland. The Folkys would have nothing to do with any exchange. The Welssys would, only on condition that they were allowed to export gold and silver, and would not take less than 5s. for the ducat and 9 per cent. interest, or, if they left their money in the realm, 13 per cent. Thought this exorbitant, and finally agreed with Ambrose Hogsstettyr, as Wolsey will see by a notary’s instrument inclosed. Could make no better bargain, but Wolsey may either agree to it, or be discharged with 50 ducats. The merchants of Antwerp are informed by letters from Spain that the Emperor has ordered the 100,000 ducats in Fernando de Beruny’s hands to be appropriated, one-half to pay his men of war in Duchland, the other to be delivered at the King’s pleasure. Thinks if Wolsey were content to pay the 25,000 ducats of Hungary here, they would be willing to serve us for six or seven per cent. rather than take it there as contracted.

Since coming here, has made inquiries about these new printed volumes of English translations (Tyndale’s Testament). Finds there are two in this town who print and sell them. Has written to my lord of Palermo, who has got my Lady to order the Margrave of this town to see these errors remedied. Has seen the Margrave himself, who promises to do his utmost.

Finding some delay here necessary to execute his commission, sent on Wallop to Cologne on Saturday. Encloses letters for the King and Wolsey received yesterday from my Lady. If the Emperor sends his money by exchange to Duchland, it will raise the exchange here one or two per cent.

Encloses two of the new translated volumes. Hopes within a fortnight to see many of them a-fire. A proclamation will shortly be issued against printing, buying, or selling such books. Antwerp, 24 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

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24 Nov. 2653. JOHN HACKETT.

R. O.

Notarial attestation, by Michael de Heyst, that on the 24th of November 1526 John Hackett, agent for the king of England, and Ambrose Hoochstetter entered into a recognisance for the exchange of 25,000 ducats, on the part of the latter, on receipt by the Hoochstetters of the same sum from the king of England; to be delivered to Sir John Wallop, ambassador to the king of Hungary, at Nuremberg, on certain conditions prescribed.

Vellum, Lat.

25 Nov. 2654. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letter by the bearer. Perceives more and more how much the King, herself, and the country are indebted to him. St. Germain en Laye, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon fils.

2655. FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. ix.

321.

Desires to hear news of the King and Wolsey. Sends the bearer, for whom he desires credence.

B. M.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: A mon bon amy.

26 Nov. 2656. JOHN TAYLER, Archdeacon of Bucks, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bearer, Mons. Vicount Adryan, is sent by Francis to the King with presents and tokens. He and Tayler have been detained three days at Calais, waiting for passage, where he was well entertained by my lord Chamberlain, Mr. Deputy, and Mr. Treasurer. Arrived very sick this morning at Dover. Will go on to Wolsey when he gets his horses, "of the which I pray God send me good tidings, for here is no landing for them." Dover, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

[27 Nov.] 2657. ITALY.

Vit. B. viii.

165.

B. M.

On the 17th, news came that the Emperor's fleet arrived at St. Florence, in Corsica, on the 2nd, and that Peter Navarre intended to go thither, and had sent word to Andrea Doria and the proveditor of the Venetian fleet.

The Imperial fleet consists of 34 ships of 500 tons, with 5,250 men. Owing to the wind, they have not yet been able to leave the harbor, and it is thought the fleet of the League will defeat them. Andrea Doria's friends in Corsica are trying to prevent the fleet from getting victuals. Peter Navarre will not blockade the fleet, lest he should be himself blockaded.

The larger French ships have been for 16 days at the island of Yeres, opposite Marseilles, with orders to sail as soon as possible to Villa Franca. It is thought that Peter Navarre had determined that the ships should follow Laurentius Toscanus, who has been sent to the Pope by the French king's mother. Toscanus has been on board Peter Navarre's ships, which he says are 16 in number, some with 12 great cannons, with which they could easily sink the Imperial fleet. The Viceroy knows this, and means to go straight to Genoa. Navarre and Doria intend also to go thither.

The Germans have already crossed [the Alps]. If they come by Bergamo, the duke of Urbino will attack them, and the duke of Milan will go to Lodi and Cremona, and fortify other places so as to stop them. The Neapolitan ambassador strongly urges the Pope to cease his hostile acts against the Colonnas; but his Holiness will not consent, except to abstain from burning the country. He has today publicly deprived cardinal Colonna, and the

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Quæstor of the Chamber was to deprive the other Colonnese of their position and goods. Sends Wolsey's bulls wrapped in lead, directed to the bishop of Bath. Does not think the Pope will attempt anything against Naples, unless money is supplied to him, and unless the French king determines not to return the kingdom to the Emperor, but to give it to some one of the family of Lorraine.

Lat., pp. 4. In Vannes' hand.

28 Nov. 2658. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. ix.
36*.

B. M.

Desires credence for don Ynigo de Mendoza, who has been freed from his detention in France, and is now at Calais on his way to England. The Emperor has thorough confidence in Henry, and intends to be guided by his advice. Brussels, 28 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Nov. 2659. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Ibid. f. 36.

B. M.

To the same effect. Brussels, 28 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Nov. 2660. INCLOSURES.

Harl. MS. 442.
f. 76 b.

B. M.

Proclamation made in the Court of Chancery, ordering persons summoned for enclosures to appear before the commissioners, and enter into recognizances for reformation thereof. 28 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

P. 1, modern copy.

29 Nov. 2661. For JOHN COKESON, Water-bailiff of Calais, and WILLIAM his Son.

R. O.

Grant of a ruinous dwelling-house, with cellar, kitchen, and two tenements, called Wolhouse, in the parish of St. Mary, in Shew Street, Calais, (situation particularly described); also certain lands and tenements in the Scabinage of Calais. Witnesses: Sir Ric. Weston, treasurer of Calais, and Wm. Hüsey, controller. 29 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

29 Nov. 2662. CHARLES V.

Vesp. C. III.
288.

B. M.

The Emperor's answer in Council to Lee's credence.

Understands the King's wish for a universal peace, especially since the late successes of the Turks, from the danger of which no power of Christendom is free. He has accordingly sent Inigo de Mendoza to negotiate this subject with the king of England. Cannot go into particulars at present till he knows the intentions of his adversaries. Will see by his letter to don Inigo the answer he has made to the Pope, who proposes to come to Barcelona. Justifies himself for not laying down his arms, as his enemies still continue to augment their forces; and, considering all things, thinks that the king of England would not persuade him to do so. Begs the King to believe that the outrages at Rome took place without his cognisance, and he has made due apology for it to the Pope. 29 Nov. 1526.

Fr., pp. 4.

R. O.

2. Another copy.

Fr., pp. 4. Endd.

1526.

2663. [CHARLES V.] to INIGO DE MENDOZA.

R. O.

Has received by Dr. Lee the king of England's letters, and copies of those written to his ambassador. Sends copies, with the answer he made to the ambassador, that he may know what to say to the King and Wolsey. "Here followeth the cipher."

Besides the old amity, he has the most perfect love to the King his uncle, for his great benevolence at Charles's last passage by his realm, and his assistance to him in passing "to these our realms." As hinted in Charles's answer to the ambassador, Henry is misinformed about the affairs of the Pope, the French king, duke Francis of Milan, and other potentates of Italy. That he may know our good intent you are to make copies of all that is past on both sides, "as well with the French king and us, as also that toucheth our justification with the Pope;" in which is included the matter of duke Francisco, and all other faults they would charge us with. You are to request the King and Wolsey, for the love of us, to hear the whole matter that they may understand who is to blame for these wars now in Christendom. It is strange that at the very time the Turk "searches the entry and the destruction" of Hungary, and when we and our brother the Infant Archduke have made preparations to resist the Infidel and suppress the Lutherans, we are forced to abandon so good business for our own defence. God knows what efforts we have used with the Pope for a general peace. It is true, as mentioned in our answer to the ambassador, that we have been desired by the Papal and Venetian ambassadors to enter into the league; to which we have answered that this would be unreasonable, as the league is entirely against us and the quiet of Christendom. Moreover, it was not reasonable that we should accept the league before seeing the articles, which the ambassadors said were not sent to them; and we told them that perhaps by omitting some articles, and adding others, so as to convert the league into a good universal peace, we might accept it. On this the ambassadors said they would write for instructions, believing that their masters, the Pope and Venetians, were of like mind. Hopes, therefore, that a good arrangement will be come to.

You may therefore tell the King that we shall be conformable to his advice, and that we shall have singular pleasure that the — (*here are five or six words in cipher*)*—as is contained in his letters, trusting that he will have good respect to the—(*about three lines of cipher*)—"to the which, for our part, he never shall find occasion of discontentation."

"And to the end that our said brother know that not only to the said—(*three lines of cipher*)—inclined as it is said, you shall say to our said good brother that he knoweth well that—(*one line cipher*)—for the observance of the capitulations of Madrid.

"These be words put amongst the cipher:—mas de advantage—fulfil some things of the said capitulations of Madrid within the term comprised in them; and now it is far expired and past as the said sam—*cipher*—his predecessors—*cipher*.—The alliance and good brotherhood a little before sworn betwixt us two—*cipher*.—Things much contrary to the said capitulation betwixt us two; for the which it is capitulated—*cipher*—within the term before said—*cipher*.—In the same time—*cipher*—we could not well believe but that he would—*cipher*.

"You shall also say to the said Sire King, our good brother, that a little time is past when—*cipher*—many great offers—*cipher*.—Afterwards his ambassador made to us requisition of the said offers that if we would—*cipher*—he should do all that he might possible—*cipher*.—We answered to the ambassador in this manner, that he might have well known the great desire

* These remarks in Italics are by Sampson. The ciphers do not appear in this document.

1526.

that we have to the universal peace, and for to come to that we shall be content to all things honest and reasonable. And forsomuch you shall say to the Sire King our brother that he may clearly see that in us is not fault to the universal peace of all Christendom—*cipher*—the good assistance—*cipher*—praying him to continue in his goodwill and put his hand to, that—*cipher*—the rendering of the castle of Milan—*cipher*.—We purpose to do rightly, good and short as now not othirtoo (hitherto?), but much time past we have offered to our Holy Father. And for that it is not convenient to proceed by arms, nor it shall not [be] honest or reasonable to search to let us—*cipher*.—And we believe not that the said Sire King our brother, nor yet any other, may think it good that—*cipher*—the same by force of arms—*cipher*.—Wherefore yet eftsoons we pray him to continue in his good beginning—*cipher*—to help to the said universal peace, as we hope and trust that he will without any difficulty.

“And forsomuch we understand that the duke Francisco—*cipher*—in the said estate, you may say for our party—*cipher*—of the said estate of Milan, we intend not—*cipher*—to assure it for him—*cipher*—and for the contrary of the said Duke—*cipher*.—And more than this you may say, after the justification seen, the which we make of the Pope's breve, he shall us—*cipher*—of that we beseech his Holiness for the answer of the said breve.”

A translation in Sampson's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Instructions given by the Emperor's majesty to Sir Ynigo de Mendoça, his ambassador.

30 Nov. 2664. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters of the 21 Oct. by Dr. Lee. Has no doubt of his great love. Henry will not question his desire for a peace and league against the Turks. Is writing to Don Ynigo de Mandoça and the provost of Cassel, for whom and don Antonio de Mandoça, the bearer, he desires credence. Granada, 30 Nov. '26. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 Nov. 2665. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received Wolsey's letters by Dr. Lee. Was glad to hear of his good health, and to have his advice in his own affairs. Dr. Lee will explain what he has done in consequence both in them and in Wolsey's business. Refers him further to the bearer, don Anthonio de Mandoça, whom he is sending back to the Archduke. In Granada, 30 Nov. 1525.* *Signed: Vostre bon amy, CHARLES.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

30 Nov. 2666. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

286*.

B. M.

Has received his letters, and is glad to understand Wolsey's goodwill towards him, in which he hopes he will continue, as he shall not find the Emperor forgetful. Dr. Lee will give him further information touching Wolsey's particular affairs. Granada, 30 Nov. '26. *Signed: Vostre bon amy, CHARLES. Sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

* So in the original.

1526.

30 Nov.

Castiglione,
Lettere, II.
p. 124.**2667. BALDASSAR CASTIGLIONE to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.***

Writes by the gentleman who brought [Gambara's] first letter. Sent a cipher by a former letter. Is glad to hear that the King and Cardinal are so well disposed towards peace. Hopes the Emperor will not refuse anything tending thereto. The Emperor has sent Cæsar Feramosca to apologise to the Pope for the excesses of the Colonnas and Don Hugo, with which he is much displeased. Feramosca has ample power and commission for peace. Is glad that the King has shown his displeasure at the aforesaid occurrence. Does not write of Italian news, as the French ambassador, who is near, can get better information. Granata, 30 Nov. 1526.

Ital.

30 Nov.

Vit. B. XXI. 9*.

B. M.

2668. [SIR JOHN WALLOP] to WOLSEY.

Wrote last on the 17th. Has received the King's and Wolsey's letters by his servant John Broke.

Hackett writes that the bills of exchange cannot be sent till he knows Wolsey's pleasure concerning certain points in the contract. Does not think it well to spend any more time in this town, as the diet is now beginning at Eslynge, which is little more than a day's journey out of his way, and he has to deliver the King's letters to the princes of the Empire. The letters will overtake him before he leaves Eslynge, or at least at his arrival with the Archduke. If they do not arrive then, will be in doubt how to proceed, especially if a King is erected in Hungary. Has delivered the King's letters to Herman Ryng, with the two packets of Luther's matters. He will not fail to fulfil the King's pleasure, and to direct the letters to duke George of Saxony and the cardinal of Mayence. Has tried him to see what he could do about the letters of exchange; but he says there is little enough money for the lords and princes to aid Fernando against the Turk. Sent with his last letter a couple of glasses of the country, with silver gilt feet and covers. Cologne, 30 Nov. 1526.

Mutilated, p. 1. Add. at f. 26 b.

30 Nov.

R. O.

2669. J. COCKYS to the ABP. OF CANTERBURY.

Sends the decree for Mr. Clement Brownys pension of Aldermay church in London, and his letters about leaving the church. London, 30 Nov. 1526.

*Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.***2670. ROMAN NEWS.**

Vit. B. VIII.

167.

B. M.

"[Ex literis] . . . Novembris datis ad D. Prothonotarium."

Has informed Wolsey in his letters of the state of the Pope. Doubts if he will consent to any peace, as he cannot trust the Imperialists, and Sir Gregory urges him rather to go to Venice, if he can no longer resist. News came today from Corneto and Civita Vecchia that the Imperial fleet, which consists of 20 ships, had arrived at Porto S. Stephano, near Porto Ercole, and on the 29th they began to disembark. The Florentines' only hope is John de Medici, who is wounded, and it is thought will die. The Pope has today assembled the Cardinals to deliberate on some convention with the Germans to cease from molesting the Pope, and also with the duke of Ferrara. Now, at the third hour of the night, the Pope is still with them. The Datary says the Pope will make peace, or a treaty or truce, whichever he can. Will advise him to go to Venice rather than trust the Imperials or the archbishop of Capua, but doubts his timidity. The galleys of the

* Gambara.

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League could not attack the Spanish fleet on account of the wind. Is, however, surprised that the larger French ships should have allowed the fleet to arrive here safe. Fears the French are not acting sincerely. If the king of England wishes to help the Pope and prevent the Emperor's monarchy, he must be careful, before incurring any expence, to ascertain what Francis will do, for he is obliged to sustain larger expence than ever, for the recovery of his sons, and to send forces into Italy.

This morning many cardinals have been to the Pope concerning the creation of cardinals, but he has given them no reply. Spoke to him on the subject last night. He would rather submit to anything than make new creations.

The Portuguese ambassador, Aguilera, the Neapolitan ambassador, and the archbishop of Capua, with other Imperialists, were with the Pope before the consistory. Jo. de Medici sent Gabriel Cæsano to request the Pope to create one cardinal, who will pay his Holiness "qu[inqua]ginta millia ducatorum." The Venetian ambassador promises 80,000, and many others will pay 40,000, but he obstinately refuses. Now, at the seventh hour of the night, the Datary tells him that the Pope will send a noble to ask the Viceroy for mercy. Warned him not to trust the Viceroy or other Imperialists. The whole College calls on the King for assistance.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated.

30 Nov. 2671. JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to VANNES.

R. O.

Wrote on the 29 Nov. that the Germans had crossed the Mincio, and that Urbino would not follow them further, as it was impossible to prevent them. Artillery has come to the Germans from the duke of Ferrara by a ship, which professed to be carrying salt. John de Medici has been wounded in the leg, and amputation will be necessary. Capt. Benedictus Mandulphus is dead; also Pompeius the son of Ramazottus, who was serving at Marseilles under my brother, Sir Gregory,* a nephew of Macco and others. No one attacked the Germans except these and Aloysius Gonzaga, who had two horses killed and his helmet pierced by a two-handed sword. The Mantuans and the brother of the ambassador here say that only 25 of the Germans were killed; but a certain Horatius, serving under Urbino, says there were 800 missing. They ought to have been attacked when crossing the Curtato. It was madness to attack them in the defiles. Horatius also told him that Urbino's delay arose from his ignorance of the country whence the Germans were coming, and because the Venetians, fearing for Vicenza and the towns near, took 3,000 foot from the army at Milan, contrary to Urbino's advice. Asked him if there were enough men left to resist the soldiers in Milan. He said there were, and that they were in a strong place. It is not known yet either what the Germans or the Venetians will do. Went yesterday to the senate, to try and find out, and encouraged the senators. Said to them that the Germans will cross near Hostia, and go towards Rhegium or Parma, trusting in the aid of the duke of Ferrara, to join their friends; but it is thought the army of the League will be able to stop them; or they will go to help the duke of Ferrara to take Modena. If that is too strong, they will go to Bologna, or into Emilia or Etruria. The Pope will be in great danger, especially when he sees the Venetians, from whom he hopes for aid, moving either not at all, or late. If they order the Duke to cross, the Germans will be stopped; they will find the Pope's army thoroughly prepared; they will encourage every one, stop the duke of Ferrara, who will spend no more, for he values 100,000 cr. more than the Emperor and his daughter, even if it is true that his son has married her.

Hopes that the Emperor's fleet has been defeated, so that the Pope will

* Sub equite fratre.

1526.

JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to VANNES—*cont.*

be able to send some of his army hither, and make the victory easier. They would confirm the kings of England and France if they act with energy; and he advised them to decide at once and write to Rome. They agreed to what he said, but would not say what they were going to do. Yesterday talked with the Pope's legate about these matters; he said he hoped the Venetians would do much. The French ambassador spoke to the senate yesterday on the same subject. Of the Germans there are 14,000 in wages, including camp followers, 18,000 or 20,000. The League is very unlucky. They pay wages, and the Imperialists never; but still men desert from them to the latter. When the Swiss musters take place, if 10,000 men take wages, one half are Germans. Andrea Doria writes to the Florentines that the fleet of the League took first a brigantine with the persons who were going to provide for the arrival of the Spaniards at Genoa, and afterwards fought the Spanish fleet. They were stopped by night coming on, but Doria thought they disabled many of the enemies' ships, and in the morning would capture them. Suspects he has over-estimated the injury done to the Spaniards. The rest may proceed to Naples. They are, however, prevented from going to Genoa. Intercepted letters from Genoa show their necessity of victual, &c., and they will surrender now there is no hope of the fleet. Their fleet should pursue the Spaniards to Naples. Venice, 30 Nov. 1526.

Hol., Lat., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

[Nov.]

2672. SHERIFF LIST.

S.B.

[*Cumb.*—*Sir John Ratcliff.]*Northumb.*—*Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Thos. Forster, Sir John Delavale.*York.*—Sir Ninian Markenfeld, *Sir Wm. Middleton, Sir Hen. Boynton.*Notts. and Derb.*—Roger Mynors, Wm. Coffyn, *John Vernon.*Lincoln.*—*Wm. Skipwith, Sir John Thymolby, Sir Christ. Willoughby.*Warw. and Leic.*—*Sir Geo. Throgmorton, Roger Ratclyff, Sir Edw.

Grey.

Salop.—*Thos. Scryven, Thos. Newport, John Cotes.*Staff.*—*John Blount, Geo. Gresley, Sir Wm. Smith.*Heref.*—Thos. Baskerville, *Sir Ric. Cornwall, Wm. Clynton.*Worc.*—*Sir Wm. Compton.*Glouc.*—Sir Wm. Denys, *Sir John Walsshe, Sir Anthony Hungerford.*Oxon and Berks.*—*Thos. Denton, Edw. Fynes, John Brome.*Northt.*—*Sir Humph. Stafford, Nich. Odell, Edw. Mountague.*Camb. and Hunts.*—Wm. Tanfeld, Giles Alyngton, *Thos. Pygot.*Beds and Bucks.*—*Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir John Dyve, Sir John Seynt John.*Norf. and Suff.*—* Francis Lovell, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir John Shelton.*Essex and Herts.*—*Thos. Bonham, Hen. Makwilliam, Philip Butler.*Kent.*—Sir Thos. Cheyny, Sir Edw. Guldeford, *Wm. Whetenhall.*Surrey and Sussex.*—*Sir John Dawtrely, Sir John Gaynesford, Sir Edw. Nevill.*Hants.*—*Sir Thos. Lisle, Thos. Brune, Sir William Berkeley.*Wilts.*—John Erneley, Walter Hungerford, *Sir John Bourghchier.*Somers. and Dors.*—Sir John Basset, Andrew Lutterell, *Sir John Seymore.*Devon.*—*Philip Champernon, Sir Peter Eggecombe, Sir [Tho]mas

[De]nys.

[*Cornw.*]—*Richard [Greynfeld], Hugh Tre[vanyon], John Chamond.*Westmor.*—*Henry earl of Cumberland.[*Rutland.*]—*William Feldyng],*Cheshire.*—*William, George

* * The names with asterisks are pricked by the King.

1526.

2673.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1526.

NOV.
GRANTS.

1. John Saywell or Sewell, of London, innholder, and "Gyldellor." Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 16 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. (*sic.*)—P.S.

2. Ric. Wykes. Licence to alienate the manor of, and lands in, Hedley, Surrey, to Sir David Owen, George Rolle, Miles Hagge, clk., Roger Cholmeley, Rob. Jenour, Wm. Jefson and Tho. Polstede. Westm., 2 Nov.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

3. Tho. ap David, drover, of Anglysce, N. Wales. Protection; going in the retinue of Lord Berners. Croydon, 26 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. [18 Hen. VIII. ?]—P.S.

3. Tho. Englefield, serjeant-at-law, and Sir Wm. Poulet. To be masters of the King's wards, and keepers of their lands, during pleasure, with power to sell them, and appointment of feodaries and other officers of Crown lands, except in cos. Lancaster and Chester, and in Wales; and with an annuity of 100*l.*, and 10*l.* a year for their clerks. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

3. Tho. Englefield, serjeant-at-law. To succeed his father, Sir Tho., now deceased, as justice of the county palatine of Chester and Flint. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Wm. Fynder, of Estnorton. Pardon for the murder of Tho. Gray. Greenwich, 4 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

5. Tho. Arundell. Lease of all tolls of tin in the manors of Tewyngton, Tewar-nayle and Helston in Kerr, Cumb.,* for 21 years; rent 15*l.*, and 100*s.* of increase, payable to the receiver general of the "said"† duchy. *Del.* Westm., 5 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 26.

5. Nich. bishop of Ely. Wardship of John, brother and h. of Tho., s. and h. of Sir Rob. Cotton. *Del.* Westm., 5 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. Henry earl of Worcester, lord Herbert. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Charles earl of Worcester and Elizabeth his late wife, and h. of Wm. late earl of Huntingdon, lord Herbert. [*Del.*] Westm., 5 Nov.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 3.

6. John Avery, page for the King's mouth in the cellar. To be keeper of Dennyulle park and woods in the lp. of Bromfelde, marches of Wales, with 2*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 6 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 12.

7. Tho. Fareley and Margaret his wife. Memorandum that a writ of re-disseizin was delivered for execution to Ric. Welles,

deputy sheriff of Salop, to inquire whether Fareley was unjustly disseized of lands in Weo, having previously recovered seizin against John Corbet and Joan his wife, John Acton and Tho. Wever. Westm., 7 Nov.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4*d.*

8. Staple of Exeter. Assent to the election of William Benett, as mayor, and John Thomas and John Blakaller, as constables of the staple of wools, hides, fleeces and lead at Exeter. Westm., 8 Nov.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.

8. For Ric. Wheteley, yeoman butler. To be keeper of Blake parke in the lp. of Chirk, marches of Wales, in the King's hands by the death of Nich. Powford. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 10.

12. Jas. Ascue, yeoman for the King's mouth. To have a corrody in the monastery of Thorneton, co. Linc. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. John Bradley, of Westminster. Pardon for the death of Tho. Smyth. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 20.

12. Wm. Brereton, page of the Privy Chamber. To be serjeant-of-peace in the lp. of Bromfelde and Yale, marches of Wales, with 4*l.* a year. Greenwich, 11 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

15. Walter Walshe, page of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 10*l.* which the abbot and convent of Welbeck pay for the farm of Retford Mill. Greenwich, 12 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 19.

17. Sir Humphrey Conyngesby, one of the justices of the King's Bench. Licence to alienate the manor of Burlew, Rutland, excepting certain woods, &c., in tail, to Edward, s. and h. of Joan, late wife of Tho. Sapcotys; with remainders. Westm., 17 Nov.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6.

17. Wm. Oxenbregg, page of the Chamber. To be door-ward of Holt Castle, in the lordship of Bromfeld, marches of Wales, with 2*d.* a day. Greenwich, 14 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 19.

18. Walter Rayleigh, lately the King's ward. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Wmund Raleigh and Elizabeth his wife; and the same for Sir Peter Eggecomb, lately seized conjointly with Roger Holland, deceased, of the manors of Collaton Rayleigh (held of the King as of the duchy of Lancaster), of Withycombe Rayleigh (held of the King as of the honor of Glovern, called

* Sic; qu. Cornwall?

† Sic; qu. the duchy of Cornwall?

1526.

GRANTS IN NOVEMBER 1526—*cont.*Nov.
GRANTS.

Wynkley Fee), Bolam and Fyrdyll, Devon, (held of others than the King,) to the use of Wimund and Elizabeth. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 8.*

20. Sir Wm. Compton. Constat and exemplification of patent, 18 Dec. 8 Hen. VIII., granting him the office of sheriff of co. Worc. *Westm.*, 20 Nov.—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6.*

20. Anth. Knyvet, gent. usher of the Chamber. Wardship of Joan, d. and h. of Ric. Druell of Quykiswode, Herts. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 27.*

20. Henry Pyne, lately the King's ward. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Thomas s. and h. of Nich. Pyne, who held of the King in chief as of Launceston Castle, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall; with all reversions on the death of Margaret, widow of Thomas. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

21. Geo. Carewe, of Monesotery, Devon, *alias* of London. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 13.*

21. Philip Wylde. Licence to import 800 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

22. Alex. Jones, clk. Presentation to the church of Llanyevan and Cumcarven *alias* Oldetroy, Llandaff dioc., *vice* Nich. Horseman, clk., last rector. *Westm.*, 22 Nov.—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

22. Sir Edw. Willoughby. Lease of Loresfeld and Reveslande, late in the tenure of Ric. Edwardis, in Preston-Bagott and Wuton, in the lp. of Henley-beweserte, Warw.,

parcel of Warwick's lands, with reservations; for 21 years; rent 67s. 8d., "infra summam 17l. 6s. 6d., in compoto ballivi domini prædicti cum duodecim denariis onerat," and 2s. 4d. of increase. *Westm.*, 22 Nov.—S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 26.*

24. Lambert Osbaston. Lease to him, as mayor of Walyngford, and the succeeding mayors, of 33 acres of meadow near Walingford castle, Berks, called Kyngesmedowe, for 21 years; rent 7l., and 2s. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

24. Rob. Pole, of London, mercer, late of co. Lanc. Pardon for the death of John Brett. Greenwich, 13 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

24. John Whyte, of Stowford, Devon. Pardon for having killed Wm. Mone in self-defence. *Westm.*, 24 Nov.—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6.*

26. John Waterhouse and John Mynne. To be auditors, in survivorship, of Beaumontis lands with the usual fees, as held by Walter Pateshale. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Nov.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 16.*

27. Henry Cutte, s. and h. of Sir John Cutte. Livery of lands. Also livery to Eleanor his wife, one of the ds. and hs. of John Marshall and Katharine his wife, of whose possessions John More, justice of the King's Bench, was seized. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

27. Henry Thomas *alias* Vaghan. Wardship of Elizabeth and Jenett, ds. and hs. of James Adams. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2674. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal.D.x.53.

B. M.

* * * Emperor without the which p possible, ne for the Emperor, ne for fully to any such thing. And ther[upon the said] ambassador shall declare what offirs justify all his demeanor with the Emper[or] thereby first that the lords of Almayn the Emperor is in the blame, and not he have any evil mind toward the Emper[or] they will be nothing the more favora[ble when] they shall know in him such obstina[cy] ly he thinketh that his ambassadors sent this visage, shall have opportunity to t treat particularly upon other matters, h that the marquis of Brannynbergh ought crowns sithens the last election. He shewy[d us also] that the Emperor would not have his brother [king of the] Romans, if he might choose, and that done did attempt this thing besides the Emperor's which is a thing

1526.

very hard to be bel[ieved] is as much as to any purpose was communication." Poissy,* 12

P. 1, mutilated.

2675. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 58.

B. M.

* * * shall show specially [of his m]aking war [for] the reco[very] misliked not that . . [but they demanded] of us whether this pension myg[ht] hereafter be] bought out, giving therefore a money at one or at divers [times] that this should be ard sum of money upon the of except the said pension might be rea and redeemed by money or else some oth[er way] we said we knew not the King's pleasure Finally touching this matter, they dem[urred] saying that we demanded this pension [should be paid] immediately upon the King's decease to h and that they have a certain sum of mo[ney to] pay all ready by years, what and the [King our] master (quod Deus avertat) should die [before the] said money w[as] all paid, whether it was meant that both sums sh[ould be paid] yearly together, saying it should [be hard] for them to pay both, we say[d that we had] none instructions herein, but th[at] they should find * * * us if they would ion of a fote of grou[nd] should open a window and [We answered the]ym again the best we could, and [told the]ym that in effect the demand was [th]ey [sai]d that ye might fortify Arde a well [forti]fied should keep Boleyn [and] a grea[t pa]rt of that frontier in sub[jection]; and after many words and reasons upon [both] sides they took off their caps both of them, [and] desired us for the passion of Christ to speak [no more] of that matter, assuring us that we sho[uld speak] but in vain, for it was against their l[oyalty], and the King their master would never be [persuaded] thereunto, and the nobles would tear and p[ull out] their beards with their nails rather than opy[n] a window that one fote of ground should be [taken away] from the crown. We still stuck fast, and [said that] we had no commission but upon that condition. And from that they came to the salt, and [th]ey said also that they saw great he more that they said t [prat]iques was a * * *

Pp. 2, mutilated.

1 Dec.

2676. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

R.O.

Has received his letters by Dr. Lee. Thanks him for his advice. Dr. Lee will inform him of what he has done in consequence, and what answer he made about Wolsey's private affairs. Granada, 1 Dec. '26. Signed.

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Dec.

2677. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

R.O.

Sent with his letters of the 24th two little books of the new translation in English.† Sends now three volumes as they come from the printer's house. The printer is a dweller in this town, as Hackett has shown the margrave and chancellor of Brabant, who have a commission from my Lady to execute this business. Has promised the Margrave and scowt "a particular pleasure" if they do their devoir. Antwerp, 1 Dec. 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.

* The date is in Clerk's hand.

† Tyndal's New Testament.

1526.

2 Dec.

2678. SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE to LORD DACRE.

Cal. B.vi. 420.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 460.

The earl of Angus did not come to Coldstream on Wednesday or Thursday, the 28th and 29th of November, as he may perceive by the Earl's letter enclosed. Has appointed the 13th and 14th of December. Does not believe he will be there. Gares, who is at Edinburgh, came on Friday last. The Scotch Parliament began 12th Nov., continued to the 27th, and is prorogued to the 8th Jan. All have left Edinburgh. The Queen was met at Corstorphyne, in a small company, two miles from Edinburgh, Tuesday, Nov. 20th. The King and the Queen rode through the town to the palace. "The Queen lyes in the chambre where that the Duke lay, and the King lyes in the chambre above her, all in a lodging. The King is a-mynded not to lye far from her, nor he will never be frome her excepte he be owder hunting or sporting."

The lords Cassilis and Avendale are in the hands of Arran and Sir James Hamilton, to ransom at their pleasure, with others of the West of the party of Lennox. Lindsay and others of the same party are in the hands of Angus and George Douglas, to whom the lands of Carr are forfeited. Rynyane Creghton, who was in the keeping of Dumlangrig, has agreed with him and is restored. Buckleugh is respited, and was in Lithguo on Sunday, to the great displeasure of the Carrs. The bishop of St. Andrew's has leave, but refuses to come to court "unto he see the court changed of an odre fashone." He has given to Arran the abbey of Kilwynnyng, to Angus 2,000 marks Scotch, to George Douglas 1,000, to Archibald Douglas and Sir James Hamilton the same. His kinsman, the abbot of Arbroath, has been all Parliament-time at Edinburgh.

Drurye, a monk of Murose (Melrose) Abbey, has got the bulls for the same, to the great displeasure of lord Maxwell, whose brother will thus lose it, though by an Act no Scotchman may procure a benefice from the Pope without the King's licence. Neither the earl of Argyll or Crawford were at the Parliament. The laird of Laughenbarr (Lochinvar), who slew the laird of Bondbye in St. Giles's church door, goes up and down at his pleasure in Edinburgh, to the contempt of all justice. If the Queen remains with her son, the court will have a turn. The King loves not Angus or Arran. Gares, the bearer, will tell him more. Norham, 2 Dec.

Postscript.—"My Lorde, I beseeche your Lordship to speke with maister Chaunceler for som amendment of this housse, for of my fedelite ther is never a chambre but it doys rayne in it, hall, kitchyng, ne odre." *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: "To my lord Dacre," &c.

[2 Dec.]

2679. ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B.viii. 169.

B. M.

"[Pin]alosa missus fuit ad Pontificem et [Cardinales] a Vicerege cum literis credentialibus. Ego omnino [puto quod] ad aliquam conventionem deveniet cum Vicerege . . . quod secreto id faciet, dumque illi dicerem quod in ang . . . scripserat nomine ejus Sanctitatis, quemadmodum de[cr]e-
verat usque ad ultimum resistere, et quum plus no[n] posset aufugere Vene-
tias, nunc vero tractaba[t] de concordia." To this he answered that his flight would do no good.

The Pope will come to an agreement if he can, and he has sent the Neapolitan ambassador to the Viceroy as a mediator. Thinks the Pope has been advised that the French king and others will be induced to do more if he gives up his neutrality (*si se eximat ex medio*), for Francis will not be able to practise with the Emperor, as the latter will not care for him when he has the Pope on his side. Understands that his Holiness has also been told that as soon as he concludes with the Emperor, he will get as much money as he desires from Casale, Monte and others, and that he will be able to supply the Viceroy if he is in want.

1526.

Tells the Pope continually to beware of any agreement, but he hears as if mute and deaf, and says nothing but that the French king will only give words, and three months have passed since he said that he could do nothing more without help.

The Imperialists will have no power of restraining the Colonnese from injuring his Holiness.

The French king is said to have offered 2,000,000 g. cr. to the Emperor to satisfy the king of England. The Emperor will not consent, but means to do what the Pope wishes. He intends to divide the duchy of Milan between Bourbon and duke Francisco, the former to hold Milan; and he hopes the Pope will help him in this. His Holiness will ruin himself if he makes a separate peace. It is to be feared that the Viceroy, knowing his timidity, will gain access to him; and he is already deliberating what to do if the Germans come. Tells him he must by all means entertain them for a month, for the Imperialists are few and needy; and the Viceroy, who will not be able to get money from Milan as easily as from Lombardy, will change his purpose.

* * * "regis et ex illius bonis verbis, sed Sanctitatem admonuit ut nullo pacto illis verbis cre[dat] sed ut vicissim bona verba det et suæ secur[itati] undique prospiciat, id quod se facturum dixit s destituitur viribus quas oportet." Told him to be careful, for if he made a separate peace or truce he would have no more help, either from England, France or Venice.

Does not think the Italians can be prevented from making peace with the Emperor unless the French king assists them with a large number of Swiss, or the king of England enters the league.

They see by experience that they can do nothing against the Emperor. If he had those 20,000 cr. now, he would not give them to the Pope without a promise not to enter any treaty with the Viceroy at least for a month. The Florentines are enrolling 6,000 foot for their defence.

Pinalosa says that the Viceroy, at his departure from Cartagena, received letters from the Emperor, saying that he took very ill the outrage by the Colonnas, and all the Imperialists said that the disasters at sea were a judgment for the plunder of the Church.

Vannes' hand. Lat., pp. 3. (The date is from a pencil endorsement.)

2 Dec. 2680. ITALY.

Vit.B.viii.171.

B. M.

* * * "regis ver concordanda cum sua S. cui Cæsar e devotissimus. De rebus vero Mediolanensib[us] Cæsar contentabatur ut remitterentur in d[uorum] iudicio, quorum unus per S. D. N., alter vero [per] Cæsarem assignaretur, et quod Vicerex primo ne cum Pontifice concordare, postea componere fe[dus] universale, dicti vero iudices judicarent, utrum dux Mediolani errasset necne. A Venetis autem et ab Italis nihil aliud in Italia que"

The Pope replied to Pinalosa that the Vice[roy] must come to him, or else he must send to the Viceroy. Exhorted him in the King's name to make a universal peace; which may be hoped for if he holds out for a month. If, however, the Pope wishes first to settle his private affairs, the writer does not see how matters can succeed well. The Pope has fortified Bologna, Modena, Parma, Florence, and Placentia.

His Holiness says that this treaty with the Viceroy will be made by force, and he will keep it like that he made under compulsion in the castle, if assistance is provided to free him from slavery. The Colonnas are said to be enrolling soldiers, so that their forces and the Viceroy's will amount to 12,000 foot.

* * * Colum[na] allegans eum fuisse

1526.

ITALY—*cont.*

creatum p[er simoniam] se fundat in bulla Julii, quæ continet quod Cardinalis citare potest pontificem creatum per simoniam; quæ bulla videtur admodum valida. Cavet enim quod si a Pontifice, ut ab alio ejus nomine, offerantur pecuniæ, dignus sit privatione."

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. In Vannes' hand.

2 Dec.

2681. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.

237.

B. M.

The despatch of the post will not allow him to write at much length. The Emperor has received the King's letters with great joy, and is sending secret instructions to don Inigo. As the ciphers were deciphered in France they are fain to alter them, "which is a strange dealing, if it be true." Inigo's detention in France has much injured the common affairs, as they will not now send their secret instructions by Ichingham. Does not know what they will do. The Emperor desires the King will obtain Inigo's release, as he will not entrust his determinations to any other. Hopes the King will find all as well disposed as the Emperor. Told the Venetian ambassador it was not convenient, as he proposed, to have these matters discussed in France. Heard from the French ambassador that he was ready to conclude with the Emperor for release of the King's children. Objected, that it would hinder the conclusion of the peace, and that the Emperor is ready to leave. Will hear more by Ichingham. It is thought the Emperor will send an army to Constantinople. Granada, 2 Dec.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

2 Dec.

2682. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

291.

B. M.

Before the arrival of the King, the master of the posts, by the appointment of Alaman, had received 1,000 ducats upon the pension of Palance. He has offered to pay it to Lee at any hour. But as the other 1,000 will come shortly, due at Midsummer last, that it may be paid in a lump sum, "I forbear to make to your Grace by exchange these 1,000 ducats already received." Thanks Wolsey that he is permitted by a warrant to Mr. Wyat to receive his diets out of the money, thus saving the rate of exchange. For 100 days, beginning the 27 Nov., the sum will be 600 ducats, "which is more than my diet 33s. 4d.; the which the prior of St. Mary Overy's, to whom I shall send the warrant for Mr. Wyat, shall pay, to make the whole sum to your Grace."

On asking John Almain how much was due to him of Wolsey's pension, he answered "he would nothing take of your Grace under name of pension." I told him I used the word pension, having no better to express my meaning for Wolsey's benevolence towards him. He said he intended better service towards your Grace than calling in a little money.

Since then I have received your letters empowering me to sue for the arrears of your pension due for Tournay, and offering Almain 500 ducats for his service in the affair of Toledo, and for the 9,000 ducats due for Tournay 500 ducats yearly, and, if he can attain the whole arrears, 2,000 cr. I have been secretly advertised that the Emperor had given orders that the pension of 9,000 ducats should be paid, and should be augmented by 6,000 ducats, and it was once in parole to give you as recompense for the whole the bishopric of Burgos, worth 18,000 ducats. Consulted with Almain how the arrears of the 9,000 ducats might best be obtained. He replied that the Emperor had instructed Mendosa and Button that your Grace should have them secured on the best crown lands in Spain. Promised him in general terms that he should be rewarded if the thing succeeded. On my telling him that I would speak to the Emperor, he said it was not needful, for he would do all, and have letters sent to Inigo and Button.

1526.

In communication with the Emperor, at which De Pratt was present, the former said that your Grace had deserved well of him "for the good handling of this business between the King and him." Hereupon De Pratt greatly commended you, and said it was necessary for the Emperor's welfare to entertain you, and that his Majesty should see your pensions better paid. Has spoken with the abp. of Toledo, who refuses to pay your Grace's pension unless he sees your bulls. I told him this looked like rigor, not to pay except he were constrained; and that your Grace marvelled he would make such frivolous excuses, as he knew that the Emperor had appointed this pension on his bishopric. He said he could not pay it without express authority from the Pope, that his conscience will not let him, and that there is no mention of it, as you say, in his bulls. As he is ready to pay on proper authority, thinks that Wolsey should send the transumps. Hears that there is a reservation in his bulls of 10,000 ducats, to be disposed of as the Emperor shall appoint. Intends to apply to have Wolsey's dues paid out of that sum, so that when the matter comes before the Emperor, the Archbishop's "ignorance pretended shall be discussed, and his conscience discharged." The bishop of Palance has now promised that this Christmas pension shall be paid in March, and the pension for Midsummer at Christmas.

Details a long conversation he had with Almain for Wolsey's pensions on Tournay. He estimated the arrears at 40,000 ducats, and wished to have a full account sent. I said nothing, as I was not aware what arrears might be due to you. Urged him again to receive an annuity for his pains, but he refused to be considered a pensioner. I said to him, smiling, that he thought 200 ducats was too small a reward. I then told him your proposition that for the recovery of your spiritual pensions on Toledo and Palance you would grant him 500 ducats yearly, and a like sum for the recovery of the others. "Here he yielded, only answering, It is too much; but I will not take it as pension. No, said I, but as reward and liberal gift." I offered him also a further reward of 2,000 crowns for speedy payment within two or three years. "He promised his best, and said not nay." Granada, 2 Dec.

Hol., pp. 7. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

2 Dec.

2683. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

295.

B. M.

Has sent by Ichingham other letters touching his credence from the King and Wolsey. Sends now by this post, "which cometh by sea," a copy of the Emperor's answer touching his credence, which is but general, the particulars being answered in the secret commission and instructions given to don Inigo. Is informed they are so large and clear, that they cannot but satisfy the King in all points. The Emperor could not entrust any one but don Inigo with matters of such weight, and prays Wolsey, if he be not yet arrived, to write letters for his deliverance, and ask the King to do the same. The Emperor accepted Wolsey's credence so joyfully, thankfully and lovingly that at one point, viz., "that your Grace upon your knees, &c., he could scant refrain the tears." He said, in answer, that he took Wolsey for his friend and father, and would always be guided by his counsel. Excuses the briefness of his letter. His clerk has been compelled by illness to go to England. Has persuaded them to send the secret commission not only by this post but by Ichingham, "which after this post is like to depart for writing of the ciphers again." Granada, 2 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2.

3 Dec.

2684. CHARLES V.

R. O.

General commission to don Inigo de Mendoza to treat for a universal peace in compliance with the wish of the king of England. Granada, 3 Dec. 1526.

Lat., copy, pp. 5. Endd.

1526.

3 Dec.

2685. JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to [VANNES].

R. O.

The fleet of the League, thinking it would do well to keep the enemy from Genoa, forced them into the port of St. Stephen, near Piombino, in the Siennese territory, than which they could have chosen no better place to injure the Pope. They landed, as he will see from Sir Gregory's letter, of which a copy is enclosed; Sienna furnished them with victuals; and they can either march to Rome or Florence. If to the former, they will obtain the aid of the Colonnas and of the 6,000 foot chosen for Naples; if towards Etruria, the Germans will assist them. Urbino's hindrance of the Germans from crossing has benefited the Spaniards. Everything succeeds with the Emperor, even when he is asleep. These Germans, joined with the Viceroy, will amount to 25,000 foot, besides a body of cavalry at no expence and artillery. The duke of Ferrara will help them, and they will get money from every city. He can imagine the Pope's state of mind now, when he feared these Germans when they were in Germany, and these Spaniards in Spain. He has sent the general of the Friars Minors to excite their compassion. There is now real cause to apprehend that he will not persevere.

Fears the inconstancy of the Pope even more than Sir Gregory does. Has always suspected his Holiness of an understanding with the Imperialist ambassadors, more from terror than fraud, since the day he saw that the League was not successful. Thinks that, if there has been any intelligence, it proceeded from don Hugo without the knowledge of the Colonnas; for if so, the destruction of many lands under the Pope's rule (where but a very small part of the domains of the Colonnas lie) would inevitably have taken place. It is not to be believed that the Pope would be so imprudent as not to take advantage of the truce, and wait till he saw how Italian matters would succeed, and what would be done by the Germans who he knew were coming, and by the Spanish fleet. It is not likely he would wish, the Colonnas being thus destroyed, to break a truce on account of the French king, who has offered him 60,000 cr. in three months, and the king of England, who has only given him 25,000 in one portion. Sir Gregory's letters will show how ill the Pope thought of these offers.

It was necessary to do something against the Colonnas, to vindicate the insult to the Church, with the consent of don Hugo, who cares solely for the Emperor's profit. The Don perhaps wished only to frighten the Pope, but the Colonnas to take him and plunder the Church, even against the Don's wishes. Sir Gregory does not believe this, and the Prothonotary scarcely suspects it; but they wish to tell him everything. Fears rather that the Pope will make some truce with the Imperialists; for if he had no previous intelligence with them, and broke the treaty to their injury, how could he negotiate with them? Would it not be safer for him to shut himself up in some fortified city, or go to Venice? He would not be safe in any city of his own; and he could have no access to Bologna, as the Spaniards hold the roads. Anything would be better for him than to trust to their good faith.

Went this morning to the Senate. Guicciardini has written from Modena to ask them to order Urbino to cross the Po, as the Germans have done so, and are approaching the Papal States; he has also asked the marquis of Saluzzo to come to him from Milan with the French troops. They have ordered the Marquis to cross with 500 lances and 3,000 or 4,000 French foot, and they will send 10,000, partly of those paid by themselves and partly of those paid by the French king, including 3,000 formerly under John de Medici, who has died of his wound. Urbino will return to Milan; that is, to the country above the Adda. The Doge said that he knew the King and Wolsey were well disposed to Italy, but that now they require real help. The Italians and the French are not strong enough to carry on

1526.

the war alone. No peace is to be hoped for from the Emperor; for even when his affairs were in danger, and he seemed ready for peace, he was really preparing new forces. Everything will now shortly be in his hands. The Doge promised that they would do all they could, and told him to write to England for help. They seem hopeless at Rome. Does not know what the Pope will do. Sir Gregory continues to look to everything.

Wolsey is right to dissemble in concert with the French, and with them devise the best remedy for defeating this monarchy (*in monarchia hac fugienda*). The Viceroy has always urged it on the Emperor, and sown hatred in his mind to the King and Wolsey; and it is not likely he will consent to have the matter arranged by them. He hates the French king for deluding him, as well as the Pope and the Italians; and he will rather endeavor to subvert everything, provided he can bring them into subjection to the Emperor. The Pope will stick to the confederates as long as he can, but Casale fears that the Viceroy will compel him not to assist in expelling the Spaniards, or perhaps even to help them. Venice, 3 Dec. 1526.

Sends his brother's letters, omitting the account of the sea fight, in which there were many mistakes.

He says he cannot write himself to Vannes.

Postscripta.—*Quoniam decet omnia Dominis suis significare, nullorum amicorum habita ratione: Vicelegatus qui istic pro Pontifice moratur petens a me cur R. D. Legatus misserit Auditorem in Hispaniam ad istam pacem; ego respondi, Quoniam erat idoneus, et ut etiam Pontifici satisfaceret dum personam Sti suæ gratam mittit. Quomodo gratam? respondit ille, Nonne scitis vos tempore Adriani quomodo res processerit? Ego etsi scirem negavi et dixi, Nonne est gratus Pontifici si ab eo mittitur pro suis negociis secretis? Ipse respondit, Quid pro secretis negotiis? Missus est a Pontifice pro rebus Turcharum; et dixit se putare Pontificem eum principaliter mississe ut ab Urbe eum removeret, quoniam non videbatur conveniens nec ad rem facere ut unus qui tam gratus et tam conjunctus esset amititia cum Cardinali Columnensi et factionis Senensis caput et auctor, tantique Regis orator, et cameræ auditor, quod ofitium est in Urbe maximi momenti isto tempore in Urbe degeret: ipse ideo vult intelligere hanc fuisse honestam renegationem quamvis, ut illius Regis et reve^{mi} ratio haberetur, omnino aliquis erat mittendus. Aliqua alia a me super his petiit: An eadem de causa in Hispaniam esset missus quoniam non videtur idoneus; Capoanu[s] enim et Foglieta et alii multi qui rebus Cæsaris favent, dum vivebat dux Sessæ, ex quibusdam causis quas alias ad vos scripsi eum oderunt, ita quod ejus gratiam apud Cæsarem minuent. Dixi me hoc non putare. Tamen ad vos volui scripsisse."*

Hol., Lat., pp. 9. The passages in italics are in cipher. Endd.

R. O. 2. Decipher by Vannes of the passage in the body of the letter.

Pp. 3.

3 Dec. 2686. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks Wolsey for having expressed himself favorable to the continuance of his mint, as he is informed by the prior of Christchurch and Ewyn Tomson, the bearer, keeper of his mint. Tomson consulted Amadas, who advised Warham to obtain a bill from the King, according to the enclosed form. Did not wish to do so before knowing Wolsey's pleasure. If Wolsey intends to have similar bills for his mints at York and Durham, will ask for one for Canterbury. Knoll, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Cardinal and legate de latere.

1526.

4 Dec.

2687. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.

296.

B. M.

On the 26 Nov., the day after Ichyngham's arrival, delivered the King's letters to the Emperor, and declared his credence ; all which he took "much joyfully," especially the King's desire for the public tranquillity, "which he avoweth himself more to desire than any other wealth or health that he may have in this world," and, knowing the King's impartiality, he has no fear to put himself in his hands. Forwards the general answer he has made in writing. As to the particulars of my credence, he has sent large commissions to Mendoza to give you satisfaction in all points, and hopes, if the latter be still detained in France, that you will procure his deliverance. He says you would have known much of his mind long ago but for Mendoza's detention, so that it is not his fault things are so protracted.

Was asked by the French ambassador about the answer he had received from the Emperor. Told him the Emperor had sent a commission to England to treat and conclude before the King as mediator, so that if other princes did the same there need be no sending to and fro. People here do not think the French king will send a like commission to his ambassador in England ; and when Lee spoke about it to the ambassador here, he answered, "that he had now commission to conclude for his master's particular affair," *i.e.*, deliverance of the children, declaring that his master would never forsake the League of Italy. It is hard to believe the report of enemies, but some things I hear seem to show the French king has little trust in you. Was told by my lord Chancellor, in presence of the Nuncio, that the French pretend don Inigo was detained because he had a commission to treat with England for delivery of one of the French king's sons to Henry. Trusts the King may find as much towardness in the others as in the Emperor. The French ambassador doubted if the Venetians would accept the four months' truce.

One Cornelius,* who was with the king of Denmark in England, now being here, predicts some great business in Italy about Our Lady's day, the Conception, now at hand. He has gained much credit by the fulfilment of former predictions. "Doubtless he is in the judicials of astronomy the most excellent young man that ever I have known. He is not yet 26 years old. He told afore of the French king's taking, and the day, as my lord Chancellor told me ; he told the Viceroy afore his departure that he should have danger of fire in one of his ships, which followed." He says the eclipse that will be on the 10 Dec. signifies *mortem magni sacerdotis*. "God only knoweth certainly what shall follow, who turn all things to good that otherwise, by the influences, may be dangerous ; and He turn his ire and grievous hand from us, and send your Highness continuance of prosperous health !" Granada, 4 Dec.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

4 Dec.

2688. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

298.

B. M.

Refers to his letter to the King. Hopes Wolsey will be content with it, as he has no help of any writer. The French have deciphered Inigo's instructions, for there is an Italian in France who can decipher any cipher. Urged the Emperor for secret instructions to be sent by Ichingham. They would give no answer to his instructions, but refer all to don Inigo ; and as the instructions contain the Emperor's profoundest thoughts, he would not commit them to any other. He heard my credence gladly ;—said that he knew your Grace had furthered the King's good mind towards him,—“that it well appeareth that his good friend had the devising and penning of the

* Not Agrippa.

1526.

King's so kind and gentle letters, and that your Grace should not call again to remembrance any things of times past, which he now perceiveth were otherwise than they were taken, and that he hereafter will evermore love your Grace as his loving friend and father," &c. "And at the point of your Grace's credence that on your knees, &c., I assure your Grace he changed colour as a man yelden and relented, and scant could contain his tears. He is of good nature and tractable, and inclinable, and as I perceive so be all his council inclinable," &c.

Declared your mind to De Pratt according to the clause of the Duke's letter. "He was the most glad man that I have many days seen." He said that during his life he would be true hearty servant to the King and you, and there was no country to which he owed so much as England. There is nothing, he said, went so near his heart as your's and the King's displeasure; so nothing made him more glad than to be restored to your favor. He is here in great favor; never out of the Emperor's privy chamber, except time of council. It is thought he will be chancellor. He is going to Flanders. "Like it your Grace that I may know your pleasure, whether I may comfort him to come by England." Thinks a little letter to the Chancellor, who is all the King's, would be advantageous. Count de Nassau also favors the King, "but somewhat abhorreth from council." Thinks he should have a letter of thanks. A servant of his, named Antoine, some time steward to the Bastard Emery, had a pension from the King of 100 cr. *per annum*, which is now restrained. He professes his willingness, however, to serve the King, even if he is deprived of it. As he desires the continuance of the King's pension, thinks he should have it. Strongly recommends the bearer for his great diligence and pains. The Emperor will, doubtless, long to hear from the King, but when the messenger arrives he will be at Valladolid in Castile. Granada, 4 Dec.

Hol., pp. 5. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.

4 Dec. 2689. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The bearer is a gentleman of Don Ferdinando's, who intends to return to his master through England. Writes the more willingly in his favor "because of the princelick and most gentle and honorable entertaining of me and other your Highness' ambassadors at our being with him." Granada, 4 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*

4 Dec. 2690. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Granada, 4 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.

4 Dec. 2691. WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

The King has written to bid him pay certain sums to Magnus, for the interception of outlaws. He must deliver also to Leonard Musgrave 100*l.* for the earl of Angus. Westm., 4 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*

4 Dec. 2692. LORD LISLE.

Lansdowne
MS. 203,
f. 198.
B. M.

Confirmation by Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, lieutenant of the duke of Richmond, lord high admiral, of the privileges granted to the corporation of Rochester from the time of Henry I. London, 4 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy; Lat.

1526.

5 Dec. **2693.** JOHN LALEMAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received two letters from him, which he has read to the Emperor. His Majesty takes great pleasure in hearing of Wolsey's affection for him, and has perfect confidence in him. He is now sending a dispatch. Wolsey will do well to give him advice sometimes, and to employ himself about the universal peace. Refers him to Dr. Lee for news. Granada, 5 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Monseigneur le Cardinal et legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

6 Dec. **2694.** JOHN DOWMAN, LL.D.

His will, 8 Nov. 1526. Proved, 6 Dec. 1526. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 623.

6 Dec. **2695.** CLEMENT BROWNE to WARHAM.

R. O.

Has received the Archbishop's letters and decree for security of his pension, with a general acquittance for dilapidations. Cannot recompense his kindness. Has resigned his benefice of Aldermary before Thos. Bartlett, the archbishop's secretary and notary. Hopes the archbishop's chaplain† will have equally good security. Requests the Archbishop to alter the instrument of his resignation at his pleasure, and Bartlett will sign it; also to conceive a procuracy for Master Herynge and others to act for him. Byddynden, 6 Dec.

P. 1. Add.

6 Dec. **2696.** WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 54.

Understands, from Dr. Benet, Wolsey's chaplain, that he wishes to have one Clement, a bass singer of the Archbishop's chapel. Sends him accordingly. There is not in his house a better ordered person. Knoll, 6 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal of York, and legate de latere.

7 Dec. **2697.** WARHAM to LORD ROCHFORD and SIR HENRY GOLDFORD,
R. O. Controller of the King's Household.

When he was last at Lambeth was desired by the King to ask Wolsey to take the examination of John Ambrosse, of Cranebrok, prisoner in the Fleet, or else remit him to Warham as his ordinary. Spoke to the Cardinal accordingly, who desired that he should be remitted to Warham; which is not yet done. Urges him to move Wolsey in the matter; for if he be guilty he should be punished; if not, it is pity to keep him in prison so long. Knoll, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Dec. **2698.** [FRANCIS I.] to ———.

Calig. D. x. 2.

B. M.

* * * * * ien
discours qui vous ont este faitz [tan]t par le roy d'Angleterre
mon bon f[rere, que par] le cardynal d'Yorc mon bon amy, et pou[r]
. . . vous y respondre et satisfaire comme commenceray à vous dire
que congnoissa[nt de plus en] plus la bonne, grande et parfaicte amy[tie que
mon dit] seigneur roy d'Angleterre, mon dit bon pere, [et le Cardinal]
mon bon amy, m'ont jusques ici portee et porte[nt et] l'ouverte demonstra-
cion que journellement ils [ont] faict et font," you are first to declare to

† Henry Gould.

1526.

them the obligation I feel towards them, to beg their continuance, and to assure them of my confidence. You shall then say "que en ce qui peut t[oucher a] la paix universalle et paciffications des qui peuvent estre entre l'Empereur et mo[y, il n'y a] prince en la Chrestiente par la main jaye tant desire et encores desire et passent que par la syenne s * * * mon bien et celluy de mes [seu]rement garde et conserve comme ont monstre et monstrent, me donnant conseil de la forme et maniere que jay depuys madite delivrance avecques ledit Em[pereur]."

Nevertheless, they know of the summonses that have been sent to the Emperor to enter the League, and the conditions therein, and that, to satisfy him, sufficient powers for treating have been sent to the French, Papal, and Venetian ambassadors in Spain, that the Emperor may plainly declare his intentions, "parquoy on pourra de brief faci[llement] ledit en * * * nes chascun aura sa rais[on] prandre autre voye ne moy[en] ne se pourra faire, et que ledit Emp[ereur] et ny vouldra entendre." Will be content, for the above reasons, that the affair shall be settled through the king of England and Wolsey. This will show them his confidence in them. Will agree to nothing to Henry's prejudice, but everything treated between them shall be kept, "combien que si ledit Em[pereur] ne change de voulente, et quil nayt a au bien de la Chrestiente, et obvier a apparente ou elle est prouchaine in ny remediera * * * ay point sceu que pour cho[se] Empereur ait rabaisse ses haultes [dem]andes, et quand aultrement sera on le p ce qui viendra des responce qu'il fera [aux dits am]bassadeurs," which, when they come to his knowledge, he will forward to be declared to the King and Wolsey, that they may do what they think fit.

His kingdom and frontiers are in good order. On Saturday news came from Italy that the lansquenets, who were going to the help of met on the mountain 1,000 light horse and 800 "hacquebutiers de la," but the result of the skirmish is not known. * * *

Hears that 16 galleys, those of the Pope under Messire A[ndrea Doria], [his own] under the baron of St. Blancq and those of Venice, had attacked the Spanish [fleet] coming out of Carthagenas to go to Naples, had sunk some, taken others, and put the rest to flight. Expects more detailed news, and will forward it; "vous advisant, au demeurant, que appres a donner provision au faict de mesd[its] et a preparer ce qui est requis et necessa[ire, non] seulement pour les conserver et deffen[dre, mais aussi] pour offendre mes ennemys et mesmemen[t] ensuyvant ladvys de mondit bon frere rompre du couste de la * * * [m]onstre audit Empereur et ladite s satisfieray entiere-ment à tout, pria[nt Dieu qu'il] vous ait en sa garde. Escript a Sain[ct Germain en] Laye," 7 Dec.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 6.

7 Dec.

2699. [GIBERTO to GAMBARA.]

Vit. B. VIII.

172.

B. M.

Sent a copy of his last letters, of the 27th and 29th, by way of the Swiss and Saona.

Now that the [Ger]mans have penetrated into the States of the Church, and the Viceroy has arrived with his fleet at the port of St. Stefano, nothing can be added to their miseries. Will be ruined if princes friendly to the Pope do not send assistance. When he last wrote heard that the Viceroy had landed at St. Stefano, whence he can attack either Florence or Rome. News came that he had landed no men, and that the fleet had gone to Gaeta,

1526.

[GIBERTO to GAMBARA]—*cont.*

whither the Pope sent the General of the Order of St. Francis to discover his intentions, and to make the same demands which he had already made in the Emperor's name. [No] answer has yet been received, but a message sent that they will go to Naples to consult about the Pope's affairs, and then return to Gaeta; and they desire the Pope to send a messenger to say whether he has power to conclude peace or truce for the other confederates, and, if not, whether he will conclude alone. Yesterday he replied that he had authority to conclude a suspension of arms, for the Venetians agreed with him, and he thought the French king would be contented with it; but that a treaty of peace required more time, and he would try to obtain the assent of the other allies. Are waiting for the Viceroy's reply, which will probably be a refusal of peace, or such conditions that it would be better to suffer anything rather than consent to them. Sees that the Pope is well disposed to do nothing except with the consent of the allies and by the advice of the King and Wolsey, and to defer agreement with the Imperialists as long as possible. The necessity is extreme, and he is forced to accept what conditions he can get, but he does not wish to give himself a prey to his enemies, and desert his friends. He thinks it would be better to fly from Rome. They will not sleep in the kingdom of [Naples] as long as these negotiations continue. The forces on the frontier are increased, and the Colonnese threaten that they [will do] worse things [to the Pope] than they have done already. Throughout Rome property is being carried into the houses which are considered safest.

The Germans were at Guastalla, and expected to come towards P If they had come to Bologna or Toscana, which were badly fortified, they would have thrown everything into confusion. It was thought that the duke of Urbino would follow them across the Po, and keep them back; but after the wound of Sig. Giovanni * his ardour cooled. Giovanni had his leg amputated, and died on the 30th. The Germans have now crossed to this side of the Po. The marquis of Saluzzo will, however, cross with his forces to defend Parma and Piacenza, whither the Venetians have sent 1,000 foot. Know what to expect from their friends, for when the Pope was shut up in the castle nothing but words came to him from any one. Have not yet received the 25,000 [cr.], as the bearers are afraid to cross the sea. There is no news of Renzo or the French fleet. The duke of Ferrara has given money and artillery to the Germans, and also to those at Milan, that they may go out freely. The Pope has ordered ten or twelve galleys of the fleet to go to Genoa, and the rest to remain at Civita Vecchia. Count Peter of Navarre has gone with a commission from the Pope to defend Florence against an unexpected attack of the Germans.

Lat., pp. 5, mutilated.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 20.

2. The same, in Italian. Rome, 7 Dec. 1526.

8 Dec.
R. O.

2700. JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to VANNES.

Wrote last about the straits affairs were in, owing to these Germans, and the landing of the Viceroy's fleet in the territory of Sienna. Sends a letter from his brother about the Pope, and the sailing of the Viceroy towards Naples. From the promises of the Imperialists to his Holiness, many fear *that he will procure some composition or truce, which he would not do if left alone, since the effect would be, not to stop the war, but to increase it, as the Imperialists, seeing the Pope on their side, would be easy victors; but the victory would ultimately fall on his own head, nor could he*

* Wounded 30 Nov. 1526.

1526.

hope for further aid, either from France, England, or Venice. Many, therefore, think *he would rather make a truce* with consent of Venice, France, and England; but if he thinks this expedient and necessary he would probably inform his allies of it, so that, *even if England refused, they could scarcely draw back*, and during the truce a universal peace could be treated for, *with the Pope for arbiter*. It is certain *peace could not be made without a previous truce*.

The Germans and those marching against the Pope have returned towards Milan, and are at Stella, near the Po. Urbino has left Malatesta's forces at Cremona, and gone to Soncino to speak with the marquis of Saluzzo.

There is no further need of the Marquis going himself to assist the Pope's cities, but they will deliberate where to stop the Germans from joining the Spaniards. Asked the Doge what he thought about the Pope. He said he did not think matters so desperate; *but no dependence is to be placed on what they say here, as they never speak openly of their plans*. If the Pope continues to resist, they will stand by him, but if he yields, they must also. The expence is becoming very heavy, and he thinks *they are dissatisfied with their generals*; and therefore a truce now would be advisable, as the Imperialists are the more powerful, and it is impossible to storm cities in the winter. The Emperor has tried to do all he could. If a peace did not follow the truce, the Italians would be able to reassemble their army; but the Emperor would not, probably, as he enlisted his Germans, and raised the money for them, by pretence of a war with the Turks. Thinks the best plan would be a truce, and then a treaty for universal peace to be settled by the King and Wolsey, which would be just, as they have assisted neither side, nor been at all suspected. If peace cannot be obtained without continuing the war, would wish the King to be concerned in it, either by money or by name, because then no confederate could, without breaking his faith, commence any treaty without the express consent of the King and Wolsey, and the Emperor would be more likely to name them judges of peace, seeing they are armed, and that nothing could be done without them. If the Emperor then sees that he can treat with the States alone, he will not care about England. It is no use telling the French king that we are his allies, and he can make no peace without us, when he can answer that he is not able to urge war any longer, and we will not help him. Already they are flattering the Pope, and asking him to be arbiter. Thinks that his Holiness will certainly prepare some composition. Venice, 8 Dec. 1526.

Lat., hol., pp. 4. The passages in italics, cipher deciphered. Add. Endd.

9 Dec.

2701. LAURENCE GYLLYS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sends commendations to Cromwell and his wife. Sends a barrel of white herring. Is agreed with Jas. Thomas and Mathewe, but the woman's name was wrong in the subpœna. Her right name is Gertrude Cornelys, and she is in debt both to him and his brother. Calais, 9 Dec. *Signed*: Lawrens Gyllys, chaunceler.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To his right worshipful Master Cromwelle thys letter be delyver at London.

10 Dec.

2702. JOHN BLAGGE.

R. O.

Acknowledgment by John Blagge, grocer of London, that he is in debt 596*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.* Fl., or 397*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* stg., for various spices bought at Antwerp on the 9th November, and 5th and 10th December, 1526. Amounts and prices given in Flemish money:—mace, large, at 19*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; others at 16*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.*; cloves, 9*s.* 6*d.*; cinnamon, large, 7*s.* 8*d.*, and others 5*s.* 4*d.* &c.; "graynns," 2*s.* 6*d.*; pepper, 2*s.* 4*d.*; verdigris, 12*d.*; ginger

1526.

JOHN BLAGGE—*cont.*

calico, 22*d.*; nutmegs, 4*s.*; almonds, 3 balls weighing 1,084 lb. (each?) at 18*s.* 6*d.*=10*l.* 6*d.*; rice, 2 bags weighing 680 lb., at 13*s.*=4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; "galls row," 2 bags weighing 641 lb., at 48*s.*=15*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; reßsons of corans (currants), 2 butts, at 36*s.* the cwt.; "varmeland," 21*d.* per lb., &c.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: Katherine Loyno.

11 Dec.

2703. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Cal.D. ix. 274.

B. M.

"[Ill^{me}] et R^{me} in Christo, &c. Per literas commu[n]es intelliget

D. v. R. successum rerum post meum in hanc curiam adventum; qui[a] autem mandatum mihi fuit ut super occurrentiis etiam iudicium meum scriberem . . . licet agnoscam quam periculosum hoc sit; et etiam nunc quasi superfluum censeam, cum a R. D. Bathoniensi copiose D. v. R. satisfactum non ambigam, ut tamen a dicam quæ mei ingenii debilitas attinget:—

"Quoad matrimonium, licet nec in *rege Gallorum nec in ejus matre videam aliquid indicii amoris erga D. Helionoram*, tamen puto *parum fundamenti facere posse in matrimonio principissæ nostræ donec rex Franciæ de concordia cum Cæsare speraverint*,* cui rei nescio *quis terminus præfigi possit*. Cupiunt enim Galli valde recuperationem filiorum, *et ad hoc quasi ad finem actiones eorum omnes tendere videntur*; videnturque præsupponere *nullam esse certiore[m] vel brevior[em] vi[am] ad filios regis Gallorum recuperandos quam concordiam cum Cæsare, quam putant nullo pacto procedere posse, excluso matrimonio D. Eleonoræ*. Et licet eis pluries dictum fuerit *si Cæsar filios regis Gallorum honestis conditionibus amice liberare noluerit possent filii Chr. Regis alia via recuperari*, videlicet *via belli, cum favore et auxilio regis Angliæ*, non tamen videntur *ab eorum opinione recedere*.

"Quod autem ad id tendant, quod supra dictum est, satis videtur ex hoc apparere, quia dum *super dom. Eleonoram tentatur, aperte dicunt quod pro recuperatione filiorum Regis non solum dom. Eleonoram sed quamcumque mulierem, etiam centum annorum, eis a Cæsare propositam ducerent, immo ad hoc mulam Cæsar*, ut eorum verbis utar. Item cum de rebus *Italiæ* fit cum eis sermo, dicunt se nullum interesse habere *in eis, nisi quod fædus illud, in quo singulis mensibus exponunt milia scutorum, ad id tantum intrarunt ut filios recuperare possent*. Nec a supradicta opinione recedo propterea quod *rex Gallorum dixit velle per proprium oratorem requirere Cæsarem ut ei det dom. Eleonoram*, ad hoc ut *negante Cæsare, quod pro certo tenere asserunt, honorificentior via regi Gallorum pateat ad discedendum a matrimonio dom. Eleonoræ*. Nam non videtur verisimile [ut] hoc expectent *a Cæsare, cum non videatur Cæsarem posse dom. Eleonoram alibi maritare*. Præterea, ut ipsimet dicunt, dum alias ipsi peterent *dom. Eleonoram* id sibi negatum non fuit, sed dictum quod *servarent promissa dom. Eleonoram habendi*, quod etiam nunc verisimile est eis dictum iri. Et sic hoc est *frustra tempus contere*. Quare ego credo hunc oratorem ad alium effectum mitti; sed ne confederati aut alii aliquid suspicentur, et sic sub hoc† colore.

"Hoc autem satis videtur colligi posse ex verbis Regis. Dum enim nos instaremus quod ex quo hujus mentis erat id committeret suo ibi oratori‡ ad lucrandum tempus, Δ respondit quod honor suus ex postulabat ut ad§ illud mitteret un gentilhomo de roba curta. Ego autem non video quare hoc etiam per illum, qui|| ibi est, fieri non potuisset; et dum replicaremus quare

* Sic.

† et sic sub hoc]; so in decipher: hesuchoc in the original cipher.

‡ suo ibi oratori]; oratori su[o] . . in original.

§ æ in cipher, which the decipherer has found unintelligible.

|| The symbol for ba is here used instead of qui.

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hunc non miserat, respondit quod fuerat habitus respectus ad confæderatos ne suspicarentur, sed quod, postquam habuisset saluum conductum pro quo miserat, hominem hunc mitteret. Puto itaque, ut dixi, hæc alio tendere et etiam, sperare Gallorum regem sub hoc clypeo resolutionem matrimonii in aliquas ebdomadas dilaturum; et ad idem tendere puto quod Rex dixit velle interim de particularibus circa matrimonium Anglum tractare, præsertim dicentibus nobis resolute a Majestate sua respondendum utrum filiam Regiæ majestatis vellet vel non, pos[tea] de particularibus agendum, noluerit se super hoc declarare, sed dixerit velle prius de illis agere, quasi innuens ex eis pendere utrum illam vellet nec ne. Ad quod optime per D. Bathon. replicatum fuit, [qui] dixit quod particularia erant M^{ti} suæ notissima. Sed rex Gallorum, ut hoc evaderet, ostendit esse quod moderationem requirebat.

“Quoad pacem puto Regem hunc promptissime descensurum; si tamen sibi recuperatio filiorum pro pecuniis proponatur, omissa Burgundia et aliis, in quibus jam videtur Cæsar non magnam vim fac[turus]. Nec sum in ea opinione in qua esse videntur orator Pontificis et orator Venetus, videlicet quod rex Gallorum adhuc si honestis conditionibus filios recuperare posset, non sit cum Cæsare concordaturus, nisi contentis in liga impletis. Nam intimum est desiderium Gallorum de recuperandis filiis, et ideo non deerit, ut puto, color ad ligam in aliquo mitigandum. In eis enim, quæ urgent Itali, solum est ducatus Mediolani quem vellent pro Sfortia. Hoc autem, ut opinor, putabunt posse evadere si Cæsar se difficilem reddiderit; præponent enim amissionem Hungariæ(?) et vicinum a Turcis periculum, quod non potuit in consideratione haberi, quando liga facta fuit. Præponent etiam quod invenitur æquipollenter Ital. provideri videatur (sic) ex persona ducis Borboniæ, præsertim si provideatur quod investitura extendat se ad hoc, ad filios, &c., de quo hactenus, ut dicit hic Rex, actum non fuit, cum intendat solum ducem Borboniæ Cæsar investire. Ad hoc etiam addent quod male contentus est dux Borboniæ de Cæsare, unde magis poterunt confidere de eo Itali. Præponent etiam ipsos Italos alias de duce Borboniæ contentos fuisse; quod etiam rex Gallorum nobis aperte dixit quoad Pontificem, licet addiderit Δ^6 * nunc de hoc non contentari. Præponent etiam factum fuisse omnem conatum pro Sfortia, obtulisseque ad hoc, ut facilius Cæsar in eum consentiret, restituere omnia prout adhuc n offert. Quod si non possit Sfortia hoc obtinere, non debet propterea omnis Christianitas in manus Turcarum ire, nec timebit rex Gallorum ac Italos via æquipollentiæ supplantari, cum non possit æquipollens fieri recuperationi filiorum. Et videatur excusatus aliququaliter rex Gallorum, si filios non recuperet, quantumvis magnum periculum expectare Turcarum.

“A consideratione præmissorum alienum non videtur, quod pridie dictum est mihi a cardinale de Salviatis, fuisse, sc., superioribus diebus hic Hispanum quendam mercatorem, in Gallia habitantem, ad tractandum cum rege Gallorum nomine dom. Eleanoræ de pace, in quo licet vilis et parvæ auctoritatis esset tamen auditus fuit, nihilque de his quæ cum illo tractatum fuerat cum aliquo ex confæderatis communicatum fuit. Dicitur autem postea in nihilum resolutum.† Quod ad Italos attinet, credo quod licet eorum oratores hic multum difficiles se reddant in consentiendo quod Mediolanum alteri quam Sfortiæ detur, tamen visa inclinatione regis Gallorum facile ad omnia condescendent.

“Ubi autem pax ista tractari et concludi habeat puto a Cæsare pendere, cujus mentem puto hactenus non bene circa hoc intelligi, nec credo quod brevi spacio possit circa hoc veritas haberi nisi in sua curia; video enim eum istic satis urgenter non solum scripsisse sed instetisse ut serenissimus Rex noster hanc provinciam susciperet et mediator pacis esse vellet.

* The Milanese?

† Here begins the decipher in R.O.

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GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Video ex opposito ab hoc Rege et etiam ab aliis confœderatis, ut ex verbis Regis colligi potuit, et novissime etiam orator Pontificis confessus fuit instante Cæsare in Hispanias mandata pro pace missa fuisse; et hoc ut aptissime D. Bathon. ex ore Regis excerpsit, paucis abhinc diebus, cum dixerit ea adhuc in Cæsaris curiam pervenire non potuisse. Quod etiam Pontificis orator affirmavit. Video etiam prout idem orator Pontificis uni, a quo ego habui dixit, licet dictis ipsius oratoris in hoc non multum tribuam, scripsisse non diu est, Cæsarem ad Papam contentum esse ut ibi hujusmodi tractatus fieret. Hoc autem in tot locis seminari potius videtur ex parte Cæsa[ris ad] fraudem et intellectuum occupationem quam ad verum pacis desiderium tendere.

“ Quid autem sibi velit hæc recens mandatorum in Hispaniam missio, quæ etiam per quendam camerarium Papæ, qui quatuor abhinc diebus in Hispaniam ivit, tam per Regem quam per alios iterata est, prudentissimo judicio D. v. R. considerandum remitto, præsertim si, prout dubito, nec ex parte Cæsaris nec ex parte confœderatorum Regi nostro et D. v. R. communicata fuerit; licet iste Rex hodie monitus a D. Bathoniensi quod hoc fieret non potuerat sine Rege nostro, dixerit se id ipsi Regi nostro significasse. Quid etiam significet, ita aride *et in quantum generalia tam super deposito quam super pace nobiscum actum* similiter consummatissimo judicio D. v. R. remitto. De deposito status Mediolani licet nobis responsum fuerit prout in communibus literis continetur, puto tamen etiam hoc a Gallo pendere quamvis ipse se circa hoc ad Italos referre videatur. Nec vereor quin innuente Gallo Itali consentiant; sed bene credo Gallum in hoc licet forte sub Italarum nomine dissensurum nisi certam viderint spem recuperationis filiorum; quia sperat, ut ipsemet dicit, ex illo bello quod adhuc nutrit, filiorum recuperationem. Scit autem quod si bellum illud cesset aliud aggredi opus est, in quo majori cum difficultate et majori sumptu Cæsari nocebitur. Prædicta licet pro majori parte ex his quæ hinc inde audivi collegerim, cupio tamen id solum apud D. v. R. ea scripsisse operari (*sic*) quod mandatis mihi factis obediverim.

“ Quod dictum est de *investitura ducis Borboniæ*, si ad id deveniatur, dignetur D. v. R. considerare quod si præsupponamus *eam ad filios non extendi*, præter id quod difficultatem ingeret *concordiæ*; quia videbit *Italia* sibi non consultum; immo ut hic Rex et nonnulli alii dixerunt apparebit *ducem Borboniæ esse positum a Cæsare tanquam umbram*. Etiam in magna parte *destruit quod in privata mea instructione continetur*, unde rogo D. v. R., dignetur me certum reddere si velit aliquid circa hoc agi cum Cæsare, casu quo sua Majestas sit omnino resoluta *ut dux Borboniæ sit dux Mediolani*. Et si ad hoc deveniendum sit, forsitan non erit ab re ita se in ea re gerere ut cum viderit *Italia relinquere suas ex hoc res minus securas reddi* id quod sibi majoris securitatis accesserit *istinc recognoscet*.

“ Dum instaremus D. Bathon. et ego apud Regem istum Chr. ut aliquem modum inveniret quo *de pace in Anglia et non in Hispania tractaretur*, ostendendo plus sibi honoris et utilitatis hac via accessurum, approbavit vera esse quæ dicebamus, addendo quod etiam illa via *res cito te[r]minaretur*, quod non contingeret *in Hispania*, quia ille ad suum propositum rem protraheret *donec*, rebus sibi prospere succedentibus, *excluderet malum* [et] antequam de hoc haberetur notitia *concluderet*. Noluit tamen propterea *aliquid facere circa hoc*, sed dixit *mandata pro forma missa*, et quod erat certus quod *nihil fieret*.

“ Videtur Italis quod si Cæsar instet ducatum Mediolani dari Borbonio, possit ei facile resisti; ex quo Gallus est contentus eum ad status suos restituere, nec videre quare, si Gallus Borbonio, pontifex Columpnensibus injuriam remittant, quare etiam idem erga Sfortiam facturum non sit. Addunt etiam ad hoc quod in tractatu Madrid Borbonius contentus erat recupera-

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tione suorum statuum. Jam videtur Rex iste admittere quod ad nullum ex articulis in dicto tractatu contentis teneatur. Fuit inter alia Christianissimo dictum quod cum certus sit Ser. Regem nostrum *abhor[rere] monarchiam*, poterat esse securus quod in omnibus quæ per ejus manus tractarentur curaret *ne Cæsar major fieret*. Admissit id quidem, sed in pristinis terminis perstitit.

"D. v. R. dignetur me excusatum habere si adhuc hic sim. Non potui enim citius expediri; immo nec adhuc expeditus sum; nec stetit per nos, cum in octo diebus quinquies D. Bathon. et ego ad curiam equitaverimus, quæ hinc ad duo miliaria distabat. Tandem heri, quam per alias literas communes D. v. R. videbit, resolutionem habuimus. Mearum autem rerum expeditio D. Robertetto commissa est; instructio vz. eorum* quæ Rex ibi pro se velle fieri

"Litteræ passus pro corrieriis et litteræ passus pro me sollicita[ntur] erit et idem D. Bathon. qui certe nullo labori aut incommodo pep[erit aut] parcit. Si literas saltem passus pro me obtinere possem, non tardarem pro h equitarem; sed absque hoc frustra irem. Spero omnino intra biduum disc[essurum]. Quoad literas passus pro corrieriis commisit scribi ejus officiaribus ut omnes curso[res] per oratores regis Angli expeditos libere cum eorum literis transire permitterent autem hoc non videatur se extendere ad alios cursores qui forte nostras literas ass non tamen dubito viam ad hoc invenire. Commendo me," &c. Poysi, 11 Dec. 1526.

Hol., mutilated, part cipher, pp. 6.

Ib. f. 277. 2. Decipher of part of the preceding.
Mutilated, pp. 4.

R. O. 3. Decipher of part of the preceding.
Pp. 4.

12 Dec. 2704. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O. i. From letters of the prothonotary Casale, 12 Dec., Venice.

Wrote on the 8th that the Pope's fear was lessened on account of the advance of the Viceroy towards Naples, and the Germans towards Milan. Still dreads that he may make some composition. Sir Gregory's letters will show what has happened at Rome.

In conversation with the Doge (*hoc principe*) about the Pope's fears, he told Casale that there was no reason for alarm, as matters seemed hopeful, and the Pope could not be compelled to take unfair offers; a truce, however, should be made for the purpose of wasting the Emperor's army in Italy; that he felt sure the Pope would do nothing except to satisfy the others; that the Venetians were in good spirits, having lately sent 40,000 ducats to the camp, and recruited their army; that they had intercepted two letters from George Salspruk, leader of the Germans, to Bourbon and to his son, saying that he could not keep his army longer without money; that he had pawned all his property, and was in extreme need, and had written thus several times without answer. The Venetians will send this news to the Pope to encourage him. The Germans are at Stella. Those at Milan will not come out to join the others without four months' pay, and they have not a farthing. Does not think matters are in so much danger as is thought; and if all do their duty like the Venetians, everything will be well.

ii. From letters of Sir Gregory, 5 Dec., Rome.

D. Albertus (Carpi), D. Laurentius Toscanus and himself have urged the Pope for various reasons to endeavor to obtain an honorable peace, but he will

* Here ends the R.O. decipher.

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ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

neither speak freely nor act openly. News came from Florence that Guicciardini had written to the Florentines to settle their affairs; and the Legate wrote thence that all were fleeing with their property, and that he intended to do the same. Card. Rod. Francesco and Giacomo Vittore begged the Pope to settle matters, as the only hope was in peace or truce. News has come today that the Germans are going towards Parma, and have already passed Sesia. The captain whom the Pope sent with Pinalosa to the Viceroy has returned with letters of credence, and says the Viceroy wishes first to know if the Pope has any authority from the other confederates for making peace, as his orders were to prosecute the war till a universal peace was concluded. The Viceroy has gone to Naples, Pompey Colonna to S. Germano, and Vespasian *ad fundos ut dicitur quo se instruant*.

The Venetians would be content with a long truce, which he thinks the Viceroy will not grant, because this army is for the Emperor's last attempt, and it could not be kept so long.

The Viceroy sent to ask the Pope whether he should come to Rome, or his Holiness send to Naples. Does not think the Viceroy will allow the Colonnas to be thus cast out, and the Pope says he would rather die than pardon them.

Toscanus and Lange wish the Pope to send a person of the long robe into France, and they urge him not to do anything till a resolution comes thence; but he will say nothing, except that he will not treat with the Imperialists except on extreme [necessity].

He is often told that now the Germans are departing Florence is safe. He, however, thinks they are marching by Pontremole toward Florence. He wishes neither to have any promise from the French king, nor to ask him anything, that he may not be bound to him. In short, he thinks of nothing but peace or truce, and, if possible, that the Venetians may join.

Lat., pp. 4.

12 Dec.

Calig. D. ix.

284.

B. M.

2705. CLERK and GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Worcester arrived on Wednesday last. Went with him in the afternoon to the King. As touching Worcester's going into Spain, Francis offered to send a brief for him to take with him, saying that all their papers were ready for the matter to be treated in Spain. We reminded him that the contracting powers had written to the king of England to be a mediator, and were willing to send their commissions into England. He said at that time the commissions had not arrived in Spain. On my asking him when they were sent, he said when the Emperor was requested by the confederates to enter the league. I reminded him that the confederates had no such powers, and if any had been sent since without my master's knowledge, I did not know how he would take it. I urged that it was necessary to resort to mediation, by which more would be gained from the Emperor. He repeated very seriously his many obligations to the king of England, and his hopes that he would continue his friend; that he reckoned to obtain his children better cheap by the King's mediation than otherwise, and he desired Worcester to see if this could be agreed to. "As for the commissions, he could not deny b[ut] they were sent now very lately, but he could s[carce] have the patience to suffer ne to make many persuasions [unto] him in the matter; and bade us hold our peace two or three [times], saying that it was no need to speak so much, or to ma[ke] so many reasons unto him in that matter." Finding it useless, we forbore, specially that it might not appear that the King's highness coveted this mediation.

They pretend to be very desirous that the King should have the handling

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of this matter, that both the French and the Emperor "do savour and smell how fain and prone ye be to join and conclude this matrimony with France," and consequently hinder the Emperor's purpose, and retard the delivery of the children. Besides, neither the Pope nor the Italians will consent that the duke of Bari be removed from Milan, and the dukedom be given to Bourbon, as was talked of in England; and Francis is of the same way of thinking. And from jealousy and fear of small assistance from England, they have blown in the French king's ears, and induced him to please the Emperor, and sent their commissions into Spain without consulting England. At first Francis opposed a plan suggested by Ghinucci for the duchy, afterwards he proposed it to the confederate ambassadors, who said they had no commission for depositing it in the King's hands, and they thought it would be strongly opposed by the present Duke, and induce him to go over to the Emperor. To avoid suspicion, agreed not to broach the question of marriage with my lady Princess, except incidentally. "And so, after long communication, my said lord of Worcester, making semblance to have fully declared his credence, and also semblance to take his leave for that season, I said, 'My Lord, ye have yet o[ne] matter to talk of more.' He said, 'What is that?' I said, 'Concerning my lady Princess and the perpetual peace.'" Then Worcester enlarged on the advantage of the marriage proposed by England, and asked for his resolution on that head. Francis generally repeated his obligations to England. There was nothing on earth he so much desired; but as "he must do his things with some colour," to give the Emperor some satisfaction, he would send some one to him to require Madame Eleanora, and if she were denied he would accept the other offer. We did not fail to urge the point with all arguments; and I added, if he did not have her "he might fortune to see her married in such place where he would be loth to see her." As he expects her for one of his children, he cares less to refuse her for himself. Could make no progress with the King and my Lady; and though she said that her son should not demand Madame Eleanora, but protest only, she has said that to have the children and be at rest and peace. If no other way would suffice, "the King her son should not stick to take the Emperor's sy[ster] and three such more, were they never so old or otherwise evil qualified. And the King showed us plainly that he would, rather than fail of his children, marry the Emperor's mule, not only his sister." It is no use offering to recover the children by war.

Details news of the proceedings in Italy. They have letters from Spain "that the Emperor maketh demonstration to be very angry with the dealing of don [Hugo] and the Colonyses against the Pope, and to purge that matter sendeth new ambassadors to Rome." Paulus de Aretio has been allowed to depart. Card. Colonna is deprived. The Pope complains that he has not received the 20,000 ducats *per mensem* as promised, and is in great perplexity. The King is hunting, and will not be here till Christmas. Poysy beside St. Germain, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 16.

12 Dec.

2706. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.

301.

B. M.

Received the King's letters to the Emperor and the king of Portugal, and Wolsey's, dated 6 Nov. Went to court, and told the Emperor that in consequence of the letters of Sir John Wallop, the King, fearing Christendom to be in great danger, could not fail to exhort all princes to use their efforts against the Turks; and as the Emperor is the highest prince in Christendom, he exhorted him to set an example which others should follow. The Emperor replied that the King would learn his good mind in this respect by the post, and that no new occasion had happened for this exhortation, as he had received letters from don Ferdinand on the 28th Oct., in

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LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

which no other mention was made, except of the Turk being at Buda. Nevertheless, he would put himself in readiness. The King wins great praise for his zeal in this matter ; and, as one great and wise man here said unto me, his behaviour herein “maketh him *dominatorem Christiani orbis*, for that all princes now weigh as he weigheth.” Is assured by the Emperor that the Bohemians have accepted don Ferdinand for their king. Granada, 12 Dec.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.

Harl. 295,
f. 129.
B. M.

2. Copy of the same.

12 Dec.

2707. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.
279.
B. M.

* * * * * “To show your Grace what I think in these matters, I see . . . that these confederates, upon what ground I cannot tell, bu[t] by sending their commissioners all into Spain it should app[ear] that they be all contented to have the matter treated th[ere].” Although the French king pretends he is sending into Spain only to demand Madame Eleanora, he doubtless intends to treat for peace. 2ndly, however obstinate the powers in Italy may be about Milan, they are expecting peace ; for if the French king is contented to restore Bourbon, marry Eleanora, pay the ransom for his children, and the Emperor does not demand Burgundy, being anxious for peace from fear of the Turk, they are in good train for it. If Francis pardons Bourbon, why should not the Emperor pardon the duke of Milan ? 3rdly, Francis evidently expects the restitution of his children, and consequently peace. For the payment required for the former is nothing in comparison with what it would cost to recover them by war. To relieve himself, therefore, he will offer a large sum to the Emperor. 4thly, to carry his point, he insists on certain conditions with the Italians, which are not likely to be arranged. I have told their orators here that they must consider the Frenchmen's nature, and how little inclined they would be to a new war, and unlikely to stick with them ; but for ought that he can say, “they remain s[till] in their good opinion. I pray God they be not deceived. I assure your Grace it is greatly [to be] feared ; for he that will marye a moyll rather th[an make] war for his children, and take so moche off h[is rights], and forbear so much off his own pleasure, rather [than] be deferred of his intent in that behalf, surely [it is] to be thought that he will not stick to borrow s[lights] of his neighbours.”

If the French king “keep touch,” no peace will be concluded. The Italians and the Emperor are obstinate. Then there will be need of mediation ; and Francis acknowledges that it would be better for the treaty to be made in England, for if it be made in Spain, it will lie with the Emperor to order himself as he has good or evil news. If the Emperor demands too large a sum, thinks they will never agree. This is my opinion touching Worcester's instructions :—though Francis may make proposals for my lady Princess, he is doubtless resolved to marry Madame Eleanora. My Lady assured me that Madame Eleanora “hath clearly changed her widow's apparel, and causeth herself to be called the French queen ; and she maketh [mention] of the children as of her sons.” There is also a great suspicion here that through her means practices have been made in France by secret messengers. Is told by the Legate that when Francis was in Spain he seemed to have great pleasure in Madame Eleanora's company ; and to this day he speaks now and then very good and pleasant words of her. This is a sign that he sets more by her than he would have known to us. When, however, he compares her with my lady Princess, the latter “weighs down

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the balance by a great n[umber] of ounces." Poyssy beside St. Germain's,
12 Dec. *Signed.*

Sends Wolsey's bulls.

Mutilated, pp. 9.

14 Dec. **2708.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness when last with him. Apologises for not sending sooner his steward, master Stokes, whom Wolsey consented, at his request, to take into his service, as he had no one else to oversee his little house in his absence. "He is well learned, a good preacher, a good husband in a house," wise and virtuous, &c. Ledington, 14 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

15 Dec. **2709.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. I. 185.

Advertises the King of the successes against the Imperialists, and the persecution of the Pope against the Colonnas, which will induce the Emperor to listen to peace. Grave Hans Von Savenburge, brother of the marquis of Brandenburg, was on the 11th of November last chosen king of Hungary, and will stoutly oppose the Archduke. This will give additional encouragement to the Turks. Hampton Court, 15 Dec.

R. O.

St. P. I. 186.

2. News from Italy.

Letters have come from France of the victory of the allied fleet over the Imperial on the 22nd ult. Of 32 ships, 16 have been taken or sunk. The rest fled, pursued by Pietro Navarra. The Germans have also been defeated "ad locum Petrae," in the Veronese Alps. The remaining German infantry, frightened at the difficulties of the passage, and at this defeat, have retreated.

The Pope proceeds hotly in punishing the Colonnas. He has destroyed almost all their places, except one strong fort, which he hopes to take.

There have arrived at Rome 1,500 chosen hackbutmen, sent by Giovanni de Medici. They will suffice not merely for punishing the Colonnas, but also for attacking the expedition against Naples.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand. Address pasted on, in same hand as Wolsey's letter: To the King's most noble grace, defensour of the Faith.

15 Dec. **2710.** DR. PELL.

R. O.

15 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII.

Suffolk.—Examination before Sir John Dauncy and Thos. Lucas, of Henry Barnabe of Cavendisshe besides Glemsford, John Hegeman of Glemsford, and John Goldyng of Caundisshe, concerning three suspected persons, one of whom was Sir Lewes, chaplain to one Colt, who were in church and at an alehouse on the Sunday before Our Lady day, the Nativity, when Dr. Thos. Pelle, parson of Glemsford, "denounced them accursed that had fished his waters." It was reported that his waters were not fished, but that he did so for grudge that his parishioners refused to pay him the tithes he demanded, 3s. yearly for every plough.

15 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII.

Sussex.—Examinations, before Daunce and Lucas, of John Rede of Rotherfeld, keeper of Frankham park, Thos. Wasshenesse of Frank, keeper of Erege park, Thos. Morley and George Maynard of Rotherfeld, keepers of Waterdown park, and Robt. Fermor of Rotherfeld, all servants to lord Abervagenny, who confess to stealing three peacocks from the house of

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DR. PELL—*cont.*

John Maynard at Rotherfeld, and to killing deer in the forest of Asshedown. They deny that their master knew anything of it.

Pp. 5. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good Grace. *Endd.:* The confession of John Barnabe and other afore Sir John Dance and lieutenante of the Towre.

16 Dec.

2711. SIR JOHN WALLOP to HACKET.

Vit. B. xxi.12.

B. M.

After leaving Cologne for Esslyng, met a gentleman near Mayence, coming from Vienna. Heard from him that don Ferdinand was elected king of Bohemia on Oct. 23, and marquis of Crabete, duke of Slesye, and marquis of Lusasye. The Hungarians of the Low Country have elected as their king the earl of Wydar. It is said that it was he who fled from the King in the battle with 30,000 men. The Hungarians will not have any stranger for king. Will not pass Vienna till he has his letters of exchange, unless there is chance of war against the Turks. It is thought there is more likelihood of war between Ferdinand and the new king of Hungary. Hopes Hacket has received his last letter from Cologne. Byng (Bingen), three miles from Menss.†

Has left behind his secretary, Twychet, sick.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To master Hacket, ambassador with my lady Margaret, "yn der Engs Hous upt der Bursen."

Vit. B. xxi.

16*.

B. M.

2. Articles of the news that are come to me out of Almain.

At the Imperial council at Spire there was a consultation made by the Emperor whether the donation by the emperor Constantine to pope Silvester was valid or not, and if by virtue thereof the Pope can call himself lord of Rome. The answer was Nay.

(*Note in the margin.*)—Written to Mons. de Langey from Almain, and from Italy by the card. du Bellay, his brother.

The Pope having ascertained this report to be true, fears that the Emperor, on pretence of visiting St. Peter and St. Paul, will assume the lordship of Rome. An Englishman has passed on his way to the Emperor, which has increased the Pope's alarm, who fears the king of England will agree with the Emperor, and that they both will attack him.

(*Marginal note.*) Probably the archdeacon of Lincoln's servant.

If the kings of France and England maintain the Pope in this fear, "there is no mistrust but the should repair such things as have been done ag[ainst the King o]f England for to reconcile h[im] and
 two Kings to strength * * *

(*Marginal note.*) The card. du Bellay's advertisements.

P. 1, mutilated. Endd.: Copy of news from Sir John Wallop, translated from French [into] English.

[16 Dec.]

2712. KNIGHT to HENNAGE.

R. O.

Inquired of my Lord, before he left Westminster, when the dean of Paul's should wait upon him. He said he should have most leisure at Hampton Court. Mr. Pace was very glad to hear this, and wished Knight to get my Lord to appoint a day for the said Dean's attendance; for Mr. Pace is subject to sickness, and cannot get his natural sleep, by reason of his late disease, and if he should come when Wolsey was too busy to see him it might increase his illness. Thinks he would be relieved if he could get an interview. The King returns to Greenwich on Wednesday, and

† i.e. German miles from Mayence.

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Knight will go to London on Tuesday, and bring Pace to Hampton Court. Croydon, third Sunday in Advent.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

19 Dec. **2713.** For JOHN VEER, EARL OF OXFORD.

S. B. To be Great Chamberlain of England. *Del. Westm., 19 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII.*

20 Dec. **2714.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has written to Henry to ask for licence for his servant Alex. Kay to buy victuals for his household in England. Asks Wolsey to further this request. Edinburgh, 20 Dec. 14 Jas. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

20 Dec. **2715.** [GIBERTO to GAMBARA ?]

Vit. B. VIII.

176.

B. M.

. ad . . die vii. quod S. D.N. expectabat aliquod res[ponsum] a Rege, quod cum videretur nimis tardare et ex alia parte in . . . Presbyterum Pompeium et cæteros Columnenses cum magno exer[citu] in confinibus regni, existimareturque ipsos jam cepisse Cepe[ranum et] Pontemcorvum, claves, ut scitis, Campaniæ."

The Pope thought it was no good to wait longer without any provision, and determined to send the archbishop of Capua to Naples, as he wished to know the Viceroy's mind, and had no safe-conduct. He left . . . evening. This morning letters came from the general of St. Francis, saying, that he had found him in a disposition for peace, and that on the 8th he would come towards the Pope;—who immediately wrote to the Archbishop to return, if they met, but if he was near the end of his journey, to go on and say that his visit to the Viceroy was merely one of ceremony; meanwhile to find out what he had brought from the Emperor, but to make no mention of truce or p[ea]ce].

Cannot see what will happen. It is certain that if the Pope were stronger, he would be more promptly [helped] by his friends, "nundum vellet convenire cum e[vid]enter Italia nunc collum supponat jugo Cæsaris, ipsi dari orbis mo[ndi] quæ monarchia, cum impediri non possit, etiamsi sua Sanctitas Ro[mam] relinquat, quam rem solam facere potest, si nolit convenire." He thinks it a less evil to remain here by any means he can than to leave his See, by which no good would come to others, and much harm to himself. One hope remains, that when the kings of England and France and Wolsey know in what great danger all Italy and the Pope are, since the arrival of the Germans and the fleet, they will be roused to give prompt and vigorous assistance. If so, we shall be preserved, or be able to accept less unjust terms. If nothing comes, the Pope will fall without hope of recovery, with the sole consolation of having done as much as he could, and persevered to the last. His Holiness has ordered 3,000 foot to be raised, as those in the neighbourhood do not seem strong enough to resist the great preparations made in the kingdom. Cardinal Triulzi is sent as legate to the army, and has started today.

In Lombardy, the Germans, leaving Parma on the right, make as if they were going to Pavia, but it is uncertain whether they will go there or the Spaniards join them to carry out the proposed expeditions. They have made a bridge over the Po at Stella, which will serve for either purpose. Piacenza is strong enough, but it is feared they may come to Tuscany, where there is no means of resisting. The Pope is in such want of money that he has pledged his paternal house in the Romagna. The misfortunes of this war have so lessened the Pope's authority that it is

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[GIBERTO to GAMBARA?]*—cont.*

probable Florence will accept terms of the Imperialists without the Pope. Puts his trust in Wolsey, and desires his correspondent to commend him to his Grace.

“ postea rediit Rev. Generalis S. Francisci et ne inclinationis ad pacem quam scribebat se inveni st, quod contentatur devenire ad suspensionem armorum per aliqu” if money is given him (*sc.* the Viceroy) to pay his army, and the citadels of Ostia and Civita Vecchia, or Parma and Piacenza, as security for the observance of the truce. He offers, however, no security to the Pope, except his word. The terms are as unfair as if he were besieging the Pope in the castle; but the Pope’s desire for peace is so great that if he can obtain a truce in no other way, he will be content to satisfy one of the Viceroy’s demands for security of its observance. The payment of money seems to him too harsh, for if he had money he could spend it better in war, but if he is not helped by his friends he must accept any terms. Thinks these demands may be moderated. The Pope does not despair of obtaining this truce with greater profit to himself, if the enemy, while talking of the treaty, do not prepare for war, or if he has any means of making preparations for his defence, “quemadmodum haberet istic. Intellecto adventu certo Germ[anorum et] classis, fuisset facta resolutio nobis subveniendi, ne pe cum hac spe impetum hostium, quamdiu poterimus, sustinebi[mus].”

P.S.—Thinks there will be nothing to displease Wolsey in the truce, “nisi im conditionum, cum quibus vereor etiam, ne illas cogamur accipere cu R^{ma} D. sua inducias in cæteris approbaverit, et minimam [recuperandi fi]liorum spem habeamus.” Desires to be commended to Wolsey.

20 Dec. The terms proposed by the General, in the Viceroy’s name, seem severe, but the Pope is more displeased with what the archbishop of Capua writes from Naples on the 15th. “Siquidem in propositione Generalis vide saltem Sanctitas sua se cum aliqua turpitudine et damno suo lu[crari] tempus et commoditatem aliis confederatis, in quo possent mat tractare pacem universalem,” which, without doubt, would have followed, [if,] as was the Pope’s intention, a universal suspension of arms had been concluded for six months. The signory of Venice consented to it, and it was hoped that the French king would do the same. “Nunc scir archiepiscopus contentari quidem viceregem convenire, sed cum sua Sanctitate so Illa tamen etiam sibi dante magnam summam pecuniarum et in pignu[s] manendi in pace fienda aut duas quas postulabat etiam pro induciis, etsi Veneti volent pacem, dabit cum eisdem conditionibus, viz. pignoris et p[ecuniæ].” Otherwise, he (the Viceroy) says, he will not lay down his arms, and throw away the opportunity fortune has given him. The Archbishop enlarges on the dangers to which the Pope will be exposed if he prosecutes the war, or overlooks his own affairs for the sake of others. His Holiness is in a worse strait than he was a few days ago; for he sees that he must do one of three things,—either protect himself for some time, which he cannot do of himself, and does not expect his friends to help him; or flee, by which the possessions of Rome and the States of the Church would be left to the Emperor, who would use them to subdue the rest of Italy, and then France, so as gradually to obtain the sole power, which he covets; or, make a treaty, which would be most disagreeable to him, not on account of his own loss and disgrace in accepting such unjust terms, and remaining in slavery at the Emperor’s discretion, but because if he alone made peace the war would still continue amongst the others, and he would despair of an universal peace. In these difficulties he causes delays, that he may be free as long as possible, nor come

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to such unjust terms "nisi quantum [nece]ssit[a]s coegerit." His enemies do not desist from preparing to attack him, in consequence of these negotiations. The Colonnese have made a camp, and taken Ceprano (*Ceperanum*) and Pontecorvo, and other lands.

Vitelli proposed to bring back our forces to two or three [places] nearer to Rome. In Lombardy the Germans have given us time to fortify . . . Parma and Placentia, and other towns, as they have gone towards Pavia. It is thought the Spaniards will cross the Po to join them for some new expedition.

On the 13th the Germans were still at Borgo S. Donini. The marquis of Saluzzo, who was about to cross the Po to aid the Papal States, had moved his camp from Treni.

Considering the danger and want, it will not be wonderful if they are driven to some dishonorable treaty, but [the Pope] waits to see what comes from England or France, when the arrival of the Germans and the fleet is known. "Galli maxime qu [r]uinam ita imminentem eorum capiti quemadmodu[m] non sunt tamen adeo procul quod ipsi etiam non sint opprimendi" The Pope has not only exerted himself beyond his power, but has a thousand times protested to his friends, so that none of them have any excuse. The arrival of Renzo and the fleet is to our necessity as a fly to an elephant. Sends salutations to Wolsey, their only hope.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 8.

20 Dec. 2716. NEWS from ITALY.

Vit. B. VIII.
180.
B. M.

As soon as the archbishop (of Capua) had departed, news came that Renzo had come with 20,000 cr., and that the fleet was bringing 25,000 cr. and 3,000 foot from France. The lanzknechts have gone to join those in Pavia, leaving Florence. The Florentines are collecting money. Count Filippino writes from Genoa that the city suffers from famine. The Pope has determined that the galleys here shall go thither and try an attack in company with the French fleet.

D. Albertus (Carpi) and D. Toscanus went to the Pope to dissuade him from acceding to the Viceroy's proposed terms, which were, a truce for six months, and the Pope to deliver Parma, Piacenza or Ostia, and Civita Vecchia, and a sum of money;—which last, however, the General said, might be dispensed with. The Viceroy also offered a dumb son of his as a hostage to the Pope. His Holiness spoke of his necessity, and the impossibility of resisting the Viceroy's wishes, and thought it the greatest good fortune to have any truce. D. Albertus showed him that the surrender of Parma and Piacenza would give assured victory to the Viceroy, who, leaving the expedition of Bologna and Modena to the duke of Ferrara, would attack Florence and Rome without resistance; he would distribute his troops among the towns, and extort great sums of money; and that if the Pope did not accede to these terms, the Imperial army would with difficulty get through the winter. The Pope, however, could not be moved. They then asked him to gain time by negotiations, but he showed them letters from the Florentines, saying that if he did not agree they would.

Vitelli writes that they will have to retreat to Rome if the Colonnese attack them with a strong army.

Sir Gregory told the Pope that as he could not continue the war, nothing was better than peace, but he must beware of accepting a truce too much to the Viceroy's advantage, for that would make peace more difficult, and the victory of the Imperialists more certain. He thinks the Pope will take the truce, if he can, without the payment of money.

The reply of the Archbishop is waited for.

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NEWS from ITALY—*cont.*

A papal nuncio, who has just come from Naples, says that the Viceroy said to him, "Pontifex privavit Columnam, et Columna privabit Pontificem."

All the councillors there cry out against the Pope.

Card. Colonna has cited the Pope to appear at Spire, by virtue of a bull of Julius.

"Jam sunt tres dies, ex quo dum Pontifex m esset, illud ingressus fuit Aguilera Cæsareu agens et secretarius Peres." He read publicly the Emperor's answers to the brief sent by the Pope when he first entered the treaty, and asked his Holiness to grant a council; if he refused, the Cardinals would be asked to do so, and to summon the Pope. The Pope will answer the Emperor's letter, but will not create cardinals, probably because the French king and other princes would suppose he had made much money thereby, and be more careless of helping him.

The 20,000 cr. have not come. The French chancellor writes to D. Albertus about the tenth, saying nothing of the Germans. These letters have not been shown to the Pope. The Venetians have not sent the duke of Urbino against the Germans, nor has the marquis of Saluzzo gone towards Piacenza.

ii. Extract from letters of Sir Gregory [Casale], dated Dec. 20.

The Pope, on hearing from the archbishop of Capua the resolution of the Viceroy, sent for D. Albertus and Sir Gregory. Both thought very ill of it, the Viceroy evidently wishing to put the Pope off his guard. D. Albertus advised the Pope to recall suddenly the archbishop of Capua. The Pope proposed two courses,—to flee, or to make a treaty,—both of which seemed unadvisable. Defence seemed the best way, and money would be obtained by the creation of cardinals. Although his Holiness says that cardinals must not be created for money, still it is thought he will come to it at last.

"Pontifex in hoc se resolvit ut se def[endat] quousque poterit et quousque vicerex rescrips[erit] ad literas Generalis qui, ut ait, certus de Cæs[aris] animo, uberrime ad viceregem scripsit."

Almost all the cardinals desire peace. The General warns the Viceroy not to drive the Pope to despair. Fears the Viceroy will delude both the Pope and the General. Philip Strozzi and the other Florentines give the same advice as the archbishop of Capua.

Bourbon has sent his almoner to tell the Pope that the lanzknechts will not be used to his injury, and to persuade him to peace. He writes also to the Viceroy to ask him to make truce with the Pope, or send 20,000 cr. to pay the lanzknechts.

The Pope complains that after all his calamities he has received nothing but words from the French king.

As to the suspension of arms and the contribution proposed by the general of St. Francis, answered that nothing had been said about the suspension of arms unless peace was first made with the Pope and the other Italian potentates. The General, therefore, does not seem to be speaking the truth. When peace has been concluded with the Pope, in order that a universal peace may ensue, a suspension of arms can be negotiated with other potentates. There will then be time to contribute and pay money to maintain the Imperial army. As to the securities which the Archbishop desired, it was answered that the General was fully instructed as to the mind of the Viceroy and don Hugo. The Viceroy wishes to have, as security during the suspension of arms, Parma and Piacenza from the Pope, and Brescia from the Venetians. To the Archbishop's request as to what conditions and contributions would be exacted if the Pope resolved on peace, it was answered that the Emperor desired a firm peace, and the General had full instructions. The Viceroy will not refuse to come to Rome.

Lat., pp. 2. Vannes' hand.

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20 Dec. **2717.** The ELECTORS OF GERMANY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Some of the electors left today, as the business of the diet is nearly finished ; and the remainder were on the point of leaving, when the King's letters dated Greenwich, 31 Oct., were given to them. Did not easily understand them, but are glad to see his desire to assist Christendom in its present distress, and to resist the Turk. Will do what they can for the same object, and have deliberated thereon in the present diet. It has been determined to hold another diet at Ratisbon, on 1 April next, to arrange an attack on the Turks. Esslingæ, 20 Dec. 1526.

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

20 Dec. **2718.** [HERMAN RYNGK to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. xxi. 13.

B. M.

Received his letter by Wallop on Nov. 30. Has sent one of his servants, named John Geylkyrch, with the King's letter to the archbishop of Mayence. Has sent the letter to George duke of Saxony, by Gerart of Campon, his secretary. The Archbishop is at present at Eslyng, whither Wallop is gone. The duke of Westphalia and the archbishop of Cologne have desired him to bring Wallop to make merry, and to hunt wild boars at Bruel Castle. Ten boars were taken, of which his Grace gave Wallop and Ryngk two of the best. The Archbishop showed great cheer to Pace at the election of the emperor Charles. He commended the King's intention to help them against the Turks, saying that he was worthy to be elected king of the Romans. The king of Bohemia, the archduke Ferdinand, sends to the King his treasurer, Salamanco, count of Urdenburge. Hears that the Archduke will be made king of Hungary. It is not likely the Turks will stop in Hungary, for the great Sofi gives them enough to do.

Sends daily the news to his son Herman Ryngk in England. Cologne, 20 Dec. 1526.

Mutilated, pp. 2. Endd.

2719. The LUTHERANS IN GERMANY.

Vit. B. xxi. 15.

B. M.

The meeting at Moynforth, "in Porcorum Valle," was put off till the present week. "Convenere cum duobus electoribus, Maguntino et Pal[atino], lantgravius Hassiæ* et dux Saxonie primogenitus Jo[hannis] Electoris cujus pollex dextri pedis amputatus fuit, quia gangrena correptus erat, quæ postmodum versa erat in facetum seu syderationem" (paralysis). Many say he is already dead. The terms offered to the Lutherans are,—to restore the goods of the ecclesiastics ; to allow Catholic preachers to preach publicly ; and to forbid the future marriage of ecclesiastics, those now married to remain until a future council, which the writer thinks will take place at the Greek calends. Does not expect they will admit the first condition. At the close of this meeting they will all come hither to swear fealty to the king of the Romans.

There is no certain news of the Turk's arrival. The Emperor is arranging everything both here and in Italy. Many German captains are assembled here, and men will be easily raised in a month, especially if there is ready money. The Emperor has determined to march straight against the Turk himself, with 100,000 foot and 15,000 horse, including the 40,000 foot and 8,000 horse promised him by the German princes at the diet of Augsburg, as soon as the Turk attacked the limits of the empire. The rest he will provide from the ransom of the French king. Fears the Turk may shut himself up in some strong place, and with his cavalry cut off the supplies of his besiegers.

* *lantgravius Hassiæ.*] In the MS. the reading is "(aut gravius Hassiæ)" within parentheses,—evidently a copyist's error.

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The LUTHERANS IN GERMANY—*cont.*

The Italian coast is so well fortified that his fleet could only land in shallow and dangerous places, and could make no great incursions. The marquis of Guasto, who has now set out for Romagna, and will go thence to Tronto, would be ready to attack them. Andrea Auria (Doria) is also ready with his fleet. Letters of the 12th ult. state that a Turkish ambassador had arrived at Venice; but he can say nothing further, for his last letters from Venice are dated the 11th. "Pedites (*sic*) existimatur permutationem Corcyrae insulae aut alicujus portus neutorum (*sic, q. Venetorum?*) in alium quendam locum in Græcia longe meliorem." Does not think the Venetians will allow this, as it would give the Turk facilities for attacking Italy and even themselves. Mons. de Baury is sent to Rome, Mons. de Prat to Venice, and perhaps Francis Riceus to Poland. Mons. de Balanzon starts today for France, and Mons. Monfauconet, a noble of Savoy, to the king [of England], to ask for help against the Turks, or at least to request the King not to hinder the Emperor by war. Erasmus Auria left for Genoa six days ago. John Rens, chief treasurer for the war, will go hither tomorrow. 150,000 ducats have been sent thither from hence, and 100,000 from Spain. The Pope continually urges the French king to make an expedition to Africa or Syria.

Lat., copy, pp. 4.

21 Dec. 2720. SIR G. CASALE to RUSSELL.

R. O.

Asks him to assist his servant Baptiste, who is in London, in any necessary matters. Desires to be recommended to Benysson (Penison) and to Mons. le Grant (?). Rome, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p.1. Add.: A Mons. M. Roselli mon bon amy, a Londres. Endd.

22 Dec. 2721. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, I. 37.

B. M.

Hoghestrat told him yesterday that my Lady had heard from Italy that the Viceroy had arrived at Naples, that the marquis of Mantua and the duke of Ferrara had declared for the Emperor, and all his affairs in Italy go before the wind; that the king of Portugal sends five ships to serve him, and that his army in Italy is 60,000 men. Thinks a part only is true, which Wolsey will know better than he. A gentleman told him that [Wolsey] declared to the provost of Cassel some articles touching the sequestration of the duchy of Milan and the "axion" of Burgundy, and that one of the lords said that if the Emperor was prisoner himself, the fulfilling of these articles was enough to make peace, and bring him to liberty.

As to the books, the lords of Antwerp came to the court, and showed the council that Hacket was urging the burning of the books, and the punishment of the printers, and that they have taken in part the examination of the said imp[rinters]; but as the affair touches life, they will not judge by the judgment of another man without perfect knowledge of the reasons, and they therefore desire to have the said [books] translated into Latin or Dutch, that they may understand the matter;—to which the [Lords] of the Privy Council would lightly consent. Answered that it was not convenient to permit such translations to be made here, for he would suspect those who would meddle in the same. They said they ought not to judge without knowing the foundation of the cause. Answered that the King's letters were sufficient for that, and for the condemnation of all writings condemned in England. They said that if the King had sent a copy of every book that had been burnt, they would do like justice on them. One said that every country has its own laws, and the judges here ought to know upon what they shall pass sentence, as well as those in England do. After many arguments, promised to write to Wolsey to send sufficient certification, with two

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or three of the condemned books, which he supposes Wolsey has kept for such a purpose. The Lords desired him to ask for a translation of them. It is necessary that justice should be administered before the end of this Barrow market, but the first execution must be done in Antwerp, the fountain of such things. Sends this letter by a special post. Sends one of the arrested books. Wolsey had better send one of each sort hither. Mechlyn, 22 Dec. 1526. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

23 Dec. 2722. THOMAS LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Bond given by Edmund Seynter to Thomas Lord Darcy that he shall not, without the assent of Darcy or his son Sir George, alien or discharge by deputy the offices of surveyor, receiver and bailiff of the lands of Thos. Sotehill in Middle, East and West Haddelsey, York. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Broad sheet.

24 Dec. 2723. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. ix. 103.

B. M.

Mentioned in his last that the Pope was in great perplexity from the reinforcements the Emperor was sending by sea and land to Italy, and had written hither to the French king very urgently. The matter was little thought of at the time, as it was believed the Emperor's army by sea had been destroyed; but, according to later letters, the lanceknights sent by the Archduke had crossed the Po at Hostia, and were far on the road to Florence; the duke of Ferrara had declared for the Emperor, and given them one month's wages, and lent them artillery, and had set forward himself to Modena; the viceroy of Naples had landed at St. Stephen's near Sienna, on the other side of Florence, with 16 galleys and 5,000 foot; and six galleys and 1,500 lanceknights had landed at Gaeta. The Pope had sent the abp. of Capua to the Viceroy "to treat upon a [suspension of] armeur, but there could be no remedy." Jhoannino de Medicis had been wounded by a gun "and con[strained] to cut off his leg: he could not abide the pain, and [so] died of the spasm." The marquis of Saluces, the French king's chief captain, was pursuing the lanceknights into Tuscany.

Francis has been hunting about thirty miles hence for the last ten days. The Papal and Venetian ambassadors have been with my Lady, urging that the King should go to Italy in person, or at least to Lyons. They were put off for two days, but still await the King's return. News is come from Venice that a friar had been sent by the Emperor to the Pope with certain articles; viz., as to France, the Emperor was willing to leave his hold in Burgoyne, and restore the French king's children if Francis would pay the King what he owes him, and 2,000,000 [ducats for] Madame Eleanor, rebating 500,000 ducats of the same for her dote. As to Milan, he would let the Duke remain if he have not failed; if he have, he will have Bourbon duke; the Pope to be judge. For his coming to the crown imperial he is willing to be limited to 5,000 men. For all this the Viceroy will grant the Pope no truce, and it is thought the sending of the friar was a *ruse* to conclude the articles only if the Viceroy and lanceknights had not come to Italy in time.

The court and ambassadors here are in great perplexity about these affairs, and "look hourly for tidings which cannot be gay." Either the Pope has by this time accepted the Viceroy's terms, or Florence is in great danger of being sacked and his Holiness fled to Venice. [Andrea] Doria and the galleys that went to Hostia will probably be of service to him in that. Poissi, 24 Dec. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 4.

1526.

2724. [WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.]

R. O.

He will hear from Fitzwilliam, the bearer, and Moret, who has right sagely behaved himself, the great desire that Wolsey has for the perpetual amity between the two Kings. His master is resolved to do everything that may conduce to that purpose, and he trusts Francis will consider the effects that may ensue therefrom, his own exaltation and the recovery of his children. Desires credence for Clerk and Fitzwilliam.

Draft, p. 1. In Wriothesley's hand.

R. O.

2. French translation of the preceding.
In Tuke's hand.

2725. [WOLSEY] to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. O.

She will learn by the bearer, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, and the Sieur de Moret, what Wolsey has devised for the indissoluble conjunction of these two Princes. Has brought all things on his part to such a point as she will understand from the bishop of Bath and Fitzwilliam. Has full confidence that she will second his proposals for the exaltation of her son and the weal of Christendom, and thwart those that would prevent the honorable deliverance of her children.

Copy, in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: "Minutes of two letters sent to my lady Regent and the French king."

2. The same in French.
In Tuke's hand, p. 1.

2726. PROPOSALS for a TREATY between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

R. O.

The king of England desires a perpetual peace between France and England, and to that end will satisfy the French king and his successors for all the rights he claims or possesses in France. He will give his only daughter in marriage, with a suitable dower and jewels, to the French king, making her heir to the throne, if there are no sons born subsequently. In event of her not coming to the throne, he will give her as much as the Emperor had with his wife, or as much as was promised to the Emperor as her portion in the late treaty. The French king to bind himself and his successors to pay a certain amount of salt and money, &c. annually to Henry and his successors, through the French king and his daughter, but it is not to be considered as a tribute. In any case security will be given for the amount of the Princess's dowry. If there are no children to succeed from this marriage this agreement to be void, and all treaties and conventions to be as they are now. In all cases the present treaty is to remain. Henry will enter into a treaty with the French king for the restoration, by force or otherwise, of his children detained by the Emperor as hostages.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: "Pensio Fr."

24 Dec.

2727. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vesp. C. III.

303.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 552.

Has not written since the 12th, for want of an opportunity. The bishop of Bath will write what has since occurred. Excuses his remaining here so long. Has solicited his despatch daily, and when the Queen Mother took ill, the bishop of Bath was informed they were awaiting Fitzwilliam's arrival to send off Ghinucci. On his arrival they were all three with her, and she said his despatch was ready at last, but recommended that he should wait the return of her son next day, who might have news from Italy. This was yesterday (*externa die*, q. *hesterna*?). Hears now that the King will not be here till Sunday, so that they cannot have audience till Monday,

1526.

and even if despatched that day he could not begin his journey before Christmas Day. Is much annoyed at being thus put off, but without a passport he cannot go to Spain. Would have gone many days ago if he could have got one, leaving some one to come after him with the rest of his charge, but was warned by the bishop of Bath that if he did, the other things would be put off, or given up altogether. My Lady said yesterday to Clerk and Fitzwilliam apart, that Henry had told Joachim that Ghinucci was not to go so soon, and she looked for letters from England while they were waiting for the King her son. This is very likely, seeing that when Fitzwilliam took his leave the King was under the impression Ghinucci had already left the French court. The French have professed hitherto to think that the Turk, even if he has returned to Constantinople, has left 100,000 men in Hungary, and will return in spring to attack Austria or Italy; but news has come from Rome, which they have concealed for some days, showing there is no fear of that. The success of the Emperor makes the French lukewarm.

Wolsey will see how the French delay his departure. Does not pretend to fathom their reasons, but thinks they expect some advantage from it; otherwise they would not have risked the King and Wolsey's displeasure, having now delayed him 20 days. By his last letters Wolsey will see the reason why the lady Eleanor now visits the Emperor rather than before. Gives his speculations on the subject. Will hear about the marriage from Clerk and Fitzwilliam. Is of the same opinion as before, except, perhaps, that the king of France, seeing the Emperor lord of Italy, and, for other reasons, entertaining little hope of arranging with him, may be compelled to have recourse to the King, when any little suggestion will suffice to promote the marriage. Cannot understand the intentions of Francis in allowing the Emperor to do what he likes in Italy, except it is that he thinks to recover his sons by some other means than by war.—Alarm of the pontifical and Venetian ambassadors.

P.S.—Since writing the above, they have been with Francis. The bishop of Bath reports their conference about the marriage. Remains of the same opinion as before. Thinks Wolsey will have an answer in eight days. Robertet has promised faithfully to despatch the writer tonight or tomorrow, though he says Francis would have liked him to wait for the Emperor's answer to his proposals. Poisi, 24 Dec. 1526.

P.S.—Wolsey will understand from the bishop of Bath's letters about a monk sent by the Emperor to the Pope, with such offers that the Pope and Italy can hardly hope for better things through any other channel. Some think the Turk's invasion of Hungary has had this effect; others believe it is an artifice, as the Emperor is sending forces by land and sea to Italy. Thinks Christian princes will not fail to unite against the Turk, who is now dangerous both to Sicily and Italy. Poisi, 24 Dec. 1526.*

Hol., Lat., part cipher, pp. 6. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Decipher of part of the above, commencing with the words "*Dominatio v. R. vidit modum,*" and ending with "*effectum facere non posse.*"

25 Dec.

2728. CLERK and FITZWILLIAM to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. ix. 292.

B. M.

I, Fitzwilliam, arrived at Poysye on Wednesday last. The King was away. Visited my Lady with Worcester, who "is made privy no further than the first [and] the second degree." On their starting Morette called. Went to my Lady with a large company. Delivered the King and Wolsey's letters. Fitzwilliam made the King's and Wolsey's recommendations, not omitting thanks for the pictures or expressions of the interest the King felt in his brother's welfare. He then proceeded to say that he had been sent to

* This second P.S. is not in the State Papers.

1526.

CLERK and FITZWILLIAM to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

know how the King would dispose of himself in marriage, in which his master desired nothing except the honor and profit of her son. She answered that when she saw Fitzwilliam she greatly rejoiced, and could not but remember "the good and the golden world," for Fitzwilliam had brought her the late peace, and has been a great instrument for her son's deliverance. As to the point required, she could give no answer, for her son was forth hunting, not intending to return, but hearing of Fitzwilliam's arrival, he had begun his journey homewards. Could get no more from her. Then they talked of the affairs of Italy, and the position of the Pope and the duke of Ferrara,—that the former had sent the archbishop of Capua to the Viceroy. She thought that the enterprise in Italy would be the Emperor's ruin. As they stand so much on Italian affairs, proceeded no further at this audience. When they urged the despatch of Worcester, she said she thought as the case stood the King would not send him yet to Spain, making as if your Grace's mind had been changed, and asked whether he had received any letters, saying they had heard from Joachim that it was so, and Worcester had better tarry a day or two. He thinks this is some subtlety of Joachim's. Wish for instructions, and whether in the last degree of their instructions "when we shall offer my lady Princess absolutely," ye mean to concur with the French king in making war on the Emperor. Poysye, 22 Dec.

P.S.—The King returned on Saturday. He sent word that if they liked to come on Sunday he would wait dinner. Fared right well with the Admiral, and were conducted by him to the King's chambers, who had not yet risen from dinner. The King told us he did not consider himself bound by the treaty of Madrid;—that when he came to treat with the Emperor, having no more assistance than he now has, the latter would insist on his marrying Madame Eleanora. On Fitzwilliam saying he had been sent by his master to speak plainly "the bottom of his heart and mind," he said, "he would gladly hear, and that round, plain and open language was a language that pleased him best of all." Fitzwilliam told him that he had been sent to offer him the princess Mary on easy term; if that proposal were accepted, the King would join him and his confederates, and that the Emperor, through dread of them, would deliver the children on more easy terms than by his marriage with Eleanora. He received this announcement "with a glad and a very merry countenance," and after many protestations of his love and worship for the King "in the best couched language that ever he heard spoken," referred us to my Lady with these words: "If this matter be ever concluded, I will plainly send the Emperor word that I will none of his sister."

On entering her presence my Lady told us she was glad to hear of her son's conformity; that he had been a long time anxious to marry the Princess, both for her "manifold virtues and other gay qualities," which, we assure your Grace, "here be not unknown." Then Fitzwilliam rehearsed his instructions "of the first degree." She said "she was glad we spoke no more of Boleyn (Boulogne). We said that your Grace [being] advertised of her pleasure, and what difficulty should be in that matter," had with great labor and study induced the King to accept lower conditions, hoping there would be no obstacle, and that she would concur. She promised she would not remain neutral, but debate the matter with her son, and let us know. On asking what were our powers, we told her, None; but that as soon as she had arranged the matter with her son some qualified person of the long robe must be employed. She desired it might be kept secret. We told her that she and her son were so conformable that we thought we might write to the King as if the matter were concluded. "She, smiling, bade us write, but she said not what," and so took her leave. Your Grace sees many vehement tokens that this matter will take effect, "if the faults be not in yourself." Sum up their arguments for so thinking under five heads.

1526.

"On the other side, to be plain with your Grace, for all this we think it hard to say what they now think, and what they will do." They are very anxious for the return of the children, and will take the shorter and easier way; and the Emperor, who is now desirous of their amity, will not be exacting. If, however, they intend to make war, Francis must send help to his confederates, who are in total ruin. They do this very slowly. We shall stick in "the first degrees," and not come to the last till we know your Grace's pleasure. Poysye, Christmas Day, 25 Dec.

Pp. 16, mutilated.

25 Dec.

2729. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

My lord of Richmond is in good health, and desires continuance of Wolsey's favor. Received on Friday a letter from Wolsey, dated at Hampton Court, 29 Nov., directing them how to treat the Earl of Northumberland and his causes. Will endeavor to do so lovingly and with good will, as they have done hitherto. Deferred the sending up of James Dralande with the examination of the witnesses touching his indictment as principal, and that of the said Earl as accessory, until Wolsey sent down the writ of *certiorari* to the sheriff, which being now had, there will be no more delay. Will observe his instructions about the indictment of Henry Savell. Thos. Strey, clerk of the assizes, will be at London in Hilary Term with the original records. Enclose a letter from the earl of Cumberland concerning riots lately committed in Carlisle. Have summoned the offenders to appear before them. Wish to know what punishment to inflict. Send copy of an indenture tripartite, showing what good order the earl of Westmoreland has taken with the gentlemen of Northumberland for keeping a watch on the Borders. This is "the worst peace observed that ever was seen in our time, which annoyed the Borders worse than all the wars did before," for they take prisoners continually, and compel them to pay ransoms in spite of the peace. The Earl desires to have the appointment and dismissal of officers for the keeping of Berwick, and the farm of the tithes in Bamboroughshire, which lord Darcy and Sir Anthony Utright held before him. He has petitioned the Council for the liberation of the gentlemen of Northumberland, whom they have here in prison, that they may be the more ready to do the King service when called on. Sheriff Hutton, Christmas Day, 25 Dec.

Signed: William Parre—Godfrey Foljambe—Thomas Dalby—W. Frankeleyn—Jo. Palsgrave—William Tate—Richard Page—Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's good Grace. *Endd. in modern hand:* "Exd. 31 Marcii 1612."

28 Dec.

2730. WILL. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ever since landing we have been busy, in pursuance of the King's commands, viewing this town, which is marvellous sore decayed. Has not yet been at Guisnes, as it is thought necessary to finish this town first. No news worth writing. Most of the commonalty of Flanders would have peace, and the gentlemen will none. Vendôme is coming to Picardy to protect the Border with 400 men. It was said Sandys had come over with 4,000 men of war, and the capt. of Boulogne sent to him to know the truth. Informed him that he came over at his own request to look upon his charge. Sends a New Year's gift. Calais, 28 Dec. *Signed.*

P 1. Add.: To my lo[rd Le]gate is good grace. *Endd.*

28 Dec.

2731. JOHN DA CASALE to VANNES.

R. O.

Sent news on 13 Dec., with his brother's letter. Details the affairs in Italy, and the disputes between the Spanish and German troops, who

1526.

JOHN DA CASALE to VANNES—*cont.*

plunder in all directions. On the 20th received the King's letters for the Doge, who greatly laments the present calamities. He would, however, be glad if those who, like the King, profess themselves friendly to the cause, would show something more than good wishes; and if they had thought that they should have been so slenderly helped by the King, they would never have been induced to have taken their present course. I urged him to have confidence in the King. Has written of the affairs of the Turk. Gives his advice as to what should be done. Would have been glad if 50,000 ducats had been sent to the Pope. Gives reasons for this. Hears by letters written to the Doge on the 23rd, that the Auditor (Ghinucci) has been sent into Spain.

The French are not aware of the perilous state of Italy. Sends letters received by him at Rome. Has written to the Pope to keep him steady, and to assure him that Venice will not forsake him. He has been told that all this ruin springs from this agreement [*qu.* with the Viceroy?]. If he could be induced to put it off for 15 or 20 days, until intelligence came from France, there might be some hope. I am very much afraid of the Pope's cowardice (*vilem animum*), especially if he gives up Parma and Piacenza to the Viceroy. We have some hope of his non-compliance, in consequence of the nefarious demands of the Viceroy. This day, on the 27th, I learned by letters from Florence that the Florentines are hopeful. Two ships, bringing supplies to Genoa, were driven off by Renzo. Cæsar Feramosca is visiting the Pope. The number of Venetian soldiers who have crossed the Po amounts to 10,000 foot and 300 horse. Venice, 28 Dec. 1526.

P.S.—Sends his letters sometimes by the Venetian post, and sometimes to the bishop of Bath. Asks to be excused if they are delayed.

Lat. Add. Endd.

2732. ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B. VIII.
184.
B. M.

The Datary said that there were many evils in the letters of the archbishop of Capua, and afterwards he showed them secretly to count Albert (Carpi), who told Gregory [Casale] the substance of them; *sc.* that the Pope should by all means accept the conditions offered to him, otherwise *actum est*. The Viceroy, who says he has victory in his hands, affirms that he made these offers out of respect to the Pope, and advised him to put no hope in the League, on account of the ambition of Wolsey. The Archbishop said publicly that Wolsey cared only that peace should be made by his means, and therefore urged on the French king, the Venetians and the Pope, and the rest of the Italians, in order that the Emperor might be induced to make peace, which he hoped to negotiate, as his king was not in the League.

Lat., p. 1. Vannes' hand.

2733. ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B. VIII.
185.
B. M.

The Pope's army was near [Naples], consisting of 10,000 foot, well supplied. A few days ago the "[Colon]nenses" went to Bauch, a castle belonging to the Pope, and were driven back with great loss.

The Colonnas had got 200 foot into a priest's house in Anag[ni] by treachery, but John Leoni, a Papal captain, discovered them; a fight ensued, and the rest of the Colonnese gained an entrance. Count Tole . . . , whose forces were in the higher part of the city, came to defend the gate, and the Colonnese were put to flight. Leoni meanwhile killed all those in the priest's house. No news about the treaty, for the demands of the Viceroy are most unjust. The General went today to Gaeta, and hopes to soften his demands. The general opinion is that the arrangement will take place, but the Pope and Datary say that it would be better to lose everything than to

1526.

submit to such conditions. Renzo urges the Pope to an expedition against Naples, but it is not yet settled.

The Pope cannot be induced to create cardinals. The French king has not yet sent word what he means to do, though he has obtained the tenths, and all else that he asked. The Pope and others assert that the soldiers' wages were paid out of money sent by the King, and that the disbanding of the army was thus prevented.

Lat., pp. 2. Vannes' hand.

29 Dec.

2734. DR. JOHN LONDON TO MR. LARKE.

R. O.

"Right honorable and my singular good Master Larke, I have me humbly commended unto your good mastership as your own bounden orator during my life. And forasmuch as now a good season I did not write unto you how my lord's Grace most meritorious works do go forward daily, winter and summer, notably in sundry places by the great politic diligence of Mr. Dean, Mr. Towneley, Mr. Lovyns, Mr. Redman, and Mr. Coke, with supervision of true overseers, rising towards the most goodliest structure of a college, I shall briefly express unto you in what forwardness that magnificent work prospereth. First, all the lodgings in the west side be fully finished, save only batteling of the stone work, and the great tower over the gate is as high erect as the said lodgings. Towards the street the King's grace and my lord Cardinal's arms in three sundry works most curiously be set over the middle of that gate, and my lord's Grace's arms goodly set out with gold and color. All those lodgings be thoroughly covered with lead.

"Inwardly the carpenters have done right good diligence to prepare the doors, windows, partitions and other necessities, so that almost nothing shall let but that my Lord's scholars shall at his Grace's pleasure inhabit the same. At the south end there is a great tower, which within four foot is erect as high as the other lodgings. And so upon the south side the chambers which be towards the hall be almost come to bear the floors of the upper lodging. And the foundation of the hall is in most places five or six foot high. The foundation of the church in the north side is equal with the ground, and in like manner the foundations of lodgings of the east side be upon the outer side erect unto the old church door, and in the inner side nigh as far as is required.

"Over this, almost all the foundations of the cloister be as high as the ground. The kitchen is finished, save only the louver; and all this Christmas the Dean and Canons had all their victuals prepared there. Behind the kitchen southward be goodly larder houses, pastry houses, lodgings for common servants, slaughter and fish houses, stables, with such other necessary buildings, substantially and goodly done in such manner as no two of the best colleges in Oxford have rooms so goodly and convenient. And these places be all cleansed with water, as oft as need shall require, currently passing thorough them all, either by the common stream or else by policy. For all the water which shall at rains issue into my lord's Grace college is by a goodly vault conveyed into the sink of the kitchen; and that sink is in every place so large that if any stopping should chance, a man may go in to purge the stoppage, and is as well and substantially wrought as any part of my Lord's college.

"And where as the old lodgings of Pekwaters In do stonde, now be made houses for masons to work in. Would God there were so many masons as there is stuff ready carried requiring their work! This last summer stone come in from Burford, Toynton, Barendon, and Hedyngton, sufficient to find many mo masons than yet be here until Midsummer. And as good provision is made for lime and all other necessities. The carpenters in their timber work be as far forward as their work requireth, and every part of their and the masons' work is as clean wrought as ever we saw any done in any place, and every thing in like substantial manner done as my Lord's gracious purpose is to

1526.

DR. JOHN LONDON to MR. LARKE—*cont.*

have his meritorious act perpetually to endure. And as we all of my Lord's University be bound perpetually to pray for my lord's Grace for his most notable benefit and excellent ornament done to his University, so in like manner we be bound to pray for Mr. Dean, Mr. Towneley and all the other overseers and masters of works, by whose providence and faithful diligence this meritorious work is like within few years to be finished, to my lord's Grace immortal honor, I beseech Almighty God prosper the same.

"And if I should express unto you how the live matters of this college in every part and in all degrees do prosper, a great deal of paper could not contain the expressing of the same. I think Almighty God is not more duly, more devoutly nor better served in any church in Christendom, both working day and holyday, and in their learning they be the flower of my Lord's University, they be lights to all other places, and it cannot be but they do prosper in virtue where God is so truly served, and the gifts of the Holy Ghost among every one of them be so abundantly reluctant. In the ordering of their lands, all other places may and do take example of them. If you were a continual dweller in Oxford, and did take a watchful regard unto that young college, but yesterday in manner begun, ye should not think but it were a very old foundation, established in everything as though it had be founded two hundred years past, only the buildings not yet finished sheweth it to be a new foundation. I heartily beseech Almighty God that my lord's Grace may live many years after the final performance of his most honorable edification to do many mo great and meritorious acts to honor of God, increase of Christian faith and perpetuation of his noble fame. I humbly beseech your good mastership to pardon my rude writing; and as you did to my great comfort obtain for me my lord's Grace favor, so I humbly beseech you I may have your good word unto my lord's Grace for the continuation of the same. And thus Almighty Jesus long to his blessed pleasure preserve your good mastership. Oxon. die S'cti Thome Martiris.

"Your bounden orator, JOHN LONDON."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To the right honorable and hys singuler gud master, Mr. Larke. *Endd.*: Doctor London.

2735. JOHN LONDON to WRIOTHESLEY.

Tit. B. i. 100.
B. M.

Sends mistress Cok's new lease, sealed and written. Legat and his son are clean left out, according to her desire, and the lease is just like the last one. Asks that Mr. Knight, fellow of London's college, may see her or her attorney seal the counterpayne, with the obligation to be renewed. Asks him to speak in favor of the university to my Lord, who is the high steward thereof. Mr. Fryar has incorporated all manner of craftsmen; so that the town and university will be undone if it continues. He has incorporated carpenters and slaters, though there are only two of each. The better carpenter spoilt a house which cost London 40*l.*, so that he had to pull it all down again, and has made a roof two foot narrower than the walls, and a foot too short. One of the slaters covered a whole side of the college, but it had to be pulled down the next year. If the townsmen would bind themselves to have always good workmen of the town, they might be sure that no others would be employed. Has a very good slater, a poor man, living here, who refuses the incorporation, as he cannot pay the charges. He and his men have been twice arrested this last week while repairing London's tenantries in the town, and every arrest costs seven groats. Are thus molested by these monopolies. Will not refuse any order for the better maintenance of the town, so long as they have their lawful liberty; but it was thought, when their liberties were granted, that they would have some encouragement above the laws. Now, ever since Mr. Mayor came

1526.

from my Lord, they are in worse case than before. The commons in the colleges and halls are increased in price by the corporations, and lessened in quantity. In his own house they come to 60*l.* more than formerly. Sends a memoir drawn up by the commissary on the examination of the manciples. The desire of the university to have it examined is but reasonable. Their neighbors will not suffer a man to speak. Sixteen halls in Oxford have decayed in these few years, and there are not more than 140 scholars in all the halls. Unless these incorporations are laid down, and indifferent order taken for victuals, more halls will decay, and the town also. Till seven years ago the town was governed by the burgesses; but now all the commoners have interest with them, so that "sad" men cannot rule, which causes all the trouble. Oxon, 13 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To, &c. Mr. Thomas Wrythesley. *Endd.* by Wriothesley.

2736. The UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to WOLSEY.

Wood's
Annals of
Oxf. II. 27.
(from F.F.Ep.
136.)

In praise of the unprecedented encouragement given to letters by Wolsey, especially in the foundation of the new college, a work which would have been magnificent even if no more highly adorned than was intimated by the bishop of Lincoln *cum illius primordia celebrarentur*; for he said there were to be about 200 scholars. The magnificence of the occasion transcends their power of description, and they have requested the Bishop to report what took place. But they understand Wolsey has now resolved to augment the salaries of all the fellows (*collegarum*), and to establish seven lectureships, for which he will engage learned men from foreign countries; and that all the schools are about to be built at his own cost. If so, they will consider him no longer as the founder of a college, but of the university itself. The masters (*rectores et præsides*) have arranged a scheme of hours and places for the lectures, which Robert Carter will present to him.

30 Dec.

R. O.

2737. HUGO DE MONCADA and the DUKE OF FERRARA.

Summary of the conditions between don Ugo de Moncada, proctor for the Emperor, and Francisco de Villa, proctor for the duke of Ferrara, made at Gaieta, 30 Dec. 1526, in presence of the viceroy of Naples.

Don Ugo promises that lady Margaret of Austria, the Emperor's natural daughter, when of lawful age, shall marry don Hercules, son of the Duke, having Carpi and Novo as her dower. The Emperor will give the investiture to them and their descendants, and Vespasian de Colonna and the marquis of Guasto shall renounce their titles to the same. Till the consummation of the marriage, the revenues of these places shall be given to the duke's Capt.-General, to maintain 100 men-at-arms and 200 light horse, and the Duke must join the army in person when Bourbon orders him. If he is attacked while serving the Emperor, he may return home with his horse and what part of the army he chooses. The Emperor will not make peace, truce or friendship, without the Duke being included, and having restitution of all the losses and censures of the Church he has incurred in the Emperor's service. If the Emperor can procure the restitution of Modena, the Duke must pay as much of the 200,000 ducats which he offered for its restitution as the Emperor thinks fit; who, however, will reimburse him for money lent and expences incurred in his service, even if it be not restored. If the Emperor makes a treaty with the French king, he will stipulate that the latter shall repay to the Duke the 90,000 [crowns] lent him.

Francis de Villa promises that don Hercules shall marry the lady Margaret according to the contract of espousals of 20 Sept. 1526; that the Duke and don Hercules shall make an instrument dotal; that in a year the jointure

1526.

HUGO DE MONCADA and the DUKE OF FERRARA—*cont.*

shall be determined on; and that the Duke shall immediately declare in the Emperor's favor, even against the Church, shall do all possible damage to his enemies, and shall be ready to serve under Bourbon when required.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

2. An English translation of the above.

Pp. 3. Endd.

31 Dec.

2738. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

1. Work done from 16 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII. to 31 Dec. 18 of the same, with an account of monies received and spent.

Received in various sums from bishop of Lincoln, John Claymond, Mr. Cromwell, Thos. Henege, Thos. Stranguywshe, Dr. Stubbis, and others. In all, 4,828*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Payments for work, particulars not specified, 4,684*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Pp. 5.

R. O.

2. Blank lease, dated 18 Hen. VIII., for the Cardinal's College, Oxford.

31 Dec.

2739. PRINCESS MARY.

Royal MS.

14 B. XIX.

B. M.

Expences of the Princess's household from 1 July [17] Hen. VIII. to 31 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII., being one year and a half.

Payments made by the Treasurer of the Chamber :—To the Princess's almoner, 25*l.* Her oblations, 6*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Expences of her councillors out of the court on commissions, 96*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.* Expences of messengers, &c., and apparel of footmen, 89*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* Cloth, velvets, &c. for the wardrobe, 163*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Wages and fees of councillors, 265*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Buildings and repairs at Ludlow and Bewdeley in the manor of Tyknell, 534*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Wages of Mistress Anne Rede, Mary Victorin, Mary Danet, and Mary Fitzharberte, for one quarter, at 10*l.* a year each. Total, 1,192*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Payments by the cofferer :—Household expences from 11 Aug. to 30 Sept. a° 16, with wages of the justice port, learned councillors, and others, from 1 July to 30 Sept., 506*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* From 30 Sept. a° 16, to 30 Sept. a° 17, 3,229*l.* 18*s.* 4¼*d.* Oct. to Dec. a° 18, 1,033*l.* 11*s.* 4¾*d.* Total, 4,769*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

Sum of both payments, 5,962*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.*

Further payments by the Treasurer in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, 426*l.* 11*s.*

A paper roll. Endd.

2740. The ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.

R. O.

Draft of a patent, granting to Wolsey (cardinal legate of Clement VII., bishop of Durham, and commendatory of St. Alban's, &c.), and his successors in the archbishopric of York, divers liberties, such as return of writs, goods, and chattels of felons, &c. Witnesses: W. archbishop of Canterbury, C. bishop of London, keeper of the Privy Seal, J. bishop of Lincoln, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, ——— * earl of Rutland, Will. lord Sandes, chamberlain of the Household, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, Sir Henry Gylford, controller of the Household, &c.

Pp. 7. Endd.

* Blank in MS.

1526.

2741. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. x. 166.

B. M.

..... nihil habemus certi de exercitibus
 intelligebatur exercitum Imperia[lem]
 [o]stendere velle ire per Romandiolam in Reg[num] Neapolitanum et
 exercitum Pontificium feliciter procedere. Hodie accept[æ] sunt literæ die
 xviiiij. R. Legatus et ego fuimus ad S. Germanum hac Majes-
 tate illis officiis, quæ requirit præsens negociatio ap[ud] eam. Invenimus
 ibi R. D. Bathoniensem, quem præmonueram antequam a[cc]esserim ad
 suam] Majestatem, ad quam nos postea accessimus, et ostendimus S.
 Dominum [Papam] tantas tribulationes nunc usque animo constan-
 tissimo sup Majestas nobis dederat concludendi istius
 matrimonii in pau inde erat nascitura aut pax universalis, aut tale
 bellum citra [con]junctis utriusque Majestatis viribus contra
 Cæsarem, ut sua Majestas Cæs[area] componeret, conditionibus securis et
 æquis. Et quoniam no[vi]mus suam Majestatem multum renitentem ad dan-
 dam pensionem in onem tituli et dispositam etiam ad volendum filiam de
 præsentem et ha nonnullam diversitatem opinionum in hoc tractatu,
 quæ poss trahere, dubitabamus S. Dominum N. dependentem
 ab hac spe acce[ssurum] ad has] conditiones propter vim debilitatis et
 infirmitatis. Propte[rea] moneba]mus et hortabamur ad procedendum libere
 et sine tantis quibus poterat alienari animus illius Ser.
 Principis et ad quod si nollet istam Ill. filiam, melius
 erat cogitare et ducere D. Elleonoram per manus S.
 Regis Sua Majestas respondit magis manere per Ser^m
 quam istud matrimonium * * *
 [displi]cere. Quantum attinet ad
 e quod si noluerint illam tradere
 tur illam relinquere, per sex menses a
 [Ser]^{mus} Rex velit movere bellum in sua societate contra
 eum mensem Maii, quoniam sua Majestas constitu mense
 Aprilis, et contentatur, quod Ser^{mus} Rex habeat v facienda
 præparatione et protestatione Cæsari quod ipso egios faciet,
 &c., et in sermone ostendit tantam prompt[itudinem] a]nimi, tantam
 certitudinem conclusionis et repudiationis [Dominæ Elleo]noræ, quod
 nunquam majorem ostendit. Et quoniam ego sub [i]sta
 S. Majestas et R. D. Eboracensis essent securi, quod nec S^{mus} [D. N.] nec
 sua Majestas Chr^{ma} convenirent particulariter cum Cæsare duos
 menses subvenirent suæ Sanctitati de aliqua summa pecunia[rum] ut
 posset subsistere per illud tempus, sua Majestas dixit quod libere
 tebat, et quod scriberem ad vos, ut S^{mus} D. N. posset habere illa
 Et dixit se daturum commissionem suis oratoribus istis, ut faceren[t]
 quod non conveniret aliquo modo intra dictum tempus. Vos pot[estis] vestra
 p]rudencia discurre, quo tendat sua Majestas, et potestis istis
 effectus verborum quæ nobis dicit. Videbitis etiam signific[ationem]
 R. D. Bathoniensis et M^{ci} oratoris Veneti, qui ambo discesserunt
 .. time purgati et bene contenti de animo ipsius et promittunt
 ad omnem modum. Nec ego possum dicere aliud, nisi quod
 Majestatis et in opinione aliorum cum ipsa colloquentium
 locutio esset nimis magna si tracta * * *
 exhortandam istinc resolutionem hujus
 uare in amputandis difficultatibus, quæ
 [pr]eterea uti persuaderetis S. Regi quod promitt
 in eo tempore, quia in cæteris erit minima diff[icultas]
 facit maximam provisionem pecuniarum, quod si
 concurrere ad hanc offensionem contra Cæsarem pro
 sola bellum maximum et tantas gentes mitter

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——— to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

bellum cito terminari possit, et intra paucos dies
 qui habent regimen proficiscentur in suas prov[incias]
 unam collectam pecuniarum a populis, pro liberat[i]one principum] aut pro
 pace, aut bello, et Pontifici mittet intra sex
 aureos. Literas vestras cras mittemus Romam per unum qu[em sumus]
 expedituri de commissione suæ Majestatis pro exhortanda sua Sanctitate
 expectare istas provisiones."

*Mutilated. In Vannes' hand.***2742. FRANCIS I. and PRINCESS MARY.**

R. O.

A speech addressed to Henry VIII. in commendation of the proposed marriage of his daughter to Francis I.

The orator extols Henry's personal qualifications, ("fortunæ dotibus principe dignis, heroica corporis majestate, venerando vultu, aspectu et pro dignitatis certe ratione minime (?) formidabili, bellicis denique virtutibus")—his defence of orthodoxy against Luther, on whom he had inflicted such wounds that he had driven him almost to fury, ["ut cum cæteris nonnihil ludere sustinuerat, tibi non nisi conviciis potuit respondere."*] For the sake of the Faith he has been reconciled to Francis, and he may wage war against the enemies of Christ by the sword as he has done by his writings. He has always sought peace in war, and never swerved from the object of promoting the true Faith. He has undergone incredible labors in reconciling the differences of others, regarding the Turk as the only enemy. Henry will put the finishing stroke to his services in behalf of the Faith by giving his daughter in marriage to the most Christian king.

*Lat., pp. 4. Corrected draft.***2743. THOMAS HARTE.**

R. O.

Inventory of the jewels and plate of Thos. Hartte, master gunner of the King's ordnance, and other household stuff in his mansion place, in the parish of Roderhyth, in the county of Suthrey; which Thos. Hart died intestate, 29 Dec. 1526, 18 Hen. VIII.

2 standing gilt cups with covers, 30*l.* 2 parcel gilt standing cups with covers, 20*l.* 2 great nuts, covered, harnessed with silver and gilt, 24*l.* 3 pint pots, silver gilt, with two coverings, 14*l.* 2 covered parcel gilt pots, 10 marks. 3 parcel gilt goblets with one cover, 8*l.* 5 flat pieces of silver, 6*l.* 3 mazers, with bonds and bosses in the bottoms, silver gilt, 8 marks. 4 standing gilt salts with covers, 26*l.* 2 parcel gilt salts with covers, 10*l.* 4 dozen and 3 parcel gilt spoons with knops, 12*l.* 2 gilt spoons, 16*s.* 9 gold rings with stones and his great signet, of good value. A great crown enamelled, silver gilt, 10*l.* 3 silver gilt girdles for his wife, harnessed, 14*l.* 3 pair of women's hooks, silver gilt, and a dymysent thereto, harnessed, silver and gilt, 8*l.* 5 pair of beads, 3 pair of coral, double gauded silver and gilt, 1 pair of jet with silver gaudes and a gold heart, 5*l.*

In each of the 6 chambers.—A bedstead, 4 beds closed [with] joined work, and 2 with staves and girth,—one covered with satin of Bruges and the other with say, 9*l.* 9 feather beds and bolsters, 10*l.* 12 down pillows, 40*s.* 14 fine pillowberes, 26*s.* 11 coverings of tapestry work, 20 mks. 10 quilts, 5 mks. 1 mantle of horse-flesh color, 6*s.* 24 pair linen sheets, 10*l.* 18 diaper tablecloths, 10 mks. 8 towels, 26*s.* 8*d.* 16 damask napkins, 20*s.* 1 damask coverpayne, 6*s.* 8*d.* 1 white bed tester, 20*s.* One of the rich coats of the King's guard. 1 pair of Almain rivets, with splints, sallet and

* These words are struck out with the pen.

1526.

target, 13s. 4d. A steel cross bow. A handgun with a horn of bugle. 2 javelins and a forest bill. A great "closse" (clothes'?) press. The said 6 chambers are hung with new painted cloths.

His apparel.—2 long gowns and a marten's fur. 2 doublets, one of taffeta, "another for stokks of velvet." — velvet jerkins. 3 gowns of his "wyves;" one furred with shanks, the other lined with taffeta, purfled broad with velvet, the other lined with buckram purfled with velvet. 2 kirtles of tawny camlet; one silk, the other coarse. 1 velvet bonnet with 3 velvet frontlets. 2 pair of silk sleeves and a velvet stomacher. A man's taffeta riding hood. A woman's hood of fine cloth, lined with violet.

Pewter vessel.—5 dozen pots, great and small. 4 quarts, 1 pottle, 2 pints, 1 half pint. 2 basins, 1 with a ewer. 4 chargers. 1 dozen counterfeit dishes. 3 broad round basins.

Latten.—30 candlesticks, and a great branch for 15 candles. 4 great chafing dishes. 5 basins. 3 ewers. A great barber's pot. A roller to heat a bed. A holy-water stock. 4 pewter cruets. 2 standing cupboards. 2 great round joined tables with carpets.

Brass.—7 pots with hooks and hangils. 10 pans. 5 spats, iron. 1 pair iron racks. 1 small pair racks. 3 dripping-pans. 4 frying-pans. 3 pair great standing andirons, and 1 pair of small ones. 2 kine, 1 heifer, 2 hogs, 20 poultry, 1 grey horse, 4l. A new cart, 4 mks. An old tent of the King's. 8 verder cushions stuffed with feathers; 9 unstuffed. 3 iron tongs and 2 fire forks.

Debts to Harte.—Wm. Uxley, 60l. The King, 25l., and a quarter's wages, 17l. John Bere, of Devon, 30l. A ship master at Dertmouth, 20l.

Pp. 6. *Endd.*: Thomas Harte.

2744. MARY the FRENCH QUEEN.

R. O.

Indenture, dated — Henry VIII., between the King and his sister Mary with her husband the duke of Suffolk, as to the payment of their debts to the King. The Princess owes him, for expences on her previous marriage, &c., 19,333l. 6s. 8d.; and Suffolk, for money lent, revenues received and not accounted for, &c., 6,519l. 13s. 11d. They bind themselves to pay at Calais, every Dec. and June, 500l., two-thirds being for the Princess's debt, and one-third for the Duke's.

Her debt shall be considered discharged at her death, but such hangings and jewels as remain of what she took to France shall be returned to the King. If the Princess's jointure is withheld by the French king, her portion of the debt shall be excused for the time. The payment of the Duke's debt shall continue after his death. All former indentures to be cancelled. — day of — 18 Hen. VIII.

Vellum, 2 membranes. Signed by the King, and Great Seal attached.

R. O.

2. Copy of the same on paper. Noted as enrolled on the Close Rolls.

Pp. 26.

2745. THE WARDROBE.

R O.

Account of the Great Wardrobe, 18 Hen. VIII.

Receipts, 3,936l. 2s. 1½d., including money derived from the sale of silks and the rent of a tenement belonging to the Wardrobe. Payments, 3,461l. 11s. 9¼d., including a pension of 40s. to the rector of St. Andrew's, Barnard's Castle, and fees to the officers of the Wardrobe; viz., Sir Andrew Windsor, keeper, 100l.; Laurence Gower, clk., 18l. 5s.; Rich. Gibson, porter, 6l. 1s. 8d.; and the same as yeoman tailor of the Wardrobe, 9l. 2s. 6d. Livery of silk to the Chancellor of England, 16l. Liveries to the Treasurer of England, the four barons of the Exchequer, the Chancellor and other officers of the Exchequer, and other officers of the Wardrobe, 163l. 13s. 10d. Balance due to the King,

1526.

THE WARDROBE—*cont.*

474*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*; against which Sir Andrew Windsor claims allowance of 9 tallies, raised in past years upon the victual money of Calais, amounting to 2,430*l.*

Pp. 2, *mutilated.*

2746. BUTLERAGE.

R. O.

"The declaration of Roger Basyng concerning such sums of money as he hath received of the King's grace in way of prest for the provision of 118 tuns 1 pipe Gascoign wine by him provided at Burdeux for the King's grace in the months of September, October, November, and December, in the 18th year of his noble reign, with the costs and charges about the provision of the said wine, and also for the costs of the rigging of the King's ships called the *Mynyon* and the *Mary Gylford*, with the costs of victuals, wages and other necessary charges of the said ships."

Total receipt, 708*l.* 4*s.* Claret bought at various prices, from 24 to 30 francs a tun, and some at 40 francs. Customs at Bordeaux, 12 sous a tun, 6 sous a tun for "averages," and 1 sou for "barring" the wines. Lighterage, 3*d.* a tun; cranage, 2*d.*; for landing and rolling the wines, 4*d.*; 4*d.* a tun monthly for felling them, and 4*d.* a tun for gauging them.

ii. Costs of the *Minion*:—To Master Spert, 14 Aug., 16*d.* a week for the board of 14 men rigging the *Minion*, and the same sum for 18 and 20 men in after weeks. Empty foists, 15*d.* each. Salt, 7*d.* a bushel. Biscuits, 3*s.* a hundred. Candles, 1*d.* per lb.; "for 2,000 of wood, 9*s.* 8*d.*" Fish, 30*s.* the c[wt.?] Beer, 6*s.* 8*d.* the pipe. A quarter of beef, 4*s.* 4*d.*; half a bullock, 4*s.* 4*d.*—Purser's expences: For mending 2 compasses, 5*s.* "For 5 shevyrs new," 3*s.* For 4 lb. of marling and 2 lbs. of tin, 12*s.* 25 lb. of oakum, 13*s.*

(2.) "Names of the master and his company for this present voyage, and what they have received for their wages in Burdeux, A.D. 1526:—John Beddon, master, 24 francs. Rob. Ferye with his lad, 12 francs. 3 yeomen, 2 at 8 francs, and 1 at 6 fr. 1 carpenter and 1 boatswain, 8 fr. each. 1 man at 5 fr. Steward and cook at 6 fr. Purser, 8 fr.; and 25 men at 4 fr. (*Marginal note*:—"Burdelles 25 sous Tournoy to the franc.")

(3.) "Payment of the master and his company in London, after the deliverance of the *Minion* in the year 1526:—The master, 24 crowns, and the others in proportion, common sailors receiving 4 crowns.

iii. Costs of the *Mary Gylford* for the voyage to Bordeaux:—Beef, 40*s.* the pipe. For 7 tankards, 18 platters, 8 cups, a doz. trenchers, and 2 trays to put their meat in, 4*s.* 4*d.*; 6 lanterns and 1 candlestick of plate, 5*s.* 4*d.*; a quarter of mutton, 7*d.* "For my gabar that broste me from Burdeux unto Blowe with letters from the council of Burdeux," 5 sous. "For a gabar at divers times that set me aboard at the lading of this ship," 3 sous, 8 deniers. "Paid for Seynt Sawyrs money when the ship began to lade," 1 sou. For washing the cabin tablecloth, 1 sou. "For my dinner at Bordeaux," 2 sous.

(2.) Names of the master and company for this voyage, and the wages they have received at Bordeaux, (3) and at London on their return.

iv. Lodemanage and premage paid to the masters and mariners of the *Minion* and the *Mary Guildford* for 117 tuns [1] pipe wine at 6*d.* the tun, 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

v. Expences of Roger Basyng and Alyn Kyng for the voyage, at 4*s.* a day each, and 14*l.* 17*s.* for suppers and "banckattes" on board the two vessels.

vi. Ready money paid to the King by Mr. Controller, 137*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 13. *Endd.*

1526.

2747. ROYAL MANORS.

R. O.

Values of the manors of the King in Kent, 18 Hen. VIII.

Borough of Tunbridge, 13*l.* 13*s.*; expences, fees, &c., 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*Chamberlain of Tunbridge, 14*s.*; expences, 7*s.* Bailiff of the meadows and pastures, 7*l.* 9*s.*; expences, 40*s.* The Mill of Tunbridge, 10*l.*; expences, 4*l.* 11*s.*Manor of Brasted, 45*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; expences, including fees to lord Rochford and Sir Nic. Carew, 35*l.* 2*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*Manor of Penshurst, 27*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; expences, 25*l.* 15*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*Total clear value for a^o 18, 26*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.**Lat.*, pp. 5. *Endd.***2748. WILLIAM HUSSY.**

R. O.

Will of Wm. Hussy of Flyntham. His body to be buried in the parish church of Flyntham; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the high altar; 5*s.* "to be delt" for him; and the remainder to his wife and children, who are appointed his executors. 1526.

Witnessed by Robt. Fereman, Ric. Knotton.

*Hol.***2749. PETITION of the BAKERS of LONDON to WOLSEY as CHANCELLOR.**

R. O.

They have always been accustomed to "occupy" the making and selling of bread for the city, according to acts of parliament and the city customs; and since the time of Edward II. they have been used to take up wheat arriving in London, at the prices given them by the mayor; but, within the last five years,* certain persons, aldermen and others, out of malice to the mystery, and "under colour of a common weal," procured that all the wheat coming to the city should be brought to the Bridgehouse, taken up at the mayor's price, and there garnered, and that the bakers should not be allowed to buy any other wheat but this. Articles were drawn up by the mayor, aldermen, and bridgemasters, binding the bakers to do this, which articles are ready to be shown to your Grace. By this scheme the providers of the wheat gain yearly 1,733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at the expence of the bakers and the commonalty. They sent an answer to this effect to John Briggess, then mayor. Last year they were compelled to take out of the Bridgehouse 2,000 qrs. of musty and unwholesome wheat at 13*s.* 5*d.* a qr. to make bread of, by which they "fell in great slander" amongst the commons, who said that the musty bread caused great infection and sickness. Persons have also been sent into divers shires to buy wheat at 7*s.* or 8*s.* a qr., whereas, before their coming, it might have been bought for 6*s.* or 6*s.* 8*d.*, "which seemeth more to use the order of regraters than to be governors of a good commonweal." Lately the mayor and aldermen tried to compel them to buy 2,000 qrs. of musty wheat at 12*s.*, when sweet wheat may be bought for 7*s.* or 8*s.* When some bakers refused, the mayor sent them to Newgate for 11 days, and shut up their houses and shops, not allowing their wives or families to visit them or sell their bread. They have in vain asked the mayors for the last five years for redress for these and other injuries, and have been continually rebuked, imprisoned, and wronged; and now ask Wolsey for some remedy that they may have sufficient living, and not be utterly undone.

P. 1. Headed: To the most reverend father in God, Thomas lord Cardinal and Legate, archbp. of York, primate and chancellor of England. *Endd.:* Bakers.

ii. Draft of the above. *Pp.* 3.

* See the decree of the mayor and council in 1521 (vol. III., No. 1529.)

1526.

2750. The BAKERS of LONDON.

R. O.

Ce[r]tain articles to be shown to the lord mayor] and aldermen on behalf of the mystery of the freemen bakers and [in] London.

They are grieved that hucksters dwelling at —————* and other hamlets and villages near the city, repair to it daily, and sell unwholesome bread made of divers grains, as they will prove before my said Lord.

By the old and laudable customs of the city the bakers of Stratford had certain places appointed them "to stand and make sale of their bread;" but now they have their men and horses, who go hawking through all the city and suburbs.

Draft, p. 1, partly defaced.

2751. EXPENCES OF WAR.

R. O.

The accounts of Sir John Daunce, commencing 12 July 14 Hen. VIII.

Received, 100,094*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Paid, among others, to noblemen, gentlemen, and six chaplains, sent to the defence of Calais, May 14 Hen. VIII. Conduct money:—captains 4*s.* a day, petty captains 2*s.*, mounted archers 8*d.*, soldiers 6*d.*, demi-lances 9*d.* Hire of ships, &c., all under the leading of Thomas duke of Norfolk, then earl of Surrey, Aug. 14 Hen. VIII. Lord Leonard Grey, 6*s.* 8*d.* John Parker, mounted spear, 3*s.* 4*d.* Transport, &c. for the army under lord Mountjoy, sent to Guisnes, July 16 Hen. VIII.

Miscellaneous:—To Chr. Coe and others; to my lord of Rochford for a ship called *the Anne Boleyn*; 6 doz. compasses; 160 running glasses. The army under the duke of Suffolk at Calais. For the marquis of Exeter, "by the name of earl of Devon," for his diets, attending upon the king of Denmark, 24*l.* Carlisle herald sent into Ireland. Ric. Cavendish sent into Scotland. Reparation of ships and armours. To lord Edmund Howard, serving the King in his wars against the Scots. 20*l.* in reward to Angell Recaneto, conductor of the army under Suffolk. To John De Lucy, lieutenant of the Emperor's ordnance, in reward, 40*l.* Hire of stuff for Taylors' Hall, for the ambassadors of Scotland. To Ralph Swillyngton, late the King's attorney, for his expences in riding to Coventry, and abiding there for the examination of the pretended insurrection to be done by Francis Philips, for bringing up the prisoners, &c. Reward to Wm. Umpton, for disclosing the same insurrection. To Robert Leighton, porter of the town. To John Tailor, bailiff of Hastings, for 18 ships to transport the Emperor from Calais to England. To John Alow, of Dover, for transporting Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and his company to Guisnes in Oct. 15 Hen. VIII. To John Tomson, priest of Rye, for conveying certain Frenchmen to London. Rewards to four servants of the late lord Marney, for entering the service of the Princess. A dinner for my lord of Suffolk and others at the examination of the bishop of Chester. A dinner for the commissioners of the first loan at Westminster, Dec. 15 Hen. VIII. Making seats for the King's Bench at the trial of Francis Philips and others. For Daunce, Hales, and others, surveying Calais, Aug. and Sept. 18 Hen. VIII. For victualling and wages of ships, troops, &c. To my lord Sandys, for fortifying the castle of Guisnes. To lord Lisle, for building a storehouse at the castle of Porchester. To Fernando, the Queen's physician, for hire of a Spanish ship belonging to Roderick Gonsalvo.

Sum total of payments, 99,832*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.*

To Thomas Tamworth and Guthlac Overton, the auditors, 20*l.* To John Waterhouse for making a survey of Calais, 4*l.*

A paper roll of 8 sheets stitched together. Mutilated.

* The words "Westmynster, Iseldon, Lambhy," are struck out.

1526.

2752. THOMAS WHITHEDE.

R. O.

i. "Articles against Mr. Whithede, of Stoke College."

For wasting its woods, receiving money from Will. Bolen, of Stoke, to his own use; keeping back the pensions of Mr. Stanbanke and Mr. Scrope; not paying the fine due Easter 6 Hen. VIII. to Mr. Ranys; retaining Dr. Brent's money for garnishing Mr. Grai's chapel; selling a chalice at London at Mr. D. Yakeslai's; retaining silver given to the college by Sir Jo. Turnor,—more, delivered him by Jo. Morese,—and a book of the library, called "Pupilla Oculi;" carrying the property to his benefice at Birbrouke; nailing up the hutch of the college with its common seal, with the registry, of which he has cut out certain leaves.

ii. Decree against him for non-residence by the dean Jo. Ednam, dated 13 July 1515.

iii. A second for violation of their 18th statute, declaring him incapable of residence for the next three years, *sc.* 1515–17.

iv. A third for immoral conduct in slandering the college, frequenting bad company in taverns, keeping a suspect person "under our noses in the town of Stoke," knocking in at 11 o'clock, coming out of suspicious places "in a dode fres coot, with a cluke in his neke, more like a layman than a priest," going to market at Ely with his servant behind him carrying his bags of saffron and his weights ready under his arm, "whereby he is called priest merchant of Stoke college by the farmers there."

v. His expulsion for one year, *viz.*, 1518.

vi. "When he has met Mr. Dean in the church cloister or elsewhere, he has regard him no more than a cherrystone, facing, and in manner shouldering withouten any reverence doing, insomuch that Mr. Dean has been fain and glad to creep by the wall and give him the highway." He quarrelled with Rob. Popwell, prebendary of Stoke,—with Dr. Burton, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, prebendary there,—with Thos. Wardall, Dr. Wyot and Thos. Raynes, prebendaries.

vii. Proceedings for his expulsion on the grounds abovesaid, and reasons why he should not be restored.

viii. "A bill of [his] submission and of his new oath taking at his coming into his college again," 29 April 10 Hen. VIII.

ix. Articles against him since his return, from the 12th to the 18th year of Henry VIII. His offences committed when Wolsey visited the college.

Pp. 14. *Endd.*

2753. R. STRETE to [WOLSEY?].

R. O.

"[Please it your lords]hip, thund [r]eceyved your .
l[etters] y was Longdon co was the master of
Gyld Mr. Bycley and mony pep[le]
. nd to thaym all in opyn court. I [disclosed] the tenor therof,
and shall do ferther" Has sent Ric. Cooke a letter to be [delivered
on] Twelfth Day. The audit will begin the morrow of the Circumcision
(*crastino Circumcisio[nis]*). Will be with your Lordship as soon as your
matters are passed. The money which Mr. Whithed has collected for the
King, and which you wrote to him to pay at this audit, amounts to
23*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and should have been paid last year, but is not part of the
Bishop's arrears, as you may tell Mr. Crumwell. If he do not pay it now,
either the King or your Lordship will suffer the loss. The letter to him

1526.

R. STRETE to [WOLSEY ?]—*cont.*

must be in the King's behalf. Wonders that he has not sent the Great Seal for this election. "We would ye should be Bishop *per vitam*, and not for lack of labor to be in jeopardy * * * for woo it is not time"

" . . . our Lord sent your bulls stly ; it will be hard to han[dle the matter with the c]lergy *in subsidium* without they know [of it]. And how your Lordship will further comma[nd your] pleasure, and it shall be done, God willi[ng]."

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

2754. PETITION of JOHN ROO, curate of St. Christofer next the Stocks, London, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

John Bromston, chantry priest, Ric. Reynolds and other parishioners, his enemies, have induced Emme Shyngleton, a single woman of lewd disposition, to accuse him of vicious living with her, and to impute a child of hers to him. She went to Mr. Warton, chancellor of the bishop of London, asking him to expel Roo, indicted him before the inquest of the ward of Bredstrett, openly accused him before the mayor and aldermen in the Guildhall, and before the bishop of London during his visitation, who commanded them to make a charge in writing, which they did, and the case was tried for 15 weeks. The Bishop ordered him to make his purgation, but Shyngleton forbade it, and the case was remitted to be tried in the Bishop's court, she being allowed counsel ; but because he was not immediately expelled, they say they can get no justice, and have proceeded no further at the spiritual law. Since then she has behaved in a most shameful way, gone privily into his house and left her child there, laid it before him in the choir during Divine service, and used shameful words. She has now been instigated to sue him before the sheriffs of London, alleging that on 16 May 18 Hen.VIII. he promised to her, in return for services past and to come, to find her clothing, pay her rent, and keep any children she might have, and that he owes her for this 800*l.* The matter is now at issue, and twelve men are sworn to try it. Desired certain householders of the parish to examine Shingleton, and she confessed no such promise had been made ; they went before the jury, who refused to hear them, being prejudiced by Reynolds and the others, and believed the witnesses against him, two of whom were women like Shingleton, and they intend to condemn him. Asks for a writ of *certiorari* to the mayor and aldermen.

Pp. 12. Endd.

2755. RAYMOND CUTTURUS.

R. O.

"Articles concerning the matter between Master Raymonde Gutturs, merchant of Calais, and James Lawson, merchant of Newcastle," referring to a contract of the former with Eustace Ledoyen, a French merchant, of which Lawson became cognisant on visiting Gutturs at Calais on the 10 Dec. 1525. An action was taken upon it, and judgment given in Lawson's favor, by reason of a ship having been taken by the Spaniards ; but Master Bryswoude, then mayor of Calais, caused them to fall to a new contract, &c.

Pp. 3. Endd. : Raymonde Cutturus. At the foot of the third page are memoranda in Cromwell's hand, headed : "Costs payd for fynding of the offyce of Boddysshuen (?) in the county of Cambridge."

2756. [WOLSEY to ———.]

R. O.

"My Lord, in my right hearty manner I commend me unto you. And where ye right lovingly and kindly have followed and accomplished such

1526.

request as in my former letters I made unto you, like as not only by such writings as I have received from you in that behalf, but also by the report of my right trusty and welbeloved counsellor, Master Shelley, serjeant at the law, I to my singular contentation and pleasure do understand and know. For this your great and kind doing, whereby it appeareth what inward affection ye bear towards me, with the good proceeding and furtherance of mine acts and affairs, I give unto you my most hearty thanks, assuring you that I shall also in such wise have the same in remembrance hereafter as shall be to your wealth and benefit accordingly. And thus fare ye heartily well. At my manor of Hampton Court."

P. 1.

2757. WM. LANE, Scholar of Oxford, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was presented to the parsonage of Brentbroughton, Linc., by dame Anne Cheyne, widow of the late Sir Thos. Cheyne, after the death of Thos. Dalby, late parson; but neither the Bishop nor his Chancellor will admit him, being influenced by Richard Stokes, one of Wolsey's chaplains, without any good ground or right. Stokes has lately been persuaded to cease these practices, and says he has given up his interest to Wolsey. Begs Wolsey, therefore, to send his letter and token to the Bishop for his institution.

P. 1. *Headed:* To, &c., lord Thomas cardinal archbishop of York, chancellor of England, and legate à latere.

2758. SEWERS.

R. O.

"The names of the Commyssioners of Sewers from Estgrenewiche unto Gravysende, by the coste of the Themys, within the shire of Kent."

Thos. Broke lord Cobham, John abbot of Westminster, John abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Barthelmewe prior of St. Mary Overeys, Sir Thos. Moore, Sir Thos. Nevell, John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, Sir Richard Walden, John Willowby, serjeant-at-law, Chr. Hales, John Baker, recorder of London, Edw. Boughton, Wm. Draper, Ric. Gybson, Thos. Tonge, *alias* Norrey.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The shuers of Kent.

2759. WILL. HARRYS to CROMWELL AND OTHERS.

R. O.

Reporting certain damages done to the walls and ditches by "the brekk" at Lesenes since Cromwell was there. Was never so troubled in his life. Had to promise laborers payment out of his own purse, in case the owners of the marshes would not. Would sooner forswear all, and beg his bread, than continue thus in pain with cold and watching, with hatred of poor men and laborers. Nevertheless, will give my lord Cardinal his own services without fee, with those of two masters of the work, on condition of being allowed to go home and come when needful. Erith, this Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, Master Draper, and Mr. Gybson.

2760. GUILD OF ST. MARY, BOSTON.Lamb. 182.
f. 1.

Bull of Clement VII. granting indulgences to the guild of St. Mary, in the church of St. Botolph, Boston, in 1526.

* * * *The substance of this bull is printed by Foxe, v. 364. Ed. Nov.*

1526.

2761.

GRANTS in DECEMBER 1526.

Dec.
GRANTS.

1. Ric. ap Owen, yeoman of the Guard. To be serjeant of the peace of Chirkeland, Wales. Greenwich, 25 Nov. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 13.*

1. John Compton, butcher, of Bristol. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. Greenwich, 24 Nov. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

1. James Nedam, gunner in the Tower. To be a gunner in the Tower, *vice* Rob. Best, deceased, with 8*d.* a day. Greenwich, 26 Nov. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

1. Humphrey Nevill, groom of the Chamber. To be approver of the lp. of Bromfelde, Wales, *vice* David ap Hoell, with 2*d.* a day. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

1. John Pate, groom of the Wardrobe of the Beds. To be recorder in Bromfeld, Yale and Chyrkland, Wales. Greenwich, 30 Nov. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

1. Ric. Preston, of Clifden, Somers. Pardon for the death of Wm. Hayward. Greenwich, 24 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

6. Edw. Ingloos. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Henry Ingloos; and the same for Henry duke of Norfolk, Rob. Ratcliff viscount Egrymonde, Sir John Shelton, Sir Edw. Knyvett and Sir Roger Towneshende, feoffees; with all reversions on the death of Anne, Henry's widow. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 11.*

8. Walter Walshe, groom of the Privy Chamber. Licence to import Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

13. John Saunders, of Remmysbury, Wilts. Pardon for having broken into the house of Henry Rawlyns, clk., and taken 2*l.* Greenwich, 10 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

15. John Amadas, yeoman of the Crown. To have a corrody in the monastery of Tavestock, Devon, *vice* Henry Calys, who resigned. Greenwich, [10?] December 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 15 Dec.—P.S.

15. John Bragden, yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of the King's woods in Humfryth, Strangsty and Brynstok, *vice* John Worteley, deceased. Greenwich, 6 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

15. Sir John Russell and Anne his wife. Grant of the manor of Agmondesham, Bucks, part of Buckingham's lands. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

16. Sir John Russell and Anne his wife, late wife and executrix of Sir Ric. Jernegan. Pardon and release. Also pardon of all deliveries of plate and bullion to aliens or subjects. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

18. Wm. Smyth. To be clerk of the market, otherwise called cache-polle, of Denbigh, marches of Wales. Croydon, 18 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII. (*No date of delivery.*)—P.S.

19. Anth. Knevet, usher of the Chamber. Licence to import 600 tuns of Gascon wine and 600 tuns of Toulouse woad. *Del. Hampton Court*, 19 Dec. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr. 16-21 Hen.VIII. m. 6.* (*This membrane is wrongly endorsed as of the 20th year.*)

1527.

A.D. 1527.

1 Jan. **2762.** CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].
 Vit. B. ix. 6.
 B. M. Are in great danger from the landing of 16,000 troops, who are supported by the duke of Ferrara, and have crossed the Po into Parma. The priests are a special object of their hatred. They are at Borgo Donnino and Fiorenzuola. It is expected they will invade Modena and Bologna. John de Medici, who was engaged with them to prevent their passage, was, to our great loss, wounded by a musket ball, and is dead. The duke of Urbino, who succeeded him, did not pursue the enemy, and so lost a great advantage.

Has received news that the Viceroy has invaded Sienna with a strong fleet, and has now brought his forces and ammunition to Gaeta. The archbishop of Capua has been sent to make terms with him. They are in hopes of finding him well disposed. The Turks have been attacked by the Persians and Armenians; but if the Viceroy and others aspire to the command of Italy, he fears for the result. Affairs are very bad in Hungary. Twenty-two counties have chosen the Waywode of Transilvania for their king. Rome, 1 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*
Lat., pp. 2.

1 Jan. **2763.** ITALIAN NEWS.
 Vit. B. ix. 2.
 B. M. Rome, 1 Jan.—I might have added something in reply to yours of the 2nd Dec., but am not less exhausted of words than the Pope is of money, who does all he can to support himself, waiting for supplies from the King and Wolsey. Had they been dispatched on the announcement of the coming of the Imperial fleet, they would have found us in some vigour; now the result is doubtful. Informed him of the conditions offered by the Viceroy to the General of the Franciscans, which were so extreme that the Pope would not accept them. The Viceroy was afterwards visited by the archbishop of Capua, who found him in a very different humour, as he was not yet influenced by the Colonnese, nor aware of the good disposition of the Pope to peace. The Viceroy said that he did not wish for a suspension of arms, but for peace with the Pope and the Venetians, with a sum of money, and some town as security. If the Pope were to grant these, they would then ask for St. Angelo, as they insist on the restoration of the Colonnese and the cardinal's hat for Prosper Colonna. To this the Pope would not consent by any means.

Bourbon has made a request that the Pope shall give him Lodi and Cremona, Reggio to the duke of Ferrara, &c., and shall purchase peace at 150,000 scudi. The Pope will resist if he is supported according to the letters from France of the 16th Dec.

The Viceroy has exacted from Naples 50,000 g. cr., and clothing for 20,000 men. It is necessary for the security of Rome to distribute the people at Tibur, Præneste, Velitri, &c. If his Holiness were to increase his forces he might overawe his enemies, but he is compelled to provide for Tuscany, now threatened by the Germans. Demands of the Viceroy for entertainment of the Spaniards, &c.

ii. News from a noble friend, Jan 1.

The violence, abuses, and sacrilege committed by the Imperialists in Fiorenzuola. They rob the temples, slay the religious, make use of the holy oil and chrism to smear their shoes, cut the crucifix into a thousand pieces, and throw it into the fire. In Borgo Donnino, where stood an image of St. Anthony, they plundered the church in which the people had stored their

1527.

ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

goods for security, tied a halter round the image, as if it were alive, and hauled it up and down like a malefactor. Milan is empty of all its more respectable inhabitants under the protection of the Emperor. The Spaniards have taken 300 of the citizens for security of a sum of money they demanded, which the citizens refused. Unless we have help, Italy will be ruined. We have about 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse, but they are dispersed in garrison.

Lat., copy, pp. 7, mutilated.

2764. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 8.

B. M.

i. Terms of a truce proposed by the viceroy of Naples to the Pope, of which the king of England, if he consents, is to be conservator and protector.
Pp. 2, Lat.

Ibid. f. 9.

B. M.

ii. Articles proposed by the Viceroy to the Pope, and refused by the latter. In this treaty it is arranged that if any Italian potentate attempt to infest the Italian dominions of the Emperor, the Pope shall aid the Emperor with 300 men-at-arms, 500 light-armed horse, and 3,000 foot, "nulla excepta persona." Arrangements for the coming of the Emperor into Italy, and the number of soldiers to attend him. The Emperor promises to put down the Lutherans entirely at the Pope's bidding. Proposes to give Milan to the duke of Bourbon. Asks for the presentation of 25 prelacies in Naples, the restoration of the Colonnese, comprehension of Antoniotto Adorno, doge of Genoa, &c.

Lat., pp. 4. Endd. in English.

Vit. B. ix. 11.

B. M.

iii. Articles demanded by the Viceroy for peace with the Pope. Aid for the defence of Naples, Milan for Bourbon, the comprehension of the duke of Ferrara, right of presentation to 15 sees in Naples, 200,000 ducats for the soldiers, and 200,000 ducats for last year, the admission of the Venetians for payment of 150,000 ducats, restitution of the Colonnese, &c.

Lat., p. 1.

1 Jan.

R. O.

2765. FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA to WOLSEY.

Desires credence for his Chamberlain, the bearer, the count of Ortenburg, who will explain the danger which now threatens Christendom, and what he requests from the king of England. Vienna, 1 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Jan.

R. O.

2766. THE SAME to HENRY VIII.

A similar letter. Vienna, 1 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Jan.

Theiner, p. 552.

2767. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Has received his letters by James Criton, the Dominican. Will do his best to extirpate the Lutheran heresy from Scotland. Criton will explain more. Edinburgh, kl. Jan. 1526.

Lat.

2 Jan.

R. O.

2768. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

Although they took order in a matter at variance between the prior of Bridlington and Rob. Lacy, the latter has obtained a subpoena against the Prior, returnable before the King in Chancery, rather upon vexatious than any other ground. Hope Wolsey will excuse the Prior for non-appearance, as he is

1527.

ill of the gout. Sheriff Hutton, 2 Jan. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—William Parre—Godfrey Foljambe—T. Tempest—William Tate—Thomas Fayrefax—Robert Bowis.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

2 Jan.

2769. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 188.
B. M.
St. P. vi. 560.

As the King has resolved to reconcile Christendom, and hears that certain Spaniards and Germans have made a descent into Italy, by whose coming fresh wars may arise, sends Sir John Russell, for whom he begs credence. Greenwich, 2 Jan. 1526.

Lat. Modern copy.

3 Jan.

2770. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 553.

The distress of his Holiness at the advent of the Viceroy and the German troops into Italy has grieved Wolsey much, and induced him to draw the King's attention to the subject. It has been determined to send Russell to his Holiness, for whom Wolsey desires credence. Thanks the Pope for his compliance in the matters touching his college, but as some of the names were badly spelt in the last bull, begs to have a more correct copy. London, 3 Jan. 1526.

Lat.

2771. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x.
25.
B. M.

* * * "cam unto us the pr[e]s[ident]
us first the King's excuse that the King's pleasure was
t[o certify] unto us, how that he had been a[dvertised] of such communica-
tions and debat[es as had] been had with us in this our charge," and after
long thinking, [Francis could] not but greatly esteem the offer of m[y lady]
Princess, saying there could not be a more honorable or profitable offer made
to him; he considered himself as much bound [to the] King for this offer as
f[or his] deliverance.

He would send three good personages to conclude the alliance, which he
hoped, through the help of God and Wolsey's med[iation], and other good
ministers, would take a short end, "and the said Presid[ent] this
was as much as th * * * we should first be
agreed then advise them to send desired
him to consider that a [agr]eed upon never a one of our said d[emands]
. yd (said we) that ye may not do the ye may not do that, but
what ye may do, o[r what] ye will do, ye have not yet declared. We tr[ust
that you] will not look to have my lady Princess, qu[alified] with so many
virtues as she is, and us to ent[er into] war for you, and to grant to the ex-
tincti[on and] abolition of our titles for nothing." Asked therefore what they
would do in recompense, that they might in return give him some light,
whether this sending ambassadors to England should b[ring] any good effect.
Dissuaded him from sending them while matters were still thus raw, lest they
might return again void, and the affair be dishonorable to both parties, and
told him that Wolsey advised [him] to send one of the long robe af[ter]
* * * " [h]ere we p [t]hey had desired
us in th enes, so likewise we desired ist to make no
sticking at know right [well] that without th
nothing done." They still stuck, and after much debate as to the sum of
money, [and what the] said salt might amount unto, we told them that in this
the King was not flexible, and that if he would relent any thing, it would be
rather in the residue of Guisnes than anything else. [After] considering their
reasons, " viz. of and their oaths, *de non alienando terr[as]*

f. 26.

1527.

[CLERK to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

... the difficulties which been alleged and ... appearance of truth,
 in bringing their. ... to the consenting thereunto, wherein we sa[id]
 ... write and percase they would agree ... we did
 put no doubt but they sendy[ng] ... England as afore, should find
 n[o difficulty] in the residue of Guisnes, ne m ... the
 whole matter ... the salt, the wold
 for ... rest, and therefore we thought ...
 . . ther in our degrees for that ty[me].”

f. 27.

Next day, dined with the Grand Master, th’ad[miral] and Morett, who has
 served them well in soliciting their despatch. Were brought to the King,
 who showed them certain harts’ horns, the largest they had ever seen. He
 said his cou[nail] was ready and waiting to conclude upon their charge; at
 which they were more glad than if he had given them a great gift. Morett
 took them to the usual place, and shortly the President and Robertet
 entered, who told them they had made relation to their master “of all commu-
 nications [had with them concerning] this charge, and how th * * *
 * * * of France which ... free and had
 his nomination ... [br]ought into this servitude and ...
 ... charged with a pension perpetual ... the King their
 master and his c[ouncil] ... it very sore, and thought it wa[s]
 contrary to his] honor, which he esteemed more [than all the world], to
 consent thereunto, saying also that [it would be a] perpetual blot and shame
 unto him [to do so, and that] he must have some respect what name ...
 ... of himself he should leave unto his suc[cessors] who shall blame
 him if they bound the realm to a perpetual pension. They said likewise of the
 salt, but as for the [residue] of Guisnes, they reckoned that we should never
 speak thereof as of a thing in no manner ... feasible.” We said Henry
 must regard his honor and his successors as much as Francis. * * *
 ... “[m]ove his Highness ... and
 unto him so chargea[ble] ... unto them so necessary,
 offer ... also many void words spoken ... they
 as how much we did esteem ... [th]e which need not to be rehearsed.”
 Fin[ally they] said their master considered the offers very profitable and
 honorable, knowing what might come to the Princess, both from her father’s
 and her mother’s side, which last they [did] not a little regard, and that he
 would take pains to knit up this amity; they objected, however, to any
 perpetuity on the French crown, saying their master would show such evident
 reasons against it that they hoped both the King and Wolsey “would be
 contented ... to be set upon the crow[n] * * *

f. 28.

* * * [m]aster by a ... at one or at sundry tym[es]
 ... the] King their master himself ... after show us his
 further plea[sure as to the residue] in the county of Guisnes, it myg[ht be that]
 your] Grace would be a mediator for thay[m to the King’s] highness, but in
 the rest we thoug[ht there] would be nothing remitted.” They said [they]
 supposed their master would s[end into] England, and would obtain more
 from the King and Wolsey than from the ambassadors. At this, seeing
 there was no need either “to relent any more v ... in our
 degrees,” or greatly to [dissuade] them from sending to England, as they
 seemed already to gr[ant] ... come to the perpetual pension, so it may
 be ... bill, “and it was likely enough that comyn ...
 for a better bargain, finding your Grace to h ... when they
 should see none other remedy, th ... rather than fail, come also to the
 salt to ... term of the King’s life, for we saw th[ey went] about to
 win of us what they cow[d] ... that not intending to conclude
 with ... so ever we had comen unto * * *
 . . m and tha ... and they be in hope th ...

1527.

..... ll come unto, they shall fyn hand, and that at the least wise m and when there shall be none other shall win time thereby, and be the l er liberty, which maketh greatly for the” We showed them it was useless to send any one to England, unless they first came to some point with us, and we were sorry to see such untowardness in them. They asked what [commissi]on we had to conclude. Said we had instructions signed by the King. They answered, with smiling countenance, that their master would speak to us. On New Year’s day we were there again, but did not see the King, “for my Lady as to be sore sick and the King * * *

Pp. 8, mutilated.

3 Jan.

2772. [CLERK and FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

Calig. D.x. 11.

B. M.

* * * * * “Fitzwilliam (?)
 could not conveniently re g my master, except I should f or one, some other resolution concerny[ng] The president answeyrd us agayn [that they had] no commissions to conclude, and said f[urther that if] there did remain any point that [did not seem] feasible, and with appearance of impossibility [or great] difficulty, then they would not only have [further] communication with us, and declare unto us fur[ther their] mind therein, but also send first some person [of the long] robe to prepare and debate the matters afore [the send]ing of any personages. But he said that by [the conten]tions and debatements already had, we might [perceive] in part what they will be contented to do, and [that at] leastwise they do perceive what we look after [and where]upon we rest, and think that the matters be [in a good] train, easy, and at a great foredeal already; [and as for] such foredeal that they despair not of the a deal, but that through the help of God, y[our Grace and] other good ministers, these personages which [shall be now] sent shall undoubtedly conclude, and l was enough for us at this time that they were agreed ...
 * * * his determyn [sp]eake of for any accessarie or ordering of which accessarie [matt]ers to the contentation of both pa[rties] y find many ways expedient. Othe[r answer than th]is we could not get of him, and, to say the [truth, it] is thought unto us that he could speak no b[etter for] our purpose; for what hope they may have by [further] communication with us had, your Grace may perceive [by our] letter, out whereof is left no material point t[hat has] been done or spoken by us in all this matter. Th[erefore, if] we should have condescended unto the last degree [unto them, we] could have had no more of them than this, [that] they should say they were contented with the offir[s, and were] contented to send ambassadors for the conclusion o[f the] same; though we had comen unto the last degree [(as] we said), yet we could have looked for no more of [them] at this time than so. We did our best to have spoken [unto] the King, but it would not be. We were bidden com[e] again the next day after. The second day of Janu[ary] we were with the King, and in effect like communication [was] between him and us, as had been the day before [be]tween the President and us, with many good words of [the King’s highness] and trust that he hath in his b[rother] *
 f. 12. * * * ntions of all gratitudes in time past, with as cordial thanks for the same as could be aught that we could say, would resolution with us upon our demands shortly and out of hand send his am[bassadors, who] should be honorable personages for the per[formance and] the conclusion of this matter, and that by [his communi]cation had with us, he knew whereupon w[e rested, and] that he saw

1527.

[CLERK and FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

no difficulty with us upon our sa[id demands] wherein an expedient way might not be found, specially through the good mediation [and in]tercession of your Grace, of whose high wisd[om and] dexterity, and special goodness towards [him, he] spared no language; and finally he said t[hat he] trusted his brother, the King our master, a[nd your Grace,] should not stick for a small matter, and [that his] heart gave him that he should find hy[m a true] brother unto him. We said unto him, [we can] assure you that the King our master bear[eth great] love, zeal, and affection towards you, [and shall do so] much more when he shall know [what love and] confidence ye put in him * * * [l]oving and
 ther side, he is a prince of
 and dealing roundly, fran[kly, and openly with] you, he thinketh of good co[ngruence that ye shoul[d] do the same with him; and when [ye shall not so] do he shall think unkindness, and that [he hath great] wrong. Therefore, in the reverence of God, Sir, le[t your] ambassadors have such instructions that at [their] coming thither the King our master may see [how] to come roundly to that that is reason, assur[ing you] that ye shall win more by that than by [any] other ways." He said that he was not accusto[med] to deal otherwise with no man, and that he sho[uld be] greatly to blame if he would deal otherwise [with his] best beloved brother, the King our master, who sh[ould do] him this great honor."

Fitzwilliam expects to be dispatched in two or three days, and will make all diligence to come to Wolsey. Poissy, Thursday, 3 Jan. *Subscribed by Clerk: Your Grace's most humble servants. [Signatures lost.]*

Pp. 4, mutilated. Add.

3 Jan.

2773. HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.

Masters' MS.
f. 113.

"1526-7, Jan. 3.—King Henry (by the bishop of Bath) makes to the French king three offers: (1) Marriage of his daughter, the princess Mary; (2) aid against the Emperor if he refuse to restore his sons; (3) renunciation of his title to France. And for these offers he requires: (1) a pension; (2) the county of Guisnes; (3) of salt an annuity. The French make a difficulty, and will not consent to these offers. And king Henry will not let his daughter go into France (which Francis desires) before the marriage may be consummated *carnali copula*, for which she is not yet ripe, being but 11 years old.

"At this time the princess Mary, as our ambassadors say (who speak rather the least, because they will not give her presently, which the French king desires), is 11 years old, and shall enter into 12 this Lent. Also, March 23, 1527, the French king saith his ambassadors inform him that the princess Mary is but 11 years old and 25 days. The King sent the princess Mary's picture (together with his own) to Francis."

2774. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x. 10.
B. M.

"[Please it your Grace] to understand th[at] the Great Master willed me to [come to him to]day at dinner, and so I was a honourable cheer with him, after
 King and my Lady they both had dispatched their ambassadors [towards the King's] highness, naming then for the ch[ief the bishop] of Tarba, for the second the viscount [of Turenne, and for] the third the president of Paris. T[hey said that] these their said ambassadors should set f[orth without] fail in their journey the next day after, [and that] they had in their commission principally [to treat for the mar]riage of my lady Princess, and also for upon the peace or truce with the Emperor,

1527.

[and that they] had full instructions and ample pow[ers to treat of all] matters, and that they should also shew [unto the King's] highness of the marriage between the du[chess of] Alençon, the King's sister, and the king [of Navarre,] which marriage they reckon a grea[t] that the said king of Navarre may besides the realm of Navarre [dispend] crowns by year. The King * * * whereof I thought [right to advertise your Grace] to the intent ye should see [d]esirous that the matters th go forward. As for tidings [from Italy, it woul]d seem that the Pope yet hangeth solute, and doubtless will suffer much [rather t]hen to fall to such unreasonable conditions [as the] Viceroy doth ask of him. The Spaniards tha[t were] departed out of Milan to join the lance[knights] ben now returned again to Milan. The lance[knights] be in danger as well for lack of money and v[ictuals], as also that both the French army and [that of] the Venetians be determined to rencontre with [them] if they shall take the way into Tuscany, which thing shall stay the Pope greatly, for else dou[btless] there should be none other way for him but to ta[ke] an end with the Viceroy. If the Venetians do t[heir] part, as they say they will, all shall do we[ll] enough. The king of Navarre and the King's sister [the] duchess of Alençon were married upon Wednesd[ay] last pa[st]. Master Russell was departed from Lyons b[y] of this month. I have called upon * * *

Pp. 2, mutilated.

3 Jan. 2775. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 7. Almost a verbal copy of his letter of 1 Jan. Rome, 3 Jan. 1527.

B. M. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

3 Jan. 2776. [ALBERT OF BRANDENBURG, ELECTOR OF MENTZ,] to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. ix. 13.

B. M.

Received his letters. Although the King seems to attribute to him more influence in the matter of Luther than he deserves, confesses that he has used great efforts to crush that heresy. Commends the King for the victory gained by his book over Luther. Praises it for its orthodoxy and unanswerable arguments. Has commanded it to be reprinted. Aschaffemburg, 3 Jan. 1527. *Signed, but signature cut off.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

3 Jan. 2777. PATRICK SINCLAIR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In his last letters, dated Coldstream, 21 Oct., "referrit in ane part the answer of the King's instructions to the parliament" which began 12 Nov., where Sinclair presented the instructions sent by James to the King his uncle, and the answers thereto. Desired the lords of the Council, especially Angus, to send an answer; "and in conclusion I culd get na finale answer in the said materis bot differente." The agreement of the Queen and Angus is concluded. She is now with her son, and he is much counselled by her; which he fears will lead to dishonor, for she is quite opposed to the King's wishes. She has circumvented Angus, and got his assent that the abp. of St. Andrew's shall be with the King; which threatens a change, and the destruction of Angus. Hopes the King will provide a remedy in time.

Wolsey's instructions sent to the Scotch king to remove Harry Steuart from his mother are esteemed by her more contrary to her weal than anything

1527.

PATRICK SINCLAIR to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Albany ever did. She is entirely ruled by his counsel, and has given him the castle and lordship of Stirling,* where he now remains.

Has deferred writing till now, that he might behold and know how the Queen and abp. of St. Andrew's behaved in court. They are so haughty, it will soon be known to great displeasure. Berwick, 3 Jan. *Signed: Patryk Syngclar.*

Pp. 3. Add.

4 Jan.

2778. JOHN HACKETT to [BRIAN TUKE].

Galba, B. ix.

38.

B. M.

Wrote last on Dec. 22, and also to Wolsey. Received on Monday his letters dated the 11th, with certain books. The same day, between four and five, had audience of the Privy Council, showed them part of Tuke's letter, the said books, and a warrant signed by my lord of London. Hoeghestraet and my lord of Palermo concluded that my Lady should write to the Margr[ave] and council of Antwerp for the correction of all such books; which has been done.

Delivered her letters to the Margrave himself, in presence of the council of Antwerp. They answered that they would do their duty, and would tell him how they would proceed in fo[ur] days. A factor will be sent to conclude about the money. Thought that Tuke wanted ducat for ducat to be paid in Hungary, and that the principal should suffer no more loss than eight per cent. Perceives now that there is a fixed sum set apart for this. His intent has been to give as little interest as possible, and keep the money in the realm. His contract with the Hooghstetters is left to Wolsey's decision. A Hungarian ducat is esteemed here worth 5s. st.; which difference in value, with the interest, will amount to $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Hears that the factor of the Velsers is in London, and others who would contract for this money. Hopes a better bargain will be made with them than can be made here. When he sees John Gabryel or Camyllo, will speak with them about Sir Thos. Spinely's business. As for your go . . . there is no profit to sell it here. Will send it by the English ships when they leave Barrow Market. Will not forget the business with Mons. de Malroy, if he comes into these parts, "and as for Tomas I see no recovering upon this man without the come here himself."

Encloses a letter from Wallop to himself. The *French king* has given a blow to the *Cardinal Salviati*, and is coming to Bolleyn. Some say that *the King's highness* and *the French king* will meet on this side the sea about Lent. Antwerp, 4 Jan. 1526.

Has reckoned that the interest ought to be $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., but the merchants there say it should be $8\frac{3}{4}$. This difference must be "revisited" there by them that shall pay the money, reckoning that giving 12 per cent. when we pay 4s. 10d. for a ducat is the same as $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. at 5s. a ducat.

Hol., pp. 4. Mutilated.

5 Jan.

2779. SIR GREG. CASALE to JOHN CASALE.

Vit. B. ix.

13**.

B. M.

Worse terms have come from the Viceroy than before. He now asks 400,000 gold florins in ready money and monthly payment for his troops. The Germans are marching on Florence, and the Pope is in a great fright.

* Thus far the letter is in a clerk's hand; but the paragraph about Harry Steuart is repeated in the writer's own, the conclusion being in his hand also.

1527.

The Pope suspects that Renzo has brought no money. Has written to Langes to inquire. Count Guido has written to the Pope to be of good courage.

ii. Langes' answer.—Denies the report. Will speak to him on the subject tomorrow.

Lat., p. 1. *Headed*: Ex literis Domini Gregorii die v. Jan. ad Dominum Prothonotarium fratrem datis.

5 Jan. **2780.** SIR GREG. CASALE to ———

Vit. B. ix. 14.
B. M.

Bologna, 5 Jan. Yesterday had a long conference with Lautrec. Urged him to advance, which he has agreed to do. The Pope will be under great obligations to the King and Wolsey. Lautrec will enter Naples by Picino, and leave a garrison for the security of the Florentines. The Florentines have heard that the Emperor has sent into Germany 100,000 scudi. They are in good hopes for the present, but are in great dread for the ensuing spring. Lautrec urges the King and Wolsey to send the ratifications to the duke of Ferrara, who will give no help till he receives it. The Pope thinks that Ferrara must be satisfied. It is desirable that Wolsey, with the Florentine ambassador, should insist upon the better treatment of the Pontifical ambassadors by the Florentines.

Lat., pp. 2. *Headed*: Ex literis D'ni Gregorii die v. Jan. Bononiæ datis.

5 Jan. **2781.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires a safe-conduct for Jas. Creichtoun, D.D., with six persons in his company. Edinburgh, 5 Jan. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.

7 Jan. **2782.** ITALY.

R. O.

"Ex literis Prothonotarii Casalii die v. Januarii datis."

The continuation of the war rests with the Pope, who will be firm for it if he is strengthened by the French king. It is thought that the Venetians will not consent to the duchy of Milan being given to Bourbon. Great part of the Imperial soldiers have left Milan, and have cruelly laid waste most of the country. It is thought if the Spaniards leave, the duke of Milan will come with a force strong enough to resist the Germans, though Louis de Bellejoyeuse remains there with 3,000 foot. If the Spaniards go towards Tuscany, the Venetians will follow them, and destroy them by starvation without fighting. The Florentines, through fear, will not prove equal to the occasion; but by letters to the captain of the Germans, intercepted by Bourbon, it appears they (*illos*) are preparing to attack Piacenza, which is well fortified. It is reported that a nobleman, head of the faction of Sforza, has entered Novara, and hopes it will be defended by his faction.

ii. "Ex literis dom. Gregorii, die vij. Januarii datis."

The Pope, notwithstanding what was said by his ambassador in France to the bishops of Bath and Worcester, will gladly consent that Milan should be placed in the King's hands. It was reported that the Germans had crossed two rivers, one beyond Fiorenzuola, the other beyond Piacenza, and that they were going towards Pavia. It was supposed that the Germans had left Pavia to protect those who had crossed the Po. Colonna's party are neglecting their affairs. The Viceroy has not yet left Gaeta. The Pope advises the King not to assist the Archduke against the Waywode, lest he be compelled to turn for assistance to the Turk, but rather to persuade the Waywode to treat, and the Archduke to give him his sister in marriage, whom he has already asked. It is said that Renzo brings no money, as was hoped, but says it was long ago sent by the Swiss. It is a question whether the French king has not recalled it, suspecting an agreement between the

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ITALY—*cont.*

Pope and the Viceroy, and resolved on a different course. The archbishop of Capua (*Capuanus*) has sent fearful news, and a nephew of the General with the capitulation, of which an abstract is enclosed, to show the exorbitant demands of the Viceroy. Much deceit is visible in the Archbishop's letters. He writes also that the duke of Ferrara has been appointed captain-general in Italy by the Emperor, and that he will assume the office in three days. The Pope had determined to send Renzo to Abruzzo, and D. Orazio (Baglione) to Naples, through the March of Ancona, to join the fleet in an attempt against the Viceroy; but as he has no money but what he receives from the King, he cannot do either. The Pope is firmly resolved to defend himself as long as he can, and it is arranged that France shall take up the matter in earnest. Guido Rangoni writes that the Spaniards are in great straits for money. The Emperor is striving cunningly for universal monarchy (*monarchiam*). Let France and others look to it. It is the common opinion that only one way remains to crush the Imperialists, by attacking them vigorously in their extreme necessity. This would require 300,000 cr. The Pope has sent back the ambassador of the duke of Urbino to learn the state of affairs there, and what the Duke will do if the Germans turn upon Rome and Tuscany, which could not be remedied unless the Duke joined the French forces, and pursued them. The Pope sends to him because the Venetians entrust in great measure their military affairs to him, and he has got the Venetians to send a secretary to encourage the Florentines. They will send troops to Polesino against the duke of Ferrara, and the Pope into Romagna, if he is strong enough, for he fears lest Ferrara join the Germans in Reggio, and carry them pay.

Pp. 4, Lat. In Vannes' hand.

8 Jan.

2783. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Requests him to send three or four brace of the best "ratches" in the country for hares, foxes, and greater beasts, and a brace of bloodhounds "of the leist bynd that ar gud and will ryde behynd men on horsbak." Holyroodhouse, 8 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

2784. QUEEN MARGARET to MAGNUS.

R. O.

To the same effect. Edinburgh, 8 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

9 Jan.

2785. JOHN CASALE to ———.

R. O.

When the agents of the duke of Milan heard that the Cardinal said he thought matters would be easier arranged if the duchy of Milan were granted to the duke of Bourbon, they asked Casale whether this was the intention of the King and Cardinal. Answered, in order to keep the Duke in the goodwill that he has always professed to bear towards the Princess, that these were rather incidental words than an expression of his wishes, and that the Cardinal always wished the duke Francisco to remain in the same state, as far as possible; but the ambassadors of other princes proposed that Wolsey should procure the duchy for Bourbon, that the Emperor might give him his sister Eleanor according to promise, so that the French king could not marry her, but the English princess. They proposed this because they saw that the peace for which the King and Cardinal were laboring would not be advantageous to them if it were made in any other way; and that if it be concluded as the Emperor and Francis wish, Eleanor will be given to Francis, and thus two great powers be united, and the rest less

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esteemed. Writes this because it must be observed that unless Bourbon has the duchy of Milan, the Emperor will not give him his sister; and it is impossible he should have the duchy, because *isti principes* will never consent. And even if the Emperor gave him the duchy, with the consent of the Italians and the French, he would only do it because he could not at the time keep it for himself, but intended to take it from him at the first chance, as he did to duke Francisco; and if he himself did not take it, his servants would, even though he forbade them. He will not give him his sister, if he gives him the duchy with this intention; and even if he do not consider all this, the Viceroy will, who will never allow Bourbon to be duke of Milan and a relation of the Emperor's.

Lat., pp. 2. *Headed*: Ex Pris Prothonotarii Casalis die ix. Jan. datis.

9 Jan.

2786. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from letters from Venice, 7 Jan.

The marquis of Saluzzo, with 10,000 foot, 500 French lances and 300 Venetian light horse, crossed the Po, and came to Parma, with the proveditor general of the Venetian army. Count Guido Rangoni has entered Placentia with 1,000 foot, leaving the rest of the foot at Colorno, Sisi and other places near Placentia, having made a bridge over the Po at Casal Mayor, so that the soldiers across the river might help those in garrison at Cremona, Lodi and Bergamo. The German foot keep within Fiorenzuola, in expectation of the arrival of the Spaniards and Germans, who are at Milan, and are short of food, as all the roads are intercepted by the allied cavalry. The Spaniards and Germans asked for three months' pay from the Milanese, spoiled the Hospitale Magnum and all the nunneries, took more than nine noblemen, from whom they extorted from 5,000 to 10,000 cr., as they were able, and then left, the Germans for Pavia, the Spaniards for Binasco and Clarella. Part remained with Bourbon, who was himself going to retreat. Moronus, who had been liberated for 25,000 ducats, and had given Bourbon for his share 15,000, is again detained by the Germans and put in irons. They say that they will leave to guard Milan count Louis Bellejoyeuse with 4,000 Italian foot. The Pope has set free Orazio Baglione at the request of the Signory. The admiral of the Signory writes from Civita Vecchia that the Genoese have sent to count Peter Navarre that they will surrender to the French king, and not to the Holy League, and the Count has, therefore, left Leghorn for Genoa with his galleys.

9 Jan.—Bourbon has gone to Pavia with the heavy armed horse. Ant. de Leva is still at Milan, intending to depart on the next day. All the places they passed through were plundered. They say they will cross the Po to join the Germans at Fiorenzuola, and then go to Tuscany. If so, the duke of Urbino, with the Venetian and French armies, will cross and pursue them. Letters have been received from Bergamo saying that the captain-general of the Swiss had arrived there with 400 foot; 1,500 were expected next day, and 7,000 in all were on the road.

18 Nov., from Constantinople.—The Turk entered the city with great pomp, called for the Venetian ambassador, and showed him great honor.

Lat., pp. 2.

10 Jan.

2787. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Requests a safe-conduct for John Dowglas with six persons in his company. Edinburgh, 10 Jan. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1527.

10 Jan. 2788. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.
171.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 463.

Forwards letters received today from Berwick and out of Scotland, one of which is addressed to Wolsey from Patrick Sinclair. Sir Will. Parre, who is about to be despatched hence, will show Wolsey the minds of the Council. A right solemn and honorable Christmas has been kept here. The queen of Scots has got the archbishop of St. Andrew's brought back to court, and he has kept Christmas with the young king. Angus is said to have received a good sum to agree to it,—to his own probable destruction. He is gentle and hardy, but wants wit. The matter was managed by his uncle Archibald Douglas, provost of Edinburgh, against the will of Geo. Douglas and of Will. Douglas, now abbot of Holyroodhouse. Hearing of the raising of gold, Magnus has several times advised the abbot of St. Mary's, who has a great sum of the King's money in his custody, to have respect to that matter. Advises Wolsey to write to him, for though he has said well at all times, "right soon are grotes conveyed and put in for gold, and placks and pennies put in for good grotes." Pountefret, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.

10 Jan. 2789. JOHN LORD ZOUCHE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. XIII.
113 b.
B. M.

Thanks him for his gracious letters, by which he has become for ever bound to him. Requests a time to be appointed when two of his Council may disclose to Wolsey the title of his poor inheritance, a great part of which shall be at his Grace's disposal. At my poor house, 10th Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : "To my lord Cardinal's honorable Grace." Endd.

11 Jan. 2790. [CLERK and FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 14.
B. M.

* * * "gonnor upon whose c g
who at our first coming un[to] his hand, and that a long
season words unto us that might become a
. to have unto such poor men and the King's
highness for such words hath spoken now of late unto
Mo who, as it doth appear, hath made right [good]
report of them, and in our judgment is [deserving of] great thanks for doing
his duty so well in [that] behalf, the King did not express what [words]
they should be, but said, *par la foy de genti[lhomme]*, that they were the
most honest words th[at any one] prince could speak by another; and
said, ['Let not] my best beloved friend and brother doubt [but if] he be
worthy to have me, and call me his [son-in-law,] *par la foy de gentilhomme*,
I reckon myself n[ot worthy] to be his slave. And if ever he shall have
n[eed to use] me, he shall well perceive that if I had I will
not stick to bestow them all, to do [unto him] service;' and also showed
himself right we[ll pleased and] highly contented with your Grace, as with
him [without whose] mediations the matter had been never
should appear that God had led Jo and that there lacked
no * * * * * take the King's daughter but
. his chamberier, with the most g[racious, swe]te, affec-
tionate, and hearty language [that could be sp]okyn; assuring your Grace
that if ever he [spoke witho]ut dissimulation, in our opinion, he spoke
th[us at that tim]e; whereby it doth appear that he is of hym[self of a
ve]ray good nature, and will be led much more [by gentleness] and kindness
than otherwise; and we assure your Grace [that on] this occasion, we have
greatly commended this v[irtue in] him, and showed him that his best
beloved b[rother] the King our master, who is not unlike unto him [also in]
other points, in this thing wholly resembleth him. [We] think it no need

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to exhort the King's highness [and your] Grace that, knowing this man's nature, ye [should] deal with him and use him accordingly, for seeing [that] these your beginnings hath been to so good purpose [ye may] be right well assured that ye can tell how to conty[nue] in that matter better than our poor wits can declare.

"As touching the King's sending now unto themp[eror] we showed the French king in effect as much as [did] appear unto us by your letters to be contained in master R[ussell's] charge to the Viceroy. He said he would write by the [next] messenger to his ambassadors in Spain, and that th[e sending] of him could not but do good, but the Master Russell to the Pope, he liked * * * * * good opinion that the Pope shrink. We said we thought that [the Venetians and the] rest of the confederates would be right [glad to hear of] his intended conjunction with the King [our master] said that they were very glad the had persuaded him thereunto by a[ll the means] they could possible, and that where [he doubted] lest the Swiss, which for their own prof[it would be] glad to see him in necessity, would not ha[ve taken in] good part this his conjunction with England, [he said] that there were ambassadors come from thence, a[nd that] the chief points they come for is to exhort h[im to] this conjunction, and that all the world did [suffer from] the Emperor's tyranny and ambition, that they r unto what inconvenients they should be brou[ght] so thereby the Emperor might find some stoppage.

"The 9th day of this present we were agai[n with] the King, at which time he showed that [he] did exburse to help the Pope, one ways and [another], fast upon 60,000 ducats, besides 50,000 du[cats which] he sent to his army by sea; and that the P[ope did look for] this help of him and of the King's highness, [and that he would be] too far overseen, if he did not stick [fast to the] confederates, specially for it was brought not with him * * * *

. syre homewards e reckoned, fear ceasing on doubt of the Pope. He showed us th[at on] [n]ext he would forth 10 or 12 leagues a h[unting, but be]fore his departure hence he would dep[ech]e his amba[ssadors] to his best beloved brother and fr[iend the Kin]g our master, for the accomplishment of all [his desires, s]ayeng that he would be as faithful a friend, [and as] loving and as obedient a son to his best belo[ved] brother, the King our master, as any should be in [the whole world]. He named for his ambassadors the bishop of [Tarbes], who is of a great house, and of the great coun[cil], and was ambassador in Spain, the King being [there] in captivity; the premier president of his parliam[ent of] Tholouse; and not naming otherwise the third, h[e said] he should be a person privy to his affairs, and t[hat they] should go straight to my lady Princess to visit a[nd to] salute her in his name, and that he should have [sent to] him a painter, for he longed very sore to see [her] portraiture. As for such other good words, doulce pa[roles], and affectionate demonstrations, far above the accusto[med] manner towards the King's highness, and also thanks [as well to] your Grace as the King, my Lady his mother, and my Lady his sister, the Great Master hath had unto u[s] his myn the said Sir William's (Fitzwilliam's) departing an[d] it may like your Grace b * * * * * [y]our Gra[ce] [your] Grace that there can no tongue p the whole.

"I† intend by the grace of [God to set forth] in my journey tomorrow or the nex[t day after, by] small journeys, as my disease will [permit me,

† i.e. Fitzwilliam.

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[CLERK and FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

which] I assure your Grace hath troubled and [doth trouble me] very sore, and I am not yet so pa[rfectly whole] thereof but that I must take good h[eed unto] myself for fear of recidivation; and therf[ore, in my] most humble manner, I beseech your Grace to h[ave me] excused if in this my returning homewards [I should] seem to be somewhat slow. Percase them- p[eror shall] make any business with the King's ambassadors for the sending of these orators by the French [king] now into England, which thing cannot [be] there unknown, we have written unto the [King's] high- nesses said ambassadors that they shall [inform] the Emperor, if any such questions be made u[nto them], that the said ambassadors be sent by the Fre[nch king] into England for to treat peace, and that it [is reported] that the Emperor hath or this time sent also hi[s own] for that pur- pose into England; and if he have [not, it] is looked that he should do shortly, and tha[n the] said ambassadors may say that it
 . . . the French ambassadors will pe coming into England * * *

. [a]ppara[nce] ye the Emperor for a season yd himself in setting forward e very prone and diligent, and w a sad and an honorable man, and not [the] Pope's nephew only, but also for many other virtues is greatly esteemed in the court of
 . . . where his brother cometh now into England dissembled, and maketh profession that he inte[nde[n]t not] to be known for to eschew charges, having with [him a] smaller company. He is prior of Rome, of the ord[er of] St. John's, and of a temporal man, after of his own brother, the Pope hath no man whom [he] esteemeth more than this man. His father ruleth [much] about the Pope, and [is] called Jacobus Salviati. [The] cause of his coming into England is only to see (th . . . stranger having commodity and courage is desirous [to see] the King's highness and your Grace. We thought it our [duty] to advertise your Grace of his coming, not doubting [but that] your Grace will see him some- what entertained accor[dingly], for albeit he make profession not to be known, yet w[e] know well that he can be contented to do his duty a[nd] to make his reverence unto your Grace, and shall not dep[art] the realm contented but if he so do. Upon such an occas[i]on we] would not your Grace should pretermitt to entreta[yn the said Cardina]ll's brother, namely, your Grace b * * *
 he and all Crist[en]dom h your Grace there was no fault doubt not but his brother shall be th your Grace, for whose entertainment the charge required, good countenance and table at dinner shall suffice, and if [you shall] and think him worthy, and admy[tt]ing him] or else some time take him with you to th[e court that he] may once see the King's highness, doubtless [it shall not] only be a confirmation of all that that ye [have done] for them all ready, but both he and the pr his kin (as men be affectionate to their kynre[d] then more than needeth) shall more esteem peradventure than would a thing of a greater Fr[om], 11 Jan.

Pp. 7, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

2791. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Calig.
E. II. 19.]
B. M.

[Is sending] the bp. of Tarbe, "le vyconte [de Turenne]," and the president Le Vyste, as ambassadors.

Fr., hol., p. 1, mutilated and defaced. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal.

1527.

2792. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desires credence for the bp. of Tarbe, the viscount of Turenne, and the president Le Viste.

*Fr., hol., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon fils.***2793. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.**[Calig.
E. I. II. ?]
I. 132.
B. M.

Credence for the bearer, the bp. of Tarbe (Grammont).

*Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: [A mons.] le Cardynal [dYork], mon bon amy.***2794. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.**[Calig.
E. II. 17 ?]
B. M.

"[Mons. le Ca]rdynal, mon b[on filz] er retourner parde ns luy donner charge de ce qui ce peult dyre d ceste compaignye de veoyr la co[nclusion des] choses que vous et moy avons tant e [desi]rees, et aussy vous dyre ce que je oys du bon vouloyr que vous avez effect avoyr a la perfectyon dune nir (?), vous priant, Monsieur le Card[inal mo]n bon filz, vouloyr croyre ledit de Tha[rbes en] ce quil vous dyra de [ma ?] part."

Fr., hol., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal.

11 Jan.

2795. HUNGARY.Vesp. F. I. 6.
B. M.

"A declaration of the choosing of John Vayvoda king of Hungary."

Nicolaus Hungarus, sent by the doge of Venice to report what has occurred since the arrival of John, Vayvode of Transilvania, reports that after the Vayvode had appointed a diet for the 5th of last Nov. in Alba Regia, he sent as ambassador Paul Maich with 200 horse, to ask for Alba Regia from the Hungarians, who held it; they delivered it up, and the Vayvode afterwards entered the town with 6,000 horse. Ferdinand also sent thither two noble ambassadors to tell the Hungarians that the kingdom belonged to him, and that he wished to come to receive the crown; but they were not admitted until after the coronation.

The Vayvode led forward D. Stephanus Verbecius, a nobleman of great wisdom and authority, who was formerly "Palatinus," and always protected the rights of the kingdom against tyrants. He asked them if they would have the archduke of Austria for their king, but all with one voice refused. He then asked them whom they would have, and they as unanimously named the Vayvode. This done, the exequies of the late king Louis were performed. On the next day, the 10th Nov., the Vayvode was elected King, and crowned on the day following, after which he sent for the Archduke's ambassadors, and asked them what they wanted. They said that as they were not heard before the coronation, they would say nothing further, and asked pardon from the King, which was granted, and great honor was shown them. The Vayvode immediately sent the bp. of Segna as an ambassador to Venice, with orders to go thence to the Pope and to France. The Turkish ambassador then came to ask for a truce for 15 years, which was concluded, with a clause that they should be friends of friends, and enemies of enemies, and should help each other when necessary. The King created count Chr. de Frangepani ban of Croatia and Illyria, and captain-general, and gave him 20,000 gold pieces for making preparations. He promoted Paulus Diacus, bp. of Agria, to the archbishopric of Gran (*Strigonium*), and freed all the towns devastated by the Turks from all taxes for five years. He issued an edict that all the nobles should pay him homage in 15 days, on pain of being considered rebels. Several lords, with the Archduke, D. Stephanus Batther,

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HUNGARY—*cont.*

Palatinus, D. Franciscus Bathanus, ban of Croatia, D. Alexius Tursus, late treasurer, and Thos. bp. of Vesprim, met at Presburg, and elected Ferdinand king of Hungary, who was there on his way to Bohemia to be crowned, intending then to go to Hungary to try to obtain the kingdom. The Vayvode does not fear him, as he has on his side the Vayvode of Valachia and the Turk. He sent for the governor of Gran, who refused to come without a safe-conduct. This the King granted, but when he came put him to the torture, saying that princes did not give safe-conducts to bad men, but only to good men. The Governor offered the King 150,000 gold pieces, but he intended to extort a larger sum from him. Nicholas, while on the road, was detained at Vienna, and asked if he had taken money from Venice to Hungary, but after being threatened was allowed to return, and so arrived at Venice. 11 Jan.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd. as above.

2796. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. 1. 55.

B. M.

i. Letter addressed to the princes of Germany by the ambassador of John Zapol, king of Hungary, against the claims of Ferdinand, containing a speech which he had been ordered to deliver to them at the Diet which was to have been held at Spire.

Lat., pp. 6. Endd.

Vesp. F. 1. 50.

B. M.

ii. "Jura regis moderni Hungariæ et Ferdinandi." An account of the titles of John de Zapol and Ferdinand to the crown of Hungary; showing the injustice of Ferdinand's claim, for the information of the French king.

Lat., pp. 6. Endd.

12 Jan.

2797. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. x. 40.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 22nd Dec. Has since received a letter from Tuke, dated 11 Dec., with the books he asked for. Wrote to Tuke on the 4th inst. As he has already written, the Margrave and council of Antwerp, on reading my Lady's letters and my lord of London's verification in the first leaves of the said books, promised to give an answer in three or four days. At the end of that time the Margrave declared that, according to the Emperor's last mandment, these English books must be condemned to be burnt, the printer, Chr. Endhowe[n], banished, and the third part of his goods confiscated. The printer's attorney denied that he had transgressed the Emperor's mandment, that he had printed no books with heresies, that the Emperor's subjects ought not to be judged by the laws of other countries, and that unless the Margrave can show some particular heretical articles in the foresaid books, he ought to be set free from his prison.

After many replies on both sides, notwithstanding the lady Margaret's three letters, it is decided that the Margrave must declare some article containing heresy. Has, therefore, returned to complain to the Privy Council. After still more discussion, they say they must deliberate about it once more. Was so displeased at one time with them that he thought of buying up all the books and sending them to Wolsey; but when his choler was descended, by the advice of a friend, he determined to consult my Lady first. Two printers were taken; but only one, Chr. Endhowen, was found guilty. Has received a letter from the governor of our Merchants Adventurers at Barro, dated Jan. 1, saying that he had published the King's letters, dated Dec. 20, and would do so again when the ships came, which was six days ago. Has written to the lord of Barro, asking him to do justice on English New Testaments and other Lutheran books. My lord of

1527.

Valleyne, his son, came hither last night, and told Hackett that his father would do such justice as would please the King and Wolsey, and wished Hackett to come to Barrow about the matter. Began to write this letter at Antwerp, and finished it at Mechline, 12 Jan. 1526.

They say here that the Imperialists prosper, and that they have taken Parma by force, that the Viceroy is in Naples, and the "Venty Wooglys" (Bentivogli) have entered Bologna, that the duke of Urbino would gladly make an appointment with the Emperor, that the Pope has great sufferance for the tribulation, and would fain make his appointment with the Emperor. Hears from Ausbourche, 29 Dec., that the diet of Elslynge was finished without any conclusion of the principal things determined at the last diet at Spires. There were more ambassadors than lords to conclude, and the Diet is therefore prorogued to Rates Bona. The newly elected king of Hungary has sent his ambassadors to don Fernando, saying that he is glad of Fernando's election to Bohemia, and he thought likewise he should be glad of his election to Hungary, for the Turk had sent to him offering him aid against any Christian princes who should attempt to dethrone him, if he would be obedient and tributary to him,—to which he would never consent, and with the friendship of Fernando and other Christian princes, he knew he was strong enough to win back all that his antecessor has lost, asking if Fernando would assist him. To this he answered that he would consult his Lords and send back an answer. The earl Salaman, a Spaniard, with another lord or a learned man, is coming as ambassador from Fernando to England. It is said that he was elected king of Hungary at Possonia, 16 Dec. Sends the names of his electors, and also those of the King. He has left Vienna for Prague to be crowned king of Bohemia on the 6th. The king of Poland has negotiated a truce between Fernando and the other King, for four months from 23 Dec. Maclyne, the day afore written.

Added in his own hand: Has spoken about the books to my Lady, who promises that in five days justice shall be done. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

[12 Jan.*] **2798.** [SIR JOHN WALLOP to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. XXI. 27.

B. M.

Wrote last from Eslyng on Dec. 28. Heard from a person who knows much of the affairs of Bohemia, that [Ferdinand] made great labour to be elected King, but the people would not consent until he offered to pay the debts of the late king of Hungary, 400,000 guldens, and the same sum for their good wills. It is thought that the king of Bohemia is sending Salamanka to ask the king of England for aid against the Turk. Thinks he intends first to make himself king of Hungary, and then to recover Peter Waradin. There are no other Turks in Hungary except at Belgrade, otherwise called Kryechysch wysenbu[rg] (Griechisch-Weissenburg). It is thought he will do very little this summer unless the King helps him. What he will do will be decided at the diet to be held at Regensburgh at Mid Lent. On Jan. 16 he leaves Vienna, to be crowned at Prague. Intends to be there, "for if I should go to Vienna I should come to of him." Thinks he will not allow him to go to Hungary. If so, will inform Wolsey. It is said that the Turk has sent to the king of Hungary for yearly tribute of four pence a man per annum;—100 pence make a ducat;—and it is thought he will agree, that the Turk may take his part against the king of Bohemia. The king of Poland's intention is not known. Moldavia, Wallachia, and half Croatia will take the Wayda's part. The Hungarians of the high country refuse him, saying that it was concluded in a parliament in the time of the late King, that if he died without issue the crown should devolve on Ferdinand; to which the Wayda agreed. Has been to the Fukkers, Welsars,

* Supplied from marginal note before the mutilation.

1527.

[SIR JOHN WALLOP to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

and Howghstetters to inquire for the bills of exchange. The Howghstetters tell him that Hackett and their Antwerp factor have agreed for 25,000 cr., and they are waiting only for a letter from Wolsey. Hears that the Viceroy of Naples is within two miles with 12,000 foot, 500 men-at-arms, and 1,500 light horse, and Gorge de florens with 12,000 lanceknights. Augsburg,

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

12 Jan.

2799. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 19.

B. M.

* * * [K]ynges affayres here had
 ar by mouth by master trea[surer (Fitzwilliam), who has
 w]isely, discreetly, and politicly be[haved himself in t]he conducting of the
 King's affairs [If] there have been anything done her[e
 to the King's and your] contentation (as to our great comfort [we have
 learnt from] your most gracious letters that there ha[th], all the thank]
 surely thereof is to be given to the said [Mr. Treasurer] and to no man else,
 whom me thinketh [we would] in this great matter have missed for no
 [earthly] good. He hath been evil troubled here w[ith the] colic, and
 should have been undoubtedly [much the] worse, had he not taken a mar-
 vellous absty[nence and] very good provision in time, as he did, a[nd he hath
 had] great pain to keep himself upright that [he might] the better attend
 to the King's business, which [I] assure your Grace he spared not to do for
 no [pain]. I speak this to the intent your Grace should wi a
 nother time, to have somewhat the more [pity] upon him, for surely this
 running of the [posts is] meet for none of us both (*ut meum etiam [nego]tium
 agam*); and as for him the phisy[cian hath] showed him plainly that there
 is n[othing more] contrary unto his disease; it was should be
 lost, as I doubt not b[ut] * * * . . . yng . . .
 yd master Treasurer to
 . . ast running of the posts, I th[ought I could do no l]esse then make some
 attestation [thereof unto your] Grace, as well in respect of his go[ing as
 of his we]ll doing here in his charge; trusting [go]od
 opinion your Grace hath condignly [alr]edy shall
 be nothing the less for [this my p Poissy, 12 Jan.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

2800. FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY].

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

I. 192.

B. M.

Recommending [F]euguylan (Fitzwilliam) returning to England.
Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A mon bon amy."

14 Jan.

2801. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The instructions lately sent by Wolsey to the Council here mention that orders had been given to Magnus to pay the earl of Westmoreland's fees, both for the vice-wardenship of the East and Middle Marches, and the vice-captainship of Berwick. On his coming northwards, Wolsey ordered him to pay Sir Chr. Dacre and Sir William Evers for the offices of vice-warden out of the 1,000 marks assigned for my lord of Richmond's fee for the East and Middle Marches. Wolsey also sent a warrant dormant to the abbot of St. Mary's to pay such monies to George Lawson as Magnus should direct, for the wages of the garrison at Berwick, and for repairs at Wark Castle. Has, however, received no further instructions, and the earl of Westmoreland is not paid, as the Abbot has no warrant to do so. Encloses copy of two articles of Wolsey's instructions to discharge the duke of Richmond against the earl of Westmoreland touching his fee as deputy-warden. My lord of Richmond proceeds well in his learning. He has kept a right

1527.

honorable Christmas, and numbers of worshipful persons have come to visit him; while the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and various others, have excused their not coming, as Mr. Parre, the bearer, will explain. Has arranged to meet various of my Lord's officers in Lincolnshire, after the next assize at York and the sessions at Newcastle. Will go thence, through Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, to survey my Lord's lands. William Saunders, Wolsey's old servant, is very diligent in teaching my Lord singing and playing on the virginals. He is now going up in company with Mr. Parre. Pomfret, 14 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate.

14 Jan. **2802.** DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Thanks him for his New Year's gift. Pontefract Castle, 14 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy.

14 Jan. **2803.** TREATY OF MADRID.

R. O. Copy of two articles of the treaty of Madrid, viz., touching Henry VIII.'s indemnity, and the allies to be included.

Fr., pp. 4. *Endd.*: Certain articles abstracted out of the treaty of Madrid.

ii. Copy of the 24th article of the same treaty.

Fr., pp. 2.

15 Jan. **2804.** ——— to NICOLO CAPONI.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 46.

The king of England joined the league, on the capture of the French King, to prevent the aggrandisement of the Emperor. Had France and the king of England then combined to crush the Imperialists in the duchy of Milan, fresh troops would never have come from Spain. Gives a general review of the position of affairs in Italy. Rome, 15 Jan. 1527.

Ital.

16 Jan. **2805.** [RUSSELL to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 130.

B. M.

* * * called Bastyan Salvaige
 . . . his master's letters, whereby he per receive of him the
 said sum of money [He told] me that he looked hourly for a
 kinsman [of his] master's, who should come hither with the s[aid sum];
 but as yet he is not come, wherefore here is for the same, and
 have caused a post [to be sent to] him to hast him hither therewith. I have
 b[een with the] French king, and presented him the King's letters," and
 told him the King's charge; with which he is well contented, and he has
 sent one of his gentlemen to the Pope with a similar charge. Has declared
 his charge to my Lady, who also likes it. She spoke of many things,
 praising the good order and justice executed by Wolsey in England, which
 causes the realm to prosper daily. "S[he said that] ye shall rule and have
 as great auct[ority in the realm of] France as ye have in England, and
 that [there shall be] nothing done here of importance bu[t your Grace shall
 be] made privy to it, and that your a[dvice in all things] shall be had in the
 same. T showed me that within * * *
 les concerning your me, which done I
 shall send them shortly as I surely and conveniently m[ay].
 I have] ben with Master Dean of Wells, who, thanky[d be God,] is in good
 health, and doth follow and profit [by his studies] very well." Every one
 praises him, for his own deserts and for Wolsey's [sake]. He is in the face
 of the world, and many learned and worshipful men resort unto him, besides

1527.

[RUSSELL to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

the English. Thinks it were well he had to m a worshipful estate, which, Russell thinks, would encourage him better to apply himself. Has told Dr. Marshall to write to Wolsey about his expences. Paris, 16 Jan.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

2806. [SIR JOHN RUSSELL to WOLSEY.]

Cal.D. x. 417.

* * *

B. M.

. day and tomorrow with the same with God's grac[e] so long hath done harm bu [di]volgid abroad what charge we that we have lost much time. Th his mother and other honorable men's advi[ce] that from hence we shall take our w[ay] to pass Mount Synnys and s from hence to Savone where we [shall] they say is sure enough galleys shall meet with be a great deal longer and shall before my lord of Bath with the Popes and Venetians imb[assadors] that it is requisite for to ha[ve] sure passage, and that this ma[y] ith and their opinion is to [take] the way above rehearsed. Sith my last letters to your Grace I have seen and visited Master Dean [of] Wellys, again, who lieth in another man's [house], which is very costly and very uncommodious; wher[efore] under your Grace's correction my thinketh it were [very] well done if it pleased your Grace to be so good u[nto] him that he might have a house of his own, t[hough] it were more chargeable, it should be more hono[rable] for your Grace, for he is taken here as your kins[man], and men doth [honor] him for your sake; wher[efore] it were meet he [should] live somewhat according. [I have] also spoken w ur who now sends [unto your Grace] the account of [their] expences sith their c[om- ing]." At P[a]rr[is].

Mutilated, and illegible in some parts.

16 Jan.

2807. DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to excuse Thos. Empson's appearance on *subpœna* till three or four days after Candlemas.

The French queen and himself are staying at his house, and it will be inconvenient to them if he should go sooner, and also he is in bad health. Eston, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

16 Jan.

2808. WALTER FLECHER.

R. O.

Copy of a deed of Walter Flecher, sen., of Bery, in the parish of Elyng, Hants, dated 20 March 18 Hen.VII., granting lands called Chamberlens, in Elyng, Dibden, Falley, and in the Isle of Wight, to Will. Warham, bp. of London, Rob. Sherborne, dean of St. Paul's, Henry Hawkens, vicar of Elyng, and Will. Wolff, to the use of said Walter and Marg. his wife, and of his son Walter, and the heirs of his body, &c.

P. 1.

Memorandum endorsed, that Jo. Kebyll delivered the above and other evidences to Rob. Benger, 16 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII.

1527.

18 Jan.

2809. UBERTO DE GAMBARA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 21.

B. M.

According to Wolsey's order, wrote to the Nuncio in France to press the French king to complete the marriage with the Princess.

The Nuncio's answer, dated Pussy, 9 Jan., is as follows :

Has spoken several times to the King about the marriage, and always found him inclined thereto. Has shown him that the Pope will highly approve of it, as conducing to the safety of himself and Italy ; and that it should not be delayed, as no better way could be found for the recovery of his children and the repression of the Emperor. The French king says he considers it concluded, and will send a chamberlain for the Princess's portrait, and shortly the bp. of Tarbes and the president of Toulouse will go thither as ambassadors. Will tell Wolsey the Italian news tomorrow, as the French and Imperial ambassadors will occupy him all day.

The bp. of Pola, the legate at Venice, writes on Dec. 16 that the bp. of Segni had come as ambassador from the Waywode, to inform the Signory of his election to the kingdom of Hungary by five bishops on St. Martin's day, to the great grief of the Archduke, who it is thought will go to war about it. "Ex domo," 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

18 Jan.

2810. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to WOLSEY.

Otho, C. ix. 47.

B. M.

Thanks him for his kind letters, which he received at Marseilles, "de permutatio[ne] scripserat, cum præceptoris nostra Sanctfordiæ, quam pro dote magnificentissimi collegii sua libera[litate] et commodum extructi ob commoditatem deputare proponit ac desiderat per stabilimenta nostra mi usque ad proximas comicias seu ordinis nostri generale capitulum quod propediem mihi celebrandum erat, rem omnem operam meam." Lest Wolsey should wonder that he has not yet done the business, writes to tell him that he is detained here at Viterbo, where the convent resides, on account of the war. When he had prepared the ships of the Order for sailing, was obliged to go in them from Villafranca to lest they should be intercepted by the fleets of the Emperor or the French king. When an opportunity offered, ordered the ships, well manned and armed, to sail towards the East, and to send his things on shore secretly, that they might be found more convenient, "ad facinus illud ingrediendum." Has signified this to Wolsey before, by Denteville. The Pope also is making every endeavor in the same matter. "Faxit Deus Optimus Maximus ut religiosus quidam noster quem illinc rediturum ind mutatum, sed rem conclusam referat ; nihil siquidem audendum nobis contra spure[ritiam] prætermitemus, nulla vitæ ac periculorum habita ratione." Asks for Wolsey's and the King's support, and their recommendations to other princes, that the Order may be established in some safe place or in their old home. Will provide that power is given to the prior or another knight of the Order to exchange the preceptory of Sanctford, as Wolsey wishes. [Viterbo], 18 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2. Add. Endd.

20 Jan.

2811. THE SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Certificate of John Skraggis, John Kyngysmyll, Will. Chamber and John Horwood, commissioners, that they have assessed the inhabitants of Southwark chargeable for the fourth payment, of whom lists* are given,

* After several of the names in these lists are added notes like the following:—Memorandum, that the said John Goldewell is less in value and decayed by reason of ill debts and by the death of his wife.—"The said John is decayed by death of his wife and sickness of himself."—And in one case, "The said Walter Kellet is decayed by marriage of his son and by ill debts."

1527.

THE SUBSIDY—*cont.*

viz., in the parish of St. Olave, 7 names, amount of tax varying from 50s. to 12*l.*; in the parish of Mary Magdalen, Overey, 6 names, amounts from 50s.; in the parish of St. Margaret, 3 names, (2 at 60s. and 1 at 50s.); in the parish of St. George, 1 name, 60s. Total of tax, 68*l.* 7s. Thos. Kendall, Walter Carter and Rob. Party appointed sub-collectors, and John Almar and Rob. Sympson, high collectors. 18 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.

19 Jan. 2812. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 1.
B. M.

Arrived at Valladolid on the 15th. There will be an assembly of the States, both lay and clerical, on the 25th, for a subsidy against the Turks. Communicated with Lee, and, with the advice of the Chancellor, proposed to visit the Emperor if he should remain away for any length of time. No news from Italy. Has used all his endeavors to find out *if there is any secret practice between the Emperor and the French king*. Can discover nothing. *If there be anything it is likely to go through Madame Eleanora*. Has nothing at present to write about. *Thinks that they waste the time because the Emperor expects intelligence from Italy, or some result from the intrigues of Madame Eleanora*. The chief negociators are the Chancellor, the bishop of Osma, the Emperor's confessor, and don John Emanuel, formerly ambassador to Leo X. It is supposed the Emperor will gain a large sum of money from the Cortes. Medina del Campo, 19 Jan. 1527.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. The cipher deciphered by Vannes.

20 Jan. 2813. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 3.
B. M.

The bishop of Worcester arrived here on the 15th. On perusing their instructions, thought it would be better to wait for the Emperor's coming to Valladolid, where the Chancellor and Council are. Is hourly expecting arrangement for his lodgings, which are difficult to obtain. Is much abashed to hear that Worcester can give him no news of Ichingham. He had been told that an Englishman was stopped, and was not allowed to pass unless he promised to go by the court of France. Hopes, however, that Wolsey understands the Emperor's intention, as he hears that don Ynygo is in England. Sent letters by Bilboa on the 12 Dec. Has not been able to write before on account of his journey from Granada. Before he left I had a secret interview at the Friars Observants with one who had been ambassador in Portugal for the Emperor, who told me, "that where now the Emperor had trade into the Indies of the spicery, and should now have great profit of the said spicery, he was determined to make a pragmatic that none his subjects should buy any spices of the king of Portugal;"—that the king of Portugal had wished to treat for the purchase of the spicery, but had found the Emperor difficile and untoward. As it is a thing of so much honor and profit, he asked me whether I thought the King would have it. He doubted not to find means to that end. He begged me to write to England upon the point. Lee declined unless he had some commission from the Emperor. He desired it might be kept secret. I told him the King could not enter on such a matter without communication with his council, that he might be induced to trust it in the first place to none but Wolsey. Lee asked him the particulars of the extent, revenues, and costs of these possessions, and what the king of Portugal had offered. He said 2,000,000. "I said he offered very much for a thing yet being in hope and little in hand, and that there of rayson the King oweth to give more therefor than any man else; for that he should perceive most profit thereof, having his own spicery adjoining thereby." I said I wondered that the Emperor would make a pragmatic to annoy Portugal, whose sister he had married. He said the king of Portugal bore him no great favor.

1527.

He came to my lodgings three days after, when I told him that the King would not likely meddle with this matter, and create variance between princes. I demanded of him what answer the Emperor made. He said he would speak with him tomorrow, but he thinks he spoke of it to La Chault, who "laid to his charge that he would undo the king of Portugal;" and thus produced, he thinks, an alteration of the Emperor's intentions. Medina del Campo. 20 Jan.

Hol., pp. 6. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

2814. ROBERT THORNE.

1. Thorne to Lee.

Vit. C. vii.
324.
B. M.
Hakluyt,
i. 214.

"The book made by the right worshipful Mr. Robert Thorne in the year 1527, in Sivil, to Dr. Ley, lord ambassador for king Henry VIII. to Charles the Emperor, being an information of the parts of the world discovered by him and the king of Portugal, and also of the way to the Moluccas by the North."*

Mutilated copy of the time of queen Elizabeth, with the following title prefixed: ". ayn whole letter to [Dr. Lee, king Henry] the Eight his ambassador ligier in S[pain], and a part of another to the said King [his] majesty, written a^o 1527 by Mr. Robe[rt] Thorn, wherein is contained matter very needful to be considered of, as well for discovery to be made as for the recovery and enjoying of our right and interest in some lands already by Englishmen discovered, where also the original history of the parting of the whole world between the king of Spain and the king of Portugal is touched."

2. Robert Thorne to Henry VIII.

Vit. C. vii.
337.
B. M.
Hakluyt,
i. 212.

Offering to discover for him new lands in the North with the aid of a small number of ships.

Copy; mutilated.

3. Robert Thorne to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Has delivered to his servant Geo. Shaw certain pieces of black velvet at 24s., and satin at 8s. the yard. Thanks him for remembering the "book of Hampton." Begs, if it be not sent, Lisle will write for it again, and send it him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, &c. my lord Lyle, in Suberton.

4. Robert Thorne to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Requested his Lordship lately to obtain of Whytoff, of Hampton, the writings by which the King released to them part of their fee-farm, and made them free of butlerage. Wishes only a copy of their supplication to the King, with their arguments in its favor, and of the grant itself.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

5. Thorne's Goods.

R. O.

"The whole inventory of the goods of my brother Robert Thorne, whose soul Jesu pardon, as by the inventory presented by the executor may appear," 16,935*l.* Whereof, abate for the legacies mentioned in the testament, 9,523*l.*; debts owing to the testator, 1,899*l.*; for the funerals in London, 94*l.*; "for a year in the accompt Malvesys, less than it is declared in the inventory," 412*l.*; "for that Roger Barlowe is debtor in the inventory, which proceeds of the alum and soap that I am charged with, so that one thing may not be charged

* In this letter, which is full of curious matter, and shows the interest taken by Lee in geography, the writer claims for his father, in conjunction with Hugh Eliot, a merchant of Bristol, the discovery of Newfoundland.

1527.

. ROBERT THORNE—*cont.*

twice," 401*l.*; certain funerals paid in Bristowe, and cost of a tomb, 132*l.*; freight and costs of 54 tons oil, 80*l.*; retained by the executor for his labor in selling merchandise, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; costs allowed the executor by the umpire, 9*l.* 19*s.*; meat for a mule, four months, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Katherine Woseley's meat and drink, 6*l.*; 36*l.* charged by the executors to my account, done in deeds of charity, beside the legacies: total, 12,666*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; residue, 4,268*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*—Doubtful debts in Spain, left by the testator with Wm. Ballard to recover and deliver to Carlo Catannyo, Jenovys, 1,113*l.* 14*s.*; a desperate debt in Flanders, 11*l.*; another, for hemp in Sevyll, 81*l.*; a venture to Medina, 67*l.* 8*s.*; a debt of adventure to Ancona, 94*l.* 16*s.*; a debt of Thos. Tyson, 12*l.* 5*s.*; debts for pearls in Venice, 176*l.* 18*s.*; desperate debts for account of company that was between my brother and me, 4,091*l.*; doubtful debts in England, 300*l.*; debts in Spain for clothes sent in Spain, 181*l.*; a house and slaves in Sevyll, 94*l.*: total, 2,623*l.*

P. 1. Endd.: "The hole inventory of Robt. Thornes goodes disceased."

2815. PIRACY.

R. O.

i. Commission to Sir John Arundell, John Arundell Treres, Jas. Erysy and Rob. Vyvean, to inquire touching the robbery of a ship belonging to John king of Portugal, which was wrecked upon the coast of Cornwall in Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. Dated "at our manor ——— * the day of ——— *."

ii. Petition of Francis Person, the king of Portugal's factor, stating that the wreck occurred on Saturday, 20 Jan. 1526,† near Gon Walbay, in the hundred of Correar, Cornwall. The ship had merchandise to the value of 16,000*l.* Most of the people in her were saved, and with the aid of the inhabitants recovered goods to the value of 1,000 ducats the same afternoon; but in the evening they were attacked by John Wylliam, miller, servant to Will. Godolphin, and two servants of John Melenton, captain of the Mount, who robbed them in their masters' names. Next day, being urged to sell the ship's goods, the Portuguese replied that they belonged entirely to the king of Portugal. When they complained of the robbery before certain justices of the peace they were told they could have no redress, as it was the custom of the country. At last the house in which they took refuge being broken into, and themselves put in great danger, Dego de Oliver was induced to sell the goods for fear of worse consequences; after which he was treated as a prisoner by the purchasers, Thos. Sent Albyn, Will. Godolphin and others, who carried him behind them on their horses, and rode about the country with him. On one occasion they made him break in upon his former comrades, and help to rob them of all they had, except their apparel.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Will. Carvanell to Sir Will. Godolghan.‡

Today have arrived, and now ride in the haven, four Spaniards and Portyngals. Two more have been seen at sea. Sir William knows what power they have to arrest men according to their commission. The Spaniards will more likely take two for one "of poor fishermen." Wishes the King knew what a goodly haven they have, and how ill provided. Encloses a copy of the commission to the officers. The ships came all out of Flanders, they say. Penryn, Friday.

Sent a copy of his patent to Exeter. Knows not if the judge has seen it.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

* Blanks in MS.

† Not 1526-7, though in the King's commission it is dated in 18 Hen. VIII.

‡ This letter must have been written in January 1526.

15 27.

22 Jan. **2816.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was informed this evening, before the gates were shut, that the archbishop of St. Severin was lodged at the George without the Gate. Went to salute him. Found he had been sent from the Emperor to the French king, and was on his way thence to England. As his horses cannot be shipped till tomorrow, it will be Thursday before he can leave. Will send Calais pursuivant to attend him. Begs money, as the garrison were never in greater need. Calais, 22 Jan. 1526.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

23 Jan. **2817.** For SIR THOS. MORE, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

P. S.

Custody of the person and property of John Moreton, an idiot. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 26.

24 Jan. **2818.** GUICCIARDINI to ———.

Vit. B. ix. 19.

B. M.

My last letters were of the 12th. The Germans are on the other side the Trebia. If they advance towards Tuscany, the Doge has promised to send us assistance. The Viceroy has moved towards Rome. The duke of Ferrara has capitulated with the Imperialists. Letters of his agents have been intercepted, showing that they are little satisfied with the Viceroy and don Hugo, to whose arrogance they have yielded through constraint. Is anxious for aid from England and France, for then all things would go well. Other news of no moment.

Lat., pp. 2. *Headed*: Exempla literarum M. Guicciardini locumtenentis generalis S. D. N. datarum Parmæ die xxiiii. Jan. et retentorum usque ad diem xx nuncium in Gallia.

24 Jan. **2819.** ——— to ———.

Vit. B. ix. 18.

B. M.

Knows well the Pope's great anxiety for accommodation with the Emperor, who, professing that he desired nothing but peace, does nothing but prepare for war; otherwise the Viceroy would not have increased his demands, which cannot be granted. I told you of his last demand of 200,000 ducats for sending home the Germans. The Pope agreed, if he had time; and he then demanded 200,000 besides, and the restoration of the Colonnese. The Pope would have consented on certain conditions, but refuses to restore the cardinalate to Pompey, as it would be sacrilegious. These are the only points in dispute. The Viceroy has given no answer as yet; and, without waiting for the expiration of the truce made with don Hugo and the Pope on the 20th, has proceeded, on no offence, with his army to attack the States of the Church and laid siege to Frosinone. The besiegers are in great danger, but Renzo and Vitelli have resolved to succor them. The Pope does what he can to hold his position until he sees what help he can get from England. He has sold his property, and alienated what he could, for this purpose. All would be well if aid came from France.

The Emperor makes every effort* and has sent a commission [to the Viceroy] for peace with the Pope; and if he intended to observe half his proposals we should be happy. The Pope understands Wolsey's efforts for the preservation of the Faith and defence of England from the Lutheran heresy. The detention of his proctor (*illius procuratoris*) was agreeable to him. Campeggio says that he has heard Wolsey is not satisfied with him; at which he is much grieved. He has given no cause for it. You are to do your

* Continued at f. 20.

1527.

——— to ——— —cont.

best to remove this scruple from Wolsey's mind, and you may use my testimony to that effect.

Lat., pp. 4. *Headed*: Roma, xxiii. Januar.

27 Jan. 2820. ITALY.

R. O.

News from Lombardy, from D. Guicciardini, 27 Jan., Parma.

Bourbon and the other captains used all diligence to get out of Milan when the Germans crossed the Po, but could not persuade the Spanish foot, who demanded many months' pay (*multa stipendia*). At last they agreed for two months' pay for which they increased the exactions on Milan 14,000 ducats, and, this being insufficient, added 7,000 more. Nine companies (*acies*) of the best of the Spaniards remained at Milan to be paid; but he thinks the exaction was carried on till they were paid, and, that being done, they also will march out, as the others have done. The men-at-arms at Milan were thought to number 600. 300 have already been paid out of the money extorted from the city, and have left. To the other 300, who are ill equipped, they meant only to give one pay. In the duchy of Milan and Carpi are only 35 standards of Spanish foot, of which 25 have been at Milan all the summer. The latter are supposed to number 4,000. There are probably 4,000 German foot between Milan and Pavia, who require to be paid every 15 days, at the rate of 19,500 gold crowns a month. These payments have consumed all the money Bourbon brought with him, and all that he was able to extort.

The troops left the luxuries of Milan with regret. The extortions they had practised were worth more than three months' pay. They had grown effeminate, and used to wash their feet with rosewater. Antonio de Leva is to remain in the duchy, not being well. It is supposed they mean to attack Bologna along with the count of Cajazzo, and that the duke of Ferrara will join them with guns and stores, perhaps help them with money. Believes the Spaniards will act with the Germans, though they are said not to like each other. All authority is vested in Bourbon, who has left Antonio as his lieutenant. The marquis de Guasto went away unwell. Morone has been pardoned his life for 20,000 gold crowns (*aurei*), and left his eldest son in the castle of Milan as a hostage. Money could not be forwarded to the troops from Spain, as no merchants could be found to transmit it. It does not seem possible to pay the new Germans, about 12,000 in number. Hears that money was asked from the duke of Savoy and the marchioness of Montferrat. There are 300 families in Milan, each of which paid 1,000 gold crowns for the contribution, besides exactions.

The above news was reported by Andrea Carnesecca, who left Milan on the 18th Jan.

Bourbon is still at Pavia. If the new Germans advance without money, or with the single *aureus* promised to each of them, it will be the greatest miracle of the Emperor's prosperity. The duke of Urbino has written from Mantua for us to meet him tomorrow at Casale Major.

Lat., pp. 4. *Endd.*

28 Jan. 2821. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 561.

Since my last from Lyons I arrived at Chambery, and found the duke of Savoy, who sent me with a herald, and a messenger with a commission to all his towns to aid me as they would himself. I was told by a gentleman of Savoy that unless I made haste I should be stopped by the Imperialists; so I pushed on to Savona, where I arrived on the 28th, and found it in great alarm. The garrison there had made a sortie, and after being assaulted had come to an arrangement with the Imperialists. I have spoken with count Petre de Navarre, the admiral, for a passage to Rome.

1527.

He desires me to wait three days, as the galleys have gone to conduct thither De Vaudemont. He tells me that the Pope has levied 10,000 men, and sent them towards Naples. If the Emperor's soldiers are not better paid it is thought they will return. Savone, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.: [To my lor]de [Legate's gr]ace. *Endd.*

28 Jan.

2822. JOHN CARD. DE SALVIATI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks Wolsey for the benevolence expressed in his letters sent by Russell (*Rossellus*), the King's chamberlain, by which he is bound to devote everything to his service. Extols his condescension in writing to him at this time, when he is engrossed with the affairs of the whole world, and seeking aid for the Holy See. Poissi, 28 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Sealed.

29 Jan.

Nero, B.II.101.

B. M.

2823. CHRISTOPHER DE SCHYDLOVYECZ, Palatine and Captain of Cracow, and Chancellor of the King of Poland, to [WOLSEY].

Thanks him in the King's name for the good will he expressed to Felix ab Allen, the King's chamberlain, who has just returned. Offers his services to Wolsey, and desires his commendations to the King. Sends copies of letters containing news from Hungary since the death of king Lewis. The ambassadors of the Emperor and Ferdinand have returned from Muscovy, after making a peace for six years between the king of Poland and the duke of Muscovy. The duke's ambassadors with 700 horse, and the Apostolic ambassador, follow them. D. Mraxii is here as ambassador from Ferdinand, who will be crowned before Lent, and desires Schydlovycz or another to be present. The king of Hungary is at Gran. Unless the dispute between him and Ferdinand is settled, war must ensue; by which the enemies of Christianity will profit. Cracow, 29 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

30 Jan.

Nero, B.II.102.

B. M.

2824. CHRISTOPHER DE S[CHYDLOVYECZ] to [HENRY VIII.]

Has received the King's letter of thanks for his present of falcons, dated Dec. 30, at Eltham (*apud Antellis*). Expresses his gratitude for the King's writing to him, and promises to receive kindly his servants, and to obtain the best birds for them. Has written about Hungary to Wolsey. Cracow, 30 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

30 Jan.

R. O.

2825. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters by the bishop of Worcester. Understands by him and Dr. Lee Wolsey's holy inclination for universal peace, and good will towards himself. Wolsey will have learned how entirely the Emperor trusts him by the despatch he lately sent by sea to don Ynigo de Mandoça. Will be perfectly frank with Worcester. Valladolid, "ce penultime de Janvier."

Added in his own hand: "Monsr. le Cardynal, j'ay ma parfaite fiance en vous, et vous poves estre sehur que tousjours me trouverez votre bon amy, CHARLES."

Fr., p. 1. Add. and endd. Sealed.

1527.

30 Jan. **2826.** BALDASSAR CASTIGLIONE, [Nuncio in Spain,] to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 49.

The auditor of the Chamber (Ghinucci) has delivered your letters to me.

I need say nothing about the important negotiation for peace which is being conducted here, because the English ambassadors are writing diffusely, and you will learn the contents of their letters. The Pope has sent ample powers to conclude the peace. He would be much gratified if the King and the Cardinal would negotiate it. Valladolid, 30 Jan. 1527.

Ital.

31 Jan. **2827.** ITALY.

Vit. B. IX. 22.
B. M.

Cæsar Fieramosca has arrived, and demanded in the name of the Viceroy [150,000 ducats], Parma, Piacenza, and Civita Vecchia as pledges, the restoration of the Colonnese, and 300 men-at-arms, 400 light-armed horse, and 4,000 foot, as aid for the Emperor in Italy, and for Bourbon to be duke of Milan. The Pope read these terms in the public consistory, and all the cardinals rejected them. Fieramosca then presented to the Pope a letter in the Emperor's own hand, in very mild terms, condoling with him for the injuries he had received from the Colonnese, offering to avenge him, and to do whatever he thinks best for universal peace.

They then agreed that a suspension of arms would be very acceptable, and wrote to Venice for consent.

Believes the Pope will pay the 150,000 gold pieces proposed. The Imperialists say that doubtless the Emperor will have an interview with the Pope if he wishes.

Hostilities are suspended for eight days, till an answer comes from Venice. If a general suspension is taken, which he does not think likely, neither the Pope nor Venice will take up arms again. Bourbon will thus establish himself in Milan, and the Emperor be lord of Italy.

The French are to blame for not giving help in time, but the destruction of Italy will ruin them also. The Pope has done and is doing more than his power permits, in sustaining the expences here and in Lombardy, 100,000 [ducats] a month, for which he is parting with all he can, trusting to the promises of his friends. The only hope they have is the marriage of the Princess with Francis.

Letters from France have come of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 13th, promising wonders. D. de Vademonte has landed at Civita Vecchia, and one French noble has come hither with money. This may do some good, but the amount must be greater, and come as soon as possible, "*quoniam salus nostra non consistit in quinquaginta millibus.*"

The Germans in Lombardy have joined the Spaniards, and threaten Piacenza,—which, however, is well fortified.

The Venetians have crossed the Po into Parma with 7,000 foot and 400 horse. Urbino has his camp on the other side, ready to cross or stay, as necessary. Alarcon is wounded, and probably dead. Any delay will disperse the enemy, who have no money. "*Dux Ferrariæ non currit tam furiose ut dubitabatur.*" It will not be wonderful if some day Bourbon is sold like a lamb in the shambles.

Lat., pp. 4. Headed: Exemplum literarum fidedignissimi hominis, ex Roma, ultimo Jan.

31 Jan. **2828.** GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. IV. 20.
B. M.

Had not spoken with the Emperor when Chr. Mores arrived on the 22 Jan. His Majesty only came to Valladolid on the 24th, and appointed the 26th to give them answer. Ghinucci declared the object of his mission,

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sc., that as the Emperor had written to the King, and desired him by Botton to mediate a peace, the King desired to know his mind as to particulars. Here I paused. The Emperor said he adhered to his purpose, but could make no answer about particulars, as he demanded nothing. If any reasonable offers were made to him he would descend to particulars with good will. I replied that he could not say he demanded nothing, as he still adhered to the treaty of Madrid, which the King hoped he would mitigate for his sake, and for the public weal. He answered that Bayard, a secretary of the French king, was now come out of France, and that other letters came before for the French ambassador, which he would hear and make answer to. "Nevertheless he said* A. Hitherto for this point."

Advised the Emperor to state his mind about Milan;—whether for the satisfaction of the confederates he would put the whole state *in deposito* of one such as he and the confederates could agree on. He said this would be to the prejudice of Bourbon, to whom he had granted it; and when Ghinucci said that Bourbon's interest was only in case it were proved that Sforza had forfeited the dukedom, he said he would think over the matter with his Council.

Ghinucci then proposed abstinence of war in Italy pending negotiations. Charles said he would agree to one for four or five years, but a truce for three or four months would be injurious to him; moreover, it was needless, as nothing could be done this winter time. Suggested that England might be a security for him, and that he might be more compliant if nothing could be done in winter. He said he would like to have peace first, and might perhaps consent to an abstinence after. Ghinucci said he ought rather to begin with abstinence than end with it; and he said he would think more of it. We were then dismissed. Saw the Chancellor in the afternoon, who said the Emperor had been always inclined to peace; which, he said, Lee well knew that he had twice declared to the King, and that he had sent with the last letters by Echyngham "*mandatum in Angliam ad tractandum et concludendum de pace universali et particulari*," with such full instructions to his ambassadors that there needed no further occasion to refer to himself. He thought the Emperor was the first who had sent any commission to England, and he had sent another to Rome, besides urging the ambassadors of the confederates to send for commissions; so that he is ready to treat either here, at Rome, or in England. When we said we thought the French king's commission was by this time in England, "he said, somewhat smiling after his manner, B."

Desired him to be a mediator for abstinence of war in Italy until peace should be concluded. He said if they desired truce for four or five years no doubt the Emperor would consent, but not for three or four months,—and that ere long he thought we should find they had not been idle.

Went next to the Nuncio's, where we met the ambassadors of France, Florence, Venice, and Milan, also Paulus, one of the Pope's chamberlains, who came to the Emperor at Toledo in his journey from Granada, bringing *mandata ad nuncium, ad oratores Gallum, Venetum, et Mediolanensem*. There the French and Venetian ambassadors read their commissions, declaring they could do nothing without us. "Milan said he had *mandatum*, but none he read; of Florence stood covert under the Nuncio's commission." The French ambassador pretended to declare his full instructions, but, as we afterwards found, declared only part. He said he wished it had been treated in England, and would conclude nothing till he had sent to his master again. He produced an article which he said was part of the league between Henry and Francis, dated 30 Aug. 1525, that Francis should make no conclusion with the Emperor unless the King should repute himself content of all the Emperor's debts to him; another that he should make no peace without

* The passages referred to by letters A, B, C, &c., will be found in No. 2.

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GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

comprehending England; and a third, that he should not aid the Emperor if the King made war upon him to recover his debts. "This he read openly. We mused what he meant thereby, &c." On the Nuncio urging how desirable it was to bring the affair to a conclusion, he asked whether we would consent? We said, Certainly, to the peace, which we were expressly sent to advance; "but if he demanded whether for the King's interest we would consent, we have no consent ne dissent herein, for we be no party."

Next morning (Sunday) Lee wrote to the French ambassador to lend him the copy of the article. He said he could not without the consent of secretary Bayard; after speaking with Bayard, he sent to tell Lee he would show it him at the Nuncio's house. Sent a servant, asking leave to borrow it; but he said he could only deliver it into Lee's own hands, which he did on meeting him. Told him we had no knowledge of the article from the King, and that if Francis wished to know the King's mind he was nearer him than we. Cannot understand what he is driving at.

Were sent for next day by the Chancellor, who told them on the Emperor's behalf, who wished to hide nothing from the King, that the French ambassadors had been with him on the Sunday, and presented the articles of the treaty of Madrid, which Francis would have reformed, and that his Majesty would that he should show them to us, C.

We then went to dine with the count of Nassau, with whom were La Chault and De Pratt. After dinner they began to talk of these treaties, which they wished to bring to some good conclusion, "and so fell into further communication such D."

There is no hope any fruit will come of the treaty if Francis insists on his demands for reformation of the treaty of Madrid. E.

Dined with the Chancellor on Wednesday, 30 Jan., who told them the Emperor wished all things that should be done about the peace to be "communicated to us liberally and familiarly, as the orators of that prince in whom he had put his most affiance, from time to time, as they shall happen D.*"

He gave us news from Italy of the 29 Dec., that the Pope was abashed at hearing of the Viceroy's arrival in the haven of St. Stephen's, and thought to go to Pisa and leave Rome; that the Viceroy had restored two ports to the Siennese; that the Pope had sent the General of the Observants to the Viceroy to ask abstinence for six months, which the Viceroy refused unless he would pay the Emperor's army meanwhile; and that his Holiness had afterwards sent the archbishop of Capua, offering "to find the Almains." It was not known whether they had yet come to an agreement. Also, that the duke of Ferrara had sent men, money, and ordnance to the Imperialists; (Lee hears that the duke's eldest son is to wed the Emperor's bastard daughter, and give the Emperor 200,000 ducats;)—that the Orsini and Colonnas waste each other, and the cardinal of Colonna is deprived. Valladolid, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 11.

31 Jan.
Vesp. C. IV. 9.
B. M.

2. "Ex literis Reverendi D. Wigorn. et D. Eleemosynarii die xxxj. Januarii ex Valdoleta conjunctim datis."

A., it would be very difficult to trust the French king, for a merchant who had broken faith was never trusted afterwards. Urged that the Emperor might at least trust Henry's mediation, and if France could not be induced to do right otherwise, she might be compelled.

B. "The French tell us quite another tale, saying that unless we agree to their demands in eight days they will be compelled to act with others. *Quo elucident hoc enigma quod veriti sunt nobis impartiri. Alii commiserunt palam scribere; is vero scribit parum nunc abesse ut prope diem de ineundo matrimonio concludatur Regis Franciæ cum filia Regis Angliæ.*"

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Said he would perhaps let the ambassadors see the very letters in which the French had boasted to this effect; and added, smiling, "O, how well I know these tricks and lies of the French! How well the king of England would dispose of his daughter *si morbi illius Gallo infecto eam nuptui traderet, qui, sicuti ad nos scribunt, haud ita multo pridem sudavit in hypocausto!*" This appeared incredible to us. But Lee answered that he had twice confuted the rumors got up by the French,—first, on his first going to the Emperor, when they said he brought nothing but threats; and again, when they told everybody that the king of England had not only entered the league of Italy, but was considered its protector. He therefore hoped soon to put them to shame a third time.

C., that we might judge whether they were the propositions of a man sincerely inclined to peace. He also asked Jo. Allemand to read us some extracts of letters from France; of which we enclose a copy, that the King and Wolsey may judge "*cum quibus Protheis rem habemus.*"

* f. 12.

* From what we have heard here we perceive that nothing can be done in France with so great secrecy that is not told here, even by the intimates of the king of France. By these means, as the Chancellor told us, they became acquainted with the most secret articles of the Italian league, and the conditions offered to the king of England to join it, as you will see by the extracts; and who, except some yeoman of the guard, could have blabbed that the French king was sweated *ob morbum quem vocant Gallum?* The Almoner heard from John Alleman that one of the French king's chamber, when he was sent to England, exclaimed "Ohe! quales ego nugas, quam insigne præstigium ego mecum in Angliam porto ut Regi illudam!" Think that great caution must be used in whatever is communicated to the king of France, and that he should make no further advances, nor grant them so freely what they desire, if it be true what the spies said, that the French are attempting to cause the King to fail with both powers. If Francis will persist in his unjust requirements, the Pope must not incur extreme peril to foster the French king's iniquity, but condescend to terms, as the other Italian confederates will do. Apologises for offering this advice.

D. that it was evident they were greatly exasperated against Francis, of whose faithlessness they spoke in very strong terms. They proposed a league between the Pope, the Emperor, and the king of England, "*parum nobis pensi nisi habere quid tunc ageret Rex Franciæ.*" Wishes the King would adopt such a course. It is too plain to be denied that this Prince has erred; but at such an age penitence ought to be allowed, and he accommodates himself in everything to the King's wishes, while there is no faith on the other side. In this conversation Nassau said, "*Bene res habet.* The French king's sons are hostages in our hands, and if Francis should die while they are with us, the king of England and we will provide a fit governor for France." Speaks of the double-dealing of the French, who by secretary Bayard have offered the enclosed articles to the Emperor, pretending that they only wanted to thank him for his generous treatment of the French king's sons. Next day they consulted at the Nuncio's in what manner it would be best to begin negotiations. It was arranged, the French speaking first, first to offer their *mandata* to the Emperor, then in a general way to urge their demands as if they had not already made them specific; and for a further blind, they sent Lee the overtures they were going to make to the Emperor, *i.e.*, those that they had revised at the Nuncio's house, adding that they were bound by the treaty with England not to conclude, unless the King's debts were paid. Lee, following their own tactics, praised their purpose, and said we would write to the King. Even when their King was a prisoner at Madrid, and Lee was sent to intercede for him with the Emperor, they would not let him, the bishop of London, or the Dean know anything of their affairs. One may judge of the cordiality of Francis from his refusal to send to England a commission to treat for peace, which the Emperor did at once.

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GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

E. The Emperor's council think he cares neither for peace nor for the redemption of his sons, but has some views which nobody understands. The Emperor, however, will certainly not refuse to treat with the Pope and Italians, "rejecto scrupulo ligæ quo cavetur ne sine consensu omnium confœderatorum ad id minimum inducent." Would like to know as soon as possible what the King and Wolsey think of this, and whether any other commissions than the Emperor's has yet arrived in England. Send back this messenger in all haste, though negotiations are scarce begun, considering the great importance of what we have written.

D*. He then told us that the French ambassadors had been with him, and had shown him a commission written in French (though they showed us a different one in Latin), in which he said he had discovered two faults; first, that it made mention of instructions which did not appear; and second, that there was an article about restoring Francis Sforza,—a matter in which the Emperor was not to be dictated to by the French king. As to the first, they had explained matters by producing their instructions, signed by Francis, differing from those they had already shown only in the 20th article, which the ambassadors explained as merely referring to the provisions of the Italian league. The latter instructions, though not in accordance with the treaty of Madrid, were more just on this point than the former. By the treaty France was bound to furnish a certain number of men and vessels for three months from the day the Emperor embarked, on the faith of his letters only; but Francis now refuses the pay of the soldiers, and demands security for the return of his fleet. The Chancellor said he wondered they proposed conditions, which they had already twice offered to De Praet and the Viceroy. "One thing," he said, "you must grant me. Your King either cannot fulfil what he agreed to do, or he will not, or he ought not. If he cannot, he should return to prison. If he will not, it is unkingly. If he ought not, show your reasons." The marquis of Montferrat, who was present, said, "I wonder you have not another commission;" on which they immediately insinuated that they had, and produced the Latin one in a meeting at Nassau's chamber, which we had seen before. This contained authority to treat for universal peace, though they only aimed at a particular one. The clause in their commission stating that they were not authorized to conclude without the consent of England, the Emperor's council think, was intended partly to destroy the effect of their commission, and partly to sow discord between the Emperor and England. The Chancellor thinks the Nuncio and Venetian ambassador have other commissions also.

Lat., pp. 10. Vannies' hand.

2829. [LEE to WOLSEY.]

Vesp. C. iv.
13.
B. M.

There is one Cornelius here, of Nieuport in Flanders, of whom I (Lee) spoke in my letter of the 3rd Dec. When two nativities, somewhat different, were brought him of king Francis, he plainly affirmed that both were true, and that he whose nativities they were would die within the year. Thinks this is of sufficient importance to be told to Wolsey. I have heard an extraordinary tale attributed to Robertet, that great offers and earnest solicitations were made by Fitzwilliam for a marriage between Francis and the princess Mary, and that Morette had made frequent voyages to England for this purpose. Francis refused, and greater offers will be made by Henry, who has offered to assist him in recovering his children, and make war upon Flanders. Another person, of some repute, has warned the Emperor that the practices for this marriage have far advanced, as the king of England is only attempting, *more suo*, to hinder the alliance between Francis and the Emperor; "verum dicit se videre rem conclusam in commodum et augmentum (*sic*) Gallorum, et si non provideatur ad hoc, esse vera media ut aliquid

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tentaretur contra Regiam Celsitudinem, ut ab ea caperetur quicquid habet ultra mare ad commodum Cæsaris et Regis Gallorum; qui Rex Gallorum dabit illi adsistentiam necessariam, et sic nunc faciet satis negotii ex parte Scotiæ. Positæ antea istæ oblationes ante +”

Lat., pp. 2, in Vannes' hand.

31 Jan. 2830. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

25.

B. M.

Has done nothing as yet with the abp. of Toledo. He is not yet arrived with the Empress. The bp. of Palencia, it is said, will redeem the pension after four years' payment, *sc.* 8,000 ducats *de Camera*. I think he will come to more. The pension for Christmas twelvemonth and Midsummer last is in the merchants' hands, with the exception of 600 ducats, for which I send a warrant to the prior of St. Mary's, Overy. Does not know how to send the rest at present. Gold has risen. We will wait for some English merchant. Hopes he has received all Echyngham's despatches. Begs him most carefully to consider the contents of their common letter in cipher, "and some insinuations therein, and to stop if may be, &c." Praises Chr. Mores, the bearer, and wonders how he escaped the waters, which have done much hurt here. Valladolid, 31 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

31 Jan. 2831. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 6.

B. M.

Summary of his last letters of the 19th. The Emperor arrived on the 24th. Had an audience on the 26th. In conformity with their instructions of the 31 Dec. and 22 Jan., Mr. Almoner will describe the conference. He urged that the Emperor had been well treated by the King taking upon him to manage the peace, as the interests of the Emperor would better be regarded, and France be more induced to observe its obligations. He replied that he would take it into consideration. When the deposit was strongly urged he made a similar reply. Has no hopes ever since he asserted that he had granted the duchy (*status*) to the duke of Bourbon. He refused to consent to an abstinence of arms, and would listen to no arguments to be urged on that head. This refusal was repeated by the Chancellor, who told us openly that the Emperor would never consent to an abstinence except on condition of a truce for five or at least three years. Will learn by their letters the subjects of their interview with the French ambassador. Refused to enter into any consideration as to partnership (*participatio*) as being beyond their commission.

Stated that it was not in their power to consent to a treaty of peace, as the King had resolved upon neutrality. It is said the Venetians have taken Urbino. Other news of Italy, and of the disputes between the French and Imperial ministers. Valladolid, 31 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4.

Ib. f. 18.

2. Duplicate of the preceding, with some verbal differences. Valladolid, 31 Jan. 1527. *Signed in the hand of Ghinucci's clerk:* "Humillimum mancipium, Wigorniensis."

Lat., pp. 4.

31 Jan. 2832. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

14.

B. M.

"Ex literis D. Wigorn., xxxj. Januarii datis."

Suggests that occasion should be given to the Imperial ambassador to write to the Emperor that the peace negotiations had already been begun by Henry, that the Chancellor and others here may see the affair is no longer entirely in the Emperor's hands. Wolsey can make it appear, by the date of his letters, that he had written to Ghinucci before he could have had letters from Spain. Wrote, in his other letters by the bearer, what the French have

iv.

4 M

1527.

GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

been negotiating here. Wonders if their object is only to make the Emperor think, especially considering the things sent to his councillors as from a spy in the Emperor's court, that they are on the eve of concluding with the King. Is glad to think the King and Wolsey are not in the dark like himself. Cannot tell why these Imperialists do not communicate with us, unless they suspect we know all from the French ambassador, "vel forte ideo id facere, ut quoniam potuerunt comprehendere desyderari istic incutionem (*inceptionem?*) videatur minus durum Regiæ Majestati si hic de pace tractetur, quasi (*quam si?*) in ipsius pacis tractatu suæ Majestatis oratores interveniant."

Wolsey will perceive, both from their common letters and from his own, that there was no opportunity for carrying out his particular instructions. Master Almoner thinks that whatever has to be written in cipher should be in Worcester's cipher, as being the more difficult. As in this correspondence I perform the part of a prompter only, "cupio omnia, ut par est, ab eo recognosci, ea saltem quæ partem judicariam et consultoriam concernunt."* Does not know if it was mentioned in their joint letters, "alia mandata de quibus in ipsis literis fit mentio pura esse." Heard this from the same person who informed us of the rest.

It is said the king of France will not consent. Notwithstanding their liberality, the pontifical Nuncio, who is in the confidence of the Emperor, told a friend that the Imperial ambassador, notwithstanding his instructions for peace, is to do nothing without consulting the Emperor.† If peace is to be had, the Chancellor will use his efforts that it should be by his means. The French king has hitherto negotiated by means of Madame Eleanor. There is no treaty between the two courts, and no one here in behalf of Francis except one Bayard, a relative of Robertet. He has frequent interviews with the ambassadors at the house of the Nuncio. We have been twice invited to attend. Will find out what is going on. The Imperialists pretend to have confidence in the King, although they have none. They have told us the news from France, that there is some intelligence between France and England, and they are afraid of the union of the two, probably because the conditions lately proposed by Francis are wide of the previous ones, "nisi dicamus id solum factum ad hoc ut facilius Cæsar concedat concessibilia quæ ad hoc videntur tendere ut Cæsarem premant in Hispania." This does not seem probable, for without the support of England the French could not force the Emperor. I do not understand these mysteries, and have resolved to dismiss them from my thoughts, as I am not likely to fathom them. The Imperialists have news from Italy which they have not communicated to us. They only inform us of what they learn from France. Thinks it relates to nothing more than the Emperor's preparations. If the struggle is protracted he will submit to honorable conditions; if not, he will be arbitrary and obstinate.

Has set it afloat in the ears of lady Eleanor that the French king is anxious for a marriage with the princess Mary. Details the method which he has employed to counteract the report that it is not the Emperor, but others, who stand in the way of the peace, without which no joint effort can be made against the Infidels. "Isti res Turcarum ita pingere, ut necessitatem et facilitatem eodem tempore præsupponere" (*sic*).

Has endeavored to persuade the French ambassadors that their master was much mistaken in supposing that the peace could be treated of here. They are anxious that all things should be referred to England. Some of the Imperial councillors say that the Emperor has little trust in the King, and less in your Reverence. Although the Emperor pretends to wish for peace, he is only deceiving, and waiting the turn of events in Italy. The

* Ticked in the margin by Wolsey.

† Ticked by Wolsey.

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count of Nassau told us, if the Pope, as he hoped, and the king of England, were joined with the Emperor, Francis must be reasonable; and though he apparently showed himself satisfied to have the peace by means of England, it was only an artifice. When we were dining with him, Lashaw, and De Praet, they told us that the Emperor's nature was such that he would yield to gentle means, but not to violent;—hinting, as I think, to the intelligence between the kings of France and England. Avoided speaking of the mediation of the king of England, lest he should be thought importunate in wishing to transfer the negociation to England; but in a few days will take an opportunity of urging on the Imperialists that there is a much better chance of peace by the mediation of England, and greater security for it. Will take every opportunity of doing what is required. Has urged upon the confederates that the best chance for each state to retain its rights is to refer the whole to the king of England, as a man of honor. The Imperialists have referred to the matrimonial negotiations between France and England, to which he made a general answer, "*Præter id ostendebant se nullo modo talia credere, quamvis—*"

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Imperfect.

2833. CHARLES V.

R. O.

Answer of Charles V. to the Nuncio and French and Venetian ambassadors.

The Emperor has always desired a universal peace, for the sake of attacking the common enemies of the Faith. With this intention he made a treaty with Francis, gave him his sister, and allowed him to return to his kingdom, not doubting that he would keep his word, and persuade other princes to join a universal peace. Instead of this, war has been kindled afresh, Hungary is being devastated, and its King is killed, heretics are growing stronger, and a treaty has been made against himself.

Nevertheless, he first sent instructions to Rome in case a peace were treated of there, as the Pope seemed to offer; then, when the king of England professed readiness for the same, and asked for instructions to be sent to the ambassador with him, saying that the other allies would do the same, the Emperor sent to him also the most ample instructions and honorable terms. Lastly, the Nuncio and the French and Venetian ambassadors at the Emperor's Court said they had ample commissions, and urged him to appoint some one to treat with them. Their commissions, however, afford no sure basis. That of the Pope, besides ascribing all the blame of these wars to the Emperor, gives no power to treat of peace without the consent of his confederates, who are not named, and many of whom are probably unknown to the Emperor. That of the French king errs in requiring the consent of confederates, and especially the king of England, who has expressly declared to the Emperor that he has not joined and would not join the treaty, but wished to be the author of peace. There is also no mention of the former treaty, so that by the commission nothing could be done contrary to it. The commission of the Venetians requires the consent of Francis Sforza and the Florentines, and, as shown by the Venetian ambassador himself, of every one of the confederates; it has, therefore, the same fault as that of the Pope. Besides, the method proposed by Balthassar Castillion, the Nuncio, on the part of all the allies, would hinder, not promote, universal peace. Nothing could be more dangerous, while the Turk threatens them, than a short suspension of arms in Italy, to treat of particulars. This would neither allow their arms to be turned against the Turk, nor would it allow the Emperor to disband his army.

He will consent to a general truce for three years or longer, during which they may attack the Turks, and settle with greater safety their disagreements.

1527.

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

The restitution of Francis Sforza is no concern of the allies, as he is a vassal of the empire, and accused of treason. Offers, however, to appoint impartial judges to hear his defence. As to the restitution of the French princes, it accords neither with reason, law, nor justice. If the treaty cannot be performed, the King can free them by returning to his captivity. They can adduce no reason why it ought not to be performed. If he does not choose to perform it, it will not be safe to enter any other treaty with him. Notwithstanding the injustice of these demands, the Emperor is willing to accept fair conditions, and does not object to leave it to impartial arbitration, on condition that the expedition against the Infidels is not delayed. The Nuncio's last stipulation, that the money owing to the king of England shall be paid, is absurd, as Henry does not belong to the League. His ambassadors with the Emperor have not attended this meeting, and the princes are so connected by blood and affection that no money matters could disturb their friendship. His ambassador in England has ample instructions about it.

The whole demand seems therefore useless, and tending to promote rather war than peace; but to show that he is quite ready for peace, the Emperor has ordered this answer to be given to the Nuncio and other ambassadors present, and a public instrument thereof will be prepared by the notary.

Lat., pp. 8. Part of this document is on a separate paper, and in a different handwriting.

2834. PROPOSITIONS of the EMPEROR.

[Cal. E.I. II. ?]

71.
B. M.

“ Il avoit este pourparler de la duche de Bourgoigne surplus nous voulsissions constituer quelqu ladite Royne nostre seur, entantmains et ende de l'argent que lon nous bailleroit pour Que l'article quel parle de layde offensive se deust entendre seulement de nos biens pa en hostant les motz qui parlent de ce que aussi ceux de lempire. Quant aux arti[cles de] lindempnite d'Angleterre et aussi de ceulx [de Monsieur] de Bourbon ny aux autres sauf les dessus[dits sur le] fait de la restitution de Burgoigne, ny ont nul[le fois] contredits, ains ont dit, voire afferme, quilz se selon ledit forme et teneur et en eslieu dudit et pour la dite suspension de la restitution ont par deux millions descuz dor au soleil a payer les douze cens mille mesme instant a rendront les enfans, les quatre cens mi[lle] ilz disoient quilz les pourroient payer au [Roy] d'Angleterre ou l'en contenter pour le pre[sent de ce] que luy devons, quilz creioient monter ausdites iiij. mi[lle escuz], et les quatre cens mille restants quilz demeuraissent [pour] le dot de la dicte Royne. Toutesfois enfin un a dire que les deux cens mille diceulx fussent po[ur son] dot et des autre deux cens mille en bailleront bon seurtez du payement a termes convenables. Et audemeurant que tout ledict traicte de Madril saccom[plira] dune part et dautre. Vela les choses que lesdits am[bassadeurs] de France ont mises avant, en particulier, et le[s ont] reiterees plusieurs fois, disans en avoir charge de l[eur] maistre, et qui ny auroit pointe de faulte.

71 b.

“ [Ce] que les ambassadeurs de France ont dit comme deulx mes au commencement, et en apres lont reitere, plusieurs fois aff[ermants] quilz en avoient expresse charge du Roy leur maistre qu[il les] accompliroit, cest ce que sensuyt. Assavoir ce quil avoit promis par le traicte de Madril quant au donnacion et renunc[iacion] perpetuelles des souverainetez de Flandres et Artois, du droit qu[il] disoit pretendre en Naples, du duche de Milan, seigneur[ie] de Genes et conte dAstz, renunciacion de Tournay, et resti[tution] de Hesdin, en la maniere et seurte que les

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articles dudict tra[icte] de Madril le contiennent sans aucune innovacion. Quant a l'article de layde pour le voyage d'Italie que aussi le[dit] Roy de France l'accompliroit, y refformant trois choses; l[a premiere] quil se declairait le temps limite que son armee de devoit attendre apres nous, dequelle seroit arme la demanderions; l'autre quil ne se fit mencion cinq cens hommes darmes, que ledit Roy de France i doit baille[r] a ses despens pour le terme de six mois voulons avoir pour ledit voiaige d'Italye, et lau que nous voulussions luy quicter et laisser les d cens mil escuz quil nous doit faire payer en arg[ent] pour nous ayder audit voiaige. Quant aux artic[les] de don Henry de Dallebret, et de messire Charles [de] Gheldres, qui fussent refformez, assavoir que l mit sullement en obligation que ledit Roy de France s[oit] tenu de non les assister contre nous silz nous voul[sissent] offendre et non autrement. Quant au traicte de m[ariage] de notre seur la Royne, quil estoit bien comme il est couche, sauf quil demandoit estre refforme que on luy baillons en dot et en nom de dot les con[tes] d'Auxerrois, Masconnoye et Chastellenye de Bar s[ur] Seyne, ledit dot fust commice (?) en ce que lesdits con[tes] et Chastellenye demeurassent ensemble le dro[it] que il pretendons en suspence et surceance"

31 Jan. 2835. BRIAN HIGDON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Last year suspended and excommunicated Wm. Buketon, gentleman, for refusing to do penance ordered him by Higdon for his open [uncleanness] committed with one Cecilie Brygham. [He said] "he would leave her company at my commandment. Albeit w absolved him, and caused it to be Whereupon I fear like m and regard little the correction of yo[ur Grace]." Wolsey should cause him to do penance and leave her. Wolsey's subjects are commonly called to appear in London before his offices in causes of correction, and sometimes at the promotion of light persons, without reasonable cause. It would be a great benefit if he would command that none be called out of the country, unless for a special cause. York, 31 Jan.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal of Yor[k], legate of England.

2836. BRIAN HIGDON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

His commissaries in the province of Canterbury hear causes between the inhabitants of the diocese and province here, and still call them to London, notwithstanding his audience here. The people murmur at it so much that he is weary of hearing them. Asks him to order his commissaries here to cease, and allow the others to serve for both the provinces. His subjects do not know which to obey. Many persons who are summoned thither are summoned from malice by their enemies. York, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal of York and Legate.

2837. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN.

Arch. xxvi.
450.

"Term. Hil. 18 Henrici VIII."

Demands of Jasper Filoll against Sir Francis Bryan, with answers of the said Sir Francis before Dr. Sampson, dean of the chapel, and Sir Thomas Nevell, commissioners assigned, jointly with Sir Harry Wyat, by Wolsey.

Jan. 2838. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

R. O.

Cover of a letter from the bp. of Bath, addressed "To my lord Legate's grace." *Endd.:* "Gallia: fro my lord of Bath to my Lord his grace. January."

1527.

2839.

GRANTS IN JANUARY 1527.

Jan.

GRANTS.

2. Launcelot Lamott *alias* Emo, tailor, Michael Senecall, comb-maker, Peter Vansoylett, tailor, *alias* Peter Vasser, Dionisius de Voyse, *alias* Dionysius de Hyose, capper, John Clarumball, tailor, John de la Porte *alias* John de la Parton, tailor, Thos. Stoke (?), bookbinder, John Pollard, bookbinder, Lewis Brewson, pouchmaker, Roger la Shenna *alias* Roger La Franne, hosier, John a Gaunt, tailor, and Martin Dature or Dotier, bookbinder, all of London. Pardon for all offences against the person of John Norfolk *alias* Stamford, on 17 June 18 Hen. VIII., at Le Hyde in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middx. *Del. Westm.*, 2 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2. For John Stokisley, S. T. P. Presentation to Northluffenham church, Linc. dioc., *vice* Ric. Stokisley, deceased. Greenwich, 31 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19.

3. Roger ———, a native of Wesell, in the duchy of Clive. Denization. *Westm.*, 3 Jan.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 25.

6. Walter Davy. To have the Crown fee of 6d. a day, *vice* John Worteley, deceased. Greenwich, 6 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

7. Ric. Cooper, of London, grocer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 7 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

12. Ric. Beste. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, as held by Rob. Fysshier, with 6d. a day, on surrender by Jas. Nede-ham of patent 1 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 29 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Jan.—P.S.

12. Laurence Egglisfelde, yeoman of the Guard. To have the Crown fee of 6d. a day, *vice* John Brereton, deceased. Greenwich, 6 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Jan.—P.S.

12. Rob. Seymer. To be sheriff of co. Anglesea, on the death of Owen Holland, who holds by grant 28 Nov. 20 Hen. VII., in same manner as Rees Ap Llewellyn Ap Hulkyn. Greenwich, 9 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Jan.—P.S.

16. John Herbert. Licence to import laces and ribands. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Fr.*, m. 4.

17. John Westbe, LL.D. Presentation to the church of Debden [Deepden], London dioc., void by death. *Westm.*, 17 Jan.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 25.

18. Tho. Williams. To be serjeant of the peace in the lp. of Chirkelande, Marches of Wales, *vice* Ric. Ap Owen, deceased. Greenwich, 15 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Jan.—P.S.

19. Irian Brereton and Wm. Edwardys. To be constable in survivorship of Chirke castle, marches of Wales. *Westm.*, 9 Jan.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 23.

21. John Serger, of Pynne Hove, Devon, carrier. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield.—P.S.

21. Blanch, wife of Rob. Twyford, sergeant-at-arms. Annuity of 5l. out of the manor of Maxsey, Northt., *vice* Wm. Hylmer, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

24. Edm. Modee. To have an annuity of 20 marks. Greenwich, 21 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan.—P.S.

25. Wm. Pratte, of Norwich, worsted weaver. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 25 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Jan.—P.S.

26. Tho. Smyth, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 23 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

26. Tho. West lord la Warr, Sir Roger Copley, Rob. Norwyche, serjeant-at-law, John Rowe, serjeant-at-law, and Tho. Polstede. Licence to alienate lands in Iplepen, Torbryan, Kyngeskarswell, and Whythecom, Devon, to Sir Anth. de St. Amand and Anne his wife, with remainder, in default of issue, to Ric. and Wm. Wrattisley, brothers. *Westm.*, 26 Jan.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

28. Wm. Crane, master of the boys of the Chapel Royal. Licence to import 500 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Westm.*, 28 Jan.—*Fr.*, 18 and 19 Hen. VIII. m. 4.

28. Chris. Rochester, gent. usher of the Chamber. Licence to import wine and woad. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—*Fr.*, m. 4.

28. Ric. Stokke, of Hanley, Worc., Normanton, Derby, and of Westminster. Pardon for the murder of John Pawnysford, of co. Glouc. Otford, 25 May 14 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 22.

28. Rob. Wynston, of Trewayn, Marches of Wales. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

29. John Dawney, kinsman and heir of Marmaduke Darell and Wm. Darell. In-speximus and confirmation of two charters of Hen. III. and Edw. I., granting free warren to the said Marmaduke and William. *Westm.*, 29 Jan.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

29. Sir John Fitzjames, Chief Justice. Grant of two tuns of Gascon wine a year. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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Jan.

GRANTS.

29. Isabel Fisher, of Epilwith, and Marg. Robynson, of Newburgh, York. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. bury, Oxf. *Del. Westm.*, 31 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*—Vacated on surrender, 13 Nov. 4 Edw.VI.

31. Owen Whitton, yeoman usher of the Chamber. To be keeper of the warren of hares and woodward in the lp. of Spelles- . . . John Penhelek, of Penhelek of St. Illogan, Cornwall, "frankelen." Pardon. *Del. x . . . Jan. 18 Hen.VIII.*—S.B.

2840. [FRANCIS I. to PRINCESS MARY.]

Cal. D. x. 349,
354.

B. M.

de b t allie
allye. y et nous tant que
treshaulte et tres puissante princesse e vertu
propos continuer perseverer et demourer seure que
[de] nostre part nostre dit bon frere, cousin et allye, nous trou[vera]
. et allye, desirant lonneur, bien et prosperité de sa personne
[comme les] nostres propres, comme par effect luy et vous congnoistrez
de nous prions, tres haulte et tres puissante princesse, nostre
treschere [Dieu] vous ait en sa tressaincte et digne garde. Escript
à Paris Sealed.

Only two burnt fragments of this letter remain. The latter portion of the last six lines is separate, at f. 354.

1 Feb.

2841. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 26.

B. M.

A gentleman of the French king's chamber, who left the Pope six or seven days ago, says his Holiness "doth very well, and [that he is] mynded to follow this enterprise." The Viceroy is besieging a town of the Church's, 40 miles from Rome, whither the Pope has sent his army, 9,000 picked men. It is thought there will be a battle in two days. The Imperialists are 12,000 of all sorts. The Pope was lately in great fear for money, but he has now levied 40,000 ducats, besides 30,000 which the French king has sent him by Vaudemont, who left Savona three days ago. His Holiness expects to get 60,000 or 80,000 more in February. Has waited here four days for passage. They are in great fear here, for 5,000 or 6,000 Imperialists arrived yesterday within 24 miles, and the town is not strong. This town is very necessary to Francis to keep Genoa from victuals, for the passage to Rome, and for the lying of the army. It is thought the Imperialists are going to victual Genoa. Has lost 13 days by his stopping at Paris and here. Savone, 1 Feb. Signed.

P. 1, mutilated.

1 Feb.

2842. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O.

"Ex Pussey, ultimo Januarii."

"Scripsi ultimis meis dubium quod nobis occurrebat ne Ve[neti] fidem non essent præstaturi commissionibus Domini In ris et remotæ ab intelligentia actionum, et no[vorum] ut hoc R. D. Legato significaretis, ut si M^{tas} Cæs. sincere procedit, posset agent tractatu exsequi vellent, quicquid sib[i] datum, qua in opinione nunc magis co[nfirmatur] Francisci in sua reversione ex Hi[spania] commissionem concludendi pacem universalem ferens secum, intentionem suæ M^{tas} Cæs. in omni[bus] [cœ]pisset tractare cum Pontifice, supervenit int[erim] induciarum tractatu continûe auxit i tionibus, nec voluit admittere, ne quid Generalis. Et ita existimo facturum Ser^{mi}, nisi sua autoritate aliud prom[iserint]."

1527.

ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

“Roma habemus literas diei xi. significantes num viceregis, quas mitto adnexas, a palam dixit, se, si etiam subeundum esset periculum, si a Chr^{mo} fierent ea quæ deb[erent et ju-] rabat, affulsisset aliqua spes auxilii cum Cæsare. Sed si ab utraque M^{te} desere[retur] non timeret facere, modo esset certus de adductum accepturum jugum, quod excuteret ego, quod cum per meas literas cognoverit bonam [per litteras] vestras prius missas intellexerit mentem [su]perveniente postea D. Ruscello cum majoribus et auxiliis [et] autoritate commissionum, quas affert secum, recusaturam [conditio]nes. Nam cum adventus D. Rentii, cum quo ivit Pandulphus ab isto Ser. Rege, adeo firmaverit suam S^{tem} quod [a]ugendo exercitui, et ex consilio D. Vitelli miserat [P]reneste et totidem Tybur, cum aliquo equitatu et rei ponebat Velitris, ut prohiberent ne Vicerex [posset] propius Romam accedere, et hoc animo Pontificis anus promiserit se non defuturum urbi sis quattuor mille pedites paraverat, quid int D. Ruscellus et D. de Vademont, qui 20,000 quos D. Rentius debebat deferre; quem habeo nova applicuisse Saonam die xv. iniquitas postulationum Viceregis et spes [Regis] et R^{mi} D. Max. quam augebit D. Ruscellus [con]firmabunt animum suæ S^{is} quod potius mo i voluntate suorum confœderatorum a D. Locumtenente, ex quibus et ex Veneto intelligitur Dominos Venetos maxima [cum celer]itate munivisse Bergomum, ut sint ne hostium contra suas civitates et possint libere [ire] ubicumque fuerit necessarium extra ipsorum dominium. [Audiun]t quod dux Urbini Padum transeat in defen [q]uotiens opus fuerit, et quando Hispani esse trajecto flumine Padi se Germanis conjunxerint, et si dictus exercitus [proficiscatur] in Thusciam, dux Padum transibit. et marchio Salutarum cum suis peditibus, cum militibus qui eran[t] Thusciam proficiscetur, ubi etiam et cum spatium et commoditatem t dederit, invenient Florentiam s[ecuram] quia ex quo fuit ibi Petrus N[avarie] circa illam operatum fuit. Ex istis quod Hispani cum Burboniensi e [pa]raverant transire, quam causa tam longæ resolution[is] ea quæ nobis feliciter eve[n]tura sint ad] hoc attribuunt. Prima est q[uod] vident, quod sibi necessarium es[t] et invenient Florentiam m[unitam] Secunda est quod antequam Germ[an]i et sine adminiculo aliquorum ann [stipen]dia trium mensium qui sunt q quod cum Hispani consueverint ip et sint tam pauci numero si, qui non sunt nisi 4,000 neque possunt facere quin [Hispan]os relinquant in præsidio Mediolani et Papiæ quod istæ aut aliæ ignotæ nunc nobis difficul[tates] [r]evocare ab ista expeditione, quod per primas quia cogentur Germani facere reso[lutionem q]uam volent facere quamprimum; qui si erunt [im]pediti, possent esse magis nocumento ibus, quæ cum sint oneratae tanto pondere nt et dirumpentur. Sunt dicti Germani os multum a nostris damnificati, nec possunt [an]imorum suspensione, et quia etiam versus Bononiam, auxiliante duce [no]n creditur), illuc tamen præmiserunt lo ad illam muniendam et ad præceden[dum] hostes arriperent illud iter.

“ [Lu]gduno die xxi., cujus adventu non sit futurus animo confirmato, maxim no præsentaneo et spe futuri, quod non poterit victoria, quam nisi obstiterit inopia, quæ potestis vobis iudicio omnium expertorum polliceri.”

1527.

“Ex Pussi, kal. Februarii.

“Cum haberem in ordine allegatas diei xx. supervenerunt hesterno mane literæ v[est]ræ scriptæ quas vidimus R^{mus} D. Le[gatus] celeritate. Modus procedendi istius est tantum circumspectus et pr[udens] quod] possumus sperare omnes bonos effectus] ut dare videtur, habent omnes co hujusmodi negotia. Ego vero cognosco h remedia, aut celerem pacem, aut præsen quod difficillime fieri potest, nisi quia ego non credo Chr^{mum} moturum et promittat nisi sequatur ser^{mo} Rege pro qua expedi[ret] aptandis necessariis itineri nobis videtur, quod Cæsar cog tendat se habere illius desyd[erium] non ostendit illi arma et se intentione, quia summo eum deponet appetitum monarchiæ, qua pro sua præda, et quia est necessa primo multis cum justificationibus an supplicetis suæ Mⁱ quod adimpletis omni[bus] præstet fidem verbis et excusationibus Cæsaris [om]nes cæremonias, quia nulla alia re magis ore.”

“ [pru]dentissimus discursus istius R^{mi} D. d concilium, quod in loco multum accomo ”

Lat., mutilated, pp. 6.

3 Feb.

2843. ITALY.

R. O.

“Exemplum literarum R. Legati in castris Pontificiis contra Vice-regem ex Frusinone die iij. Februarii, hora xviii., ad R. Legatum.”

This morning before daybreak they set fire to certain stores, and left a number of cannon balls and culverines (*mediarum colubrinarum*), probably because they had not cattle to carry them away. Thus they quietly departed, as some say, with guns in their hands. Our light cavalry infest their rear, hoping to disperse them. When we have got the victory, we intend to make good use of it. Will not hear of the Pope paying 200,000 [ducats]. The Datary must not bind him to such vile conditions as were proposed to him. It is for him to impose conditions, not to accept them. It will be easy for the Datary, by a word or letter, to take from the Pope the citadel (of St. Angelo), Pallianum and Monte Forte. Wishes the Datary to send money and stores, and peace will be made everywhere far and near. Hopes the Pope will forgive him afterwards for not obeying him, unless he thinks they ought not to have followed up their advantage. Requests him to tear up the capitulations, and prepare those 200,000 [ducats] to exterminate the enemies of the Holy See, not to preserve them. Has despatched a German nobleman, a prisoner of those Swiss, who promises that he will bring over 2,000 of the enemy to the Papal side. If he do, hopes entirely to crush them; but in any case will pursue them till they give up. They are taking the road to Ceccanum. Will move the camp tomorrow. No more letters will be sent to Fieramosca, since he would not await their reply. Prisoners are being continually brought in, so that it is evident they will soon be completely routed.

*Lat., pp. 2. Endd.: Nova ex literis (?) oratoris Pontificis dat' xvj^o.**
Februarii.

3 Feb.

2844. ANNE CAUSTON.

R. O.

Lease by Hen. Bures to Dame Anne Causton, widow, of Wherstede hall and lands in Freston, Suff. Dated 3 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 4.

1527.

4 Feb.

Vesp. C. iv.

27*.

B. M.

2845. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

In behalf of Master Peter, a Spaniard, who is suffering from the delays of the law. "Ex hac domo suburbana, quarta Febr." *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

2846. SAME to the SAME.

Vesp. C. iv.

219*.

B. M.

In behalf of Peter of Spain, in a suit against a certain priest. From my house in the suburbs. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

4 Feb.

Lettere
di Principi,
ii. 49 b.

2847. The DATARY GIBERTO to COUNT FILIPPINO DORIA.

The Pope directs me to write to count Peter (of Navarre), who is ordered to Florence, to leave you in command of the remainder of the galleys [at Savona], for the service of the League, and for the purpose of conducting hither the gentleman of the king of England (Russell), who is to bring the money, as also the couriers and money that are to come from France. Rome, 4 Feb. 1527.

Ital.

ii. Similar letter to count Peter of Navarre, dated the 5th.

4 Feb.

Cal. E.L.II. ?]

77.

B. M.

2848. BRINON to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Has not written, on account of the daily despatches of the Grand Master. The procuration of the merchants has not been forgotten. The Grand Master has written the cause of the delay. Hopes to be this week in Paris to convene the merchants and settle this article. All the processes about "le faict des Angloys" have been decided. The King is in good health, and is with his mother, who is suffering from gout, though the pain is better today. The Admiral is going to Burgundy. Most of the other governors are in their provinces. The Cardinal has received his hat and his title, "et si ha os apertum." He has called together a provincial council. St. Germain-en-Laye, 4 Feb.

Desires to be recommended to the Legate. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c. l'evesque de Bayonne, ambassadeur pour le Roy en Angleterre.

4 Feb.

R. O.

2849. MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

The English ambassador should have written by the last despatch, but his packet has only just arrived, and is sent by this express post. As soon as the gold seal is made, the draft of the treaty of perpetual peace altered, and the procuration for merchandise settled, all shall be sent. The King is in good health, and went today to see Madame in her chamber, to which she is at present confined by a cold. St. Germain-en-Laye, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

5 Feb.

Nero, B. vi. 110.

B. M.

2850. ITALY.

Copy of a letter from the bishop of Pola, dated Venice, 5 Feb.

Wrote last on the 28th ult. Has since received letters from Rome of that date, and later, saying that the Pope has entered into a truce with the enemy for three years, but the capitulations are not yet finished. If the French king and the Signory would join it, the Pope hopes to bring about a good universal peace, and has commissioned the Bishop to ask the Signory to send instructions for the purpose to their ambassador at Rome. Received

1527.

answer from them at the fifth hour last night, that they had discussed what he had said in the Senate, and saw that if such a treaty passed, the Pope first and then all Italy would be ruined, as the Pope would have no security for the fulfilment of the promises of the Imperialists; they would, therefore, write to their ambassador to exhort the Pope to keep up his courage, and that they would not fail to aid him, especially as the enemy seem in difficulties, while their forces are flourishing. If he wishes to make a treaty, he should wait for a month, so that he can hear from the French king, and conclude what he wishes. Wrote an account of this yesterday to Rome. Received today letters from the Pope's nuncio with the Archduke, dated Vienna, 15th ult., stating that ambassadors came on the 14th from Presbourg to tell the Archduke of his election; and that the Turk is making great preparations, and has sent 20,000 horse to Belgrade. The English ambassador is daily expected by the Archduke.

Lat., pp. 2. *Headed*: Copia l'rarum Ep'i de Pola. Ex Venetiis, die v. Feb. datis. *Endd.*: E. Roma. Ex l'ris Dni. Gregorii, dat. 5 Feb. *Endd.* by *Agarde*: 20 April 1613.

5 Feb.

2851. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 27.

B. M.

Extracts of letters of the prothonotary Casale, 5 Feb.

Visited the Doge for a conclusion of the matter, who replied that the Senate had come to no arrangement at present as to the truce, as they thought that the kings of France and England, the two chief heads of Christendom, were not contented with it, and that they had written to the Pope not to condescend to any such thing. He had urged that some treaty should be formed to give the confederates better means of preparation. Now things are changed, and the Imperialists are in worse state than before, for then they had wished to subjugate the whole world. They impressed upon the Pope the necessity of trusting to his allies, and of waiting for aid, which was soon coming. If, however, he was resolved to adhere to his determination, he would allow some opportunity for the kings of England and France to be consulted. But as matters now stood, they refused to make any concession as to the treaty. They begged the writer to urge upon the King and Wolsey, that, considering how zealous the Venetians had been from the commencement of the league, they should not now be abandoned in their great necessity.

Bourbon and the Germans are five miles distant from Piacenza, and have already crossed the Po.

Lat., pp. 3.

5 Feb.

2852. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 24.

B. M.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii, die ultimo Januarii datis."

Today urged the Pope not to treat further "de hoc fœdere," and, as he valued his own safety, not to help the enemy with money, for he now has everything he can ask for, viz., money for continuing the war, and the conclusion of affinity between the King and Francis. His army will be fit for offence as well as defence, and other princes are intending to help him. Said that Francis would be glad of a suspension of arms, but not of money being given to the enemy. The Germans would wish nothing else than to have money and return home, whence they could return to Italy in twenty days at the Emperor's bidding. Argued with his Holiness for two hours. He showed cold letters from Francis, and said that it was necessary to take a truce for a week while waiting for an answer from Venice. Letters afterwards came from France which satisfied him better, but still he would not decline the negotiations till he heard from the Venetians, whose ambassador

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

says they will not consent to it, and tries to encourage the Pope. Has pressed him about sending mandates. He engages to do as the Venetians do, who have promised Casale's brother to send to France, and, if it pleases the King, to send on to England, for the conclusion of peace there.

ii. "Ex literis, datis 5 Febr."—Alarcon is dangerously wounded in two places by musket balls. Moncada will not go into the camp, and does not meet the Viceroy, because he says he does not wish to break the treaty he made. The Legate has led out all the Papal troops together, and intends to fight if he sees they have courage. The Viceroy has a large force of cavalry, but few guns. The number is not more than 12,000.

The Pope's army are picked men,—6,000 arquebuseers and scopetteers,—and say they need no help.

News has come from the marquis of Saluzzo, that the Swiss who were expected for the French have begun to arrive. The news of Russell's arrival has caused the Pope great joy. Hearing that he had come to Savona, sent horses to Civita Vecchia to meet him. Francis writes that as the king of England has offered him his daughter, and he thinks this marriage will benefit Christendom, he intends to send four great personages to England to conclude it. The lanzknechts have agreed to serve for a ducat a-piece, a hat, and a pair of shoes.

His brother Francisco has taken a great booty with the cavalry he had at Lodi. Has presented the King's letter against Luther to the Pope, who received it with great ceremony. The Cardinals and all Rome burn with desire to read it. He has ordered it to be printed, but wishes to keep the one he has received for himself.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4.

5 Feb.

2853. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 29.

B. M.

Extracts from letters of Gregory Casale, dated 5 Feb.

The Franciscan general and Cæsar Fieramosca have come from the Viceroy to treat for an arrangement, and the Pope has made a truce with them for eight days, in order to consult with the Venetians. Afterwards news arrived from France which greatly encouraged the Pope, but he would make no reply till he got the Venetian answer. The signor Vadimonte and Robbadange had arrived with 30,000 scudi. News afterwards came that the Legate and Renzo had joined their forces at five miles from Frosinone. The Viceroy at first would not accept the truce, hoping to obtain Frosinone. Gives an account of the discussion between the Papal and Imperial deputies. Eventually the Imperialists were defeated with great loss, and the Viceroy retired to a rising ground. The Papal forces behaved well under don John [de Medicis]. The Pope has thrown the abbot of Farfa into prison for treating with the Viceroy. He is the head of the Orsini faction.

News has come from Fresoloni of the retreat of the Viceroy. The Pope says that he has no intention of conceding the terms insisted on in the late treaty. He is very anxious for peace, and hopes it may be concluded by the means of the King and Wolsey. Robbadange had refused to pay the 30,000 scudi to the Pope, under the supposition that he had arranged a treaty with the Imperialists; but, as I saw that the whole matter was now totally changed, I advised Robbadange to pay them. As to the money brought by Russell, the Pope has bidden him write how much pleased he is with it, and thinks he is restored to life and safety. The Germans are five miles from Piacenza; the Spaniards are reported to be marching on Tuscany.

D. Bozer, who commands the garrison of Bologna, is fortifying Romagna.

Lat., pp. 5.

1527.

6 Feb.

2854. WARHAM to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated London, 6 Feb., stating that Mr. Roo* is committed to the Tower for making a certain play. Is sorry such a matter should be taken in earnest. Gold can speak with him concerning lady Rede, Warham's niece, as he is best instructed therein. Though he cannot be present himself in Westminster Hall, he can advise Golde. Has written to ask Fitzharbard, with Mr. Roddall, to examine the cause between lady Rede and Leonard, her son-in-law. Wishes Gold to ask them for their advice, if they cannot make an end. Wishes him also to find out secretly how many names are mentioned in the citation. Knoll, 6 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my chaplain, Mr. Henry Golde, London.

6 Feb.

2855. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 32.

B. M.

Defeat of the Viceroy near Frosinone. Had the account of it from letters of the Florentine ambassador at Rome. Had a letter also from the lieutenant-general of the Pope, dated Parma, the 7th, of the position of the Germans, who had only had a pay of 2 gold cr. for two and a half months' service, and one pair of shoes.

Had an engagement near Piacenza. The Imperialists were defeated, and the prince of Orange escaped with difficulty.

Lat., pp. 2. Dated in margin, Rome, 6 Feb. 1527.

6 Feb.

2856. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 33.

B. M.

Roma, die vi. Feb. I should be glad that the truce concluded by you in those parts (*istic*) should take place for six months, although I doubt whether the Viceroy would consent without a large sum of money. It is not right that the injured should give satisfaction to the injurer. Does not believe that the letters of Ignico will do any good. Suspects the commissions which are said to have been given by the Emperor are merely significant of good intentions and not real, and that the Viceroy has a commission to do what he likes. Begs he will send letters that it may be known to all that the Pope was not averse to honest terms. By so doing we shall gain this at least, that the King and Wolsey may learn that neither the Emperor nor his ministers pay that regard to them which they ought. The Emperor's refusal to be included, except *prius alibi conclusum fuerit*, induces me to believe that his Majesty would not have been so liberal in appointing the King to be arbiter of the peace, unless he thought he would obtain thereby more favorable terms. I trust, however, that the Emperor, out of dread of the King's hostility, which might prove his destruction, will be compelled to accept peace on the conditions offered by the King and Wolsey. This is the great thing to be wished for by the Pope, who will do whatever they advise, even if it were needful to go into Spain or elsewhere, and not expose himself to every danger. The Pope gives you full powers to do as you please about the conclusion of the truce, as shall seem good to the King and Wolsey, in case we are so pressed that we cannot wait; for although the Viceroy has retreated, yet he has an army entire. There is much fear lest the Spaniards and the Germans should invade T[uscany]. His Holiness has no other means of raising money; and if the 30,000 cr., with the few which have come from France, had not instilled into us a little life, we must have fainted.

ii. From other letters of the same 6th day.

The Pope has made no arrangement with the Viceroy. He has persisted firmly in his resolution, contrary to all expectation. You must not be

* See Hall's Chronicle in this year.

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

terrified with rumors of practices, which are set on foot only to gain time. I am surprised we have kept ourselves afoot so long. Is sorry to hear that the rumor has hurt the Pope's cause in France; perhaps, however, it all arises from the indifference of the French, and the little love they have to this expedition. As to the objection that the Pope had better spend his money in hiring troops than in buying terms of his enemies, Florence will contribute to peace, but nothing to war; and the dread of war has caused people to hide and hoard their money.

Lat., pp. 4. *Endd.*

7 Feb. 2857. [CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. IX. 38.
B. M.

Expresses the satisfaction he felt when he first had the happiness of being personally introduced to Wolsey, his thanks for the care Wolsey has taken of his interests, and especially for his late letters, when Campeggio had fallen into some disgrace with the King, for which there was no foundation. Has now been able to throw aside all trouble, and can sleep safe from fear of detraction. Cannot express the delight with which the Consistory heard from the Pope that the King had sent him an ambassador*, who had arrived from Civita Vecchia with a large sum of money, and, in order to display his liberality to the Holy See, had received orders from the King to denounce war against the Viceroy and Bourbon, if they did not forthwith abandon the siege of different cities of the Church. The Cardinals are unanimous in declaring that Henry was God's blessing to them, the patron of Italian liberty, and the real defender of the Faith.

Praises the King's book against Luther highly, which, he says, is to be reprinted *in multa exemplaria millia*, to show that he can defend Christendom not less by genius and learning than by money and arms.

Gives an account of the attempt of the Viceroy on Frosinone. The Viceroy has prevailed on some men of rank to conspire against the Pope. Capture of the abbot of Farfa. Count Vademonte has reached Pisa with his fleet, and the master of the Rhodians is coming to the aid of the Pope with the knights of Rhodes. News about the proceedings at Milan. Urbino has crossed the Po with the Venetians. The marquis of Saluzzo has arrived, and the Pope is raising new troops. Rome, 7 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

7 Feb. 2858. ——— to NICOLÒ CAPPONI.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 51.

Reviews the state of affairs in Italy. It is very true what you say of the slowness of the French, and of the little reliance we can place on our other friends; but I consider it the lesser evil to have these for friends, whatever they may be, than Spaniards and Tuscans for masters. If the matrimonial alliance between the French king and the king of England take effect, as expected, we shall obtain sufficient support to prevent our ruin. The Pope thinks that you there ought to be of good courage, and not to despair at present. Rome, 7 Feb. 1527.

Ital.

8 Feb. 2859. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. IV. 29.
B. M.

"Ex literis D. Wigorn., die viij. Febr."

Wrote to him out of France, that he did not think Francis would seriously consent to marry the princess Mary. Thinks he is not inclined for the present to agreement, and will do all that he can to conclude his arrange-

* Russell.

1527.

ments with the King, lest, if his craft were discovered, they should be broken off. He must not have opportunities for new practices. The Imperialists are mighty civil to himself and to Lee,—I suppose because they think they will gain the friendship of England more readily, which they considered was not so easy previous to the news from France, of which a copy had been sent to Wolsey.

* * * * *

“et id fuit, quominus ego ad contenta in particulari instructione manus apposuerim.” Hopes he will find an opportunity to prevent them. If the expedition against the Turks be resolutely undertaken, the nobles will support and follow the Emperor, but the commonalty and the clergy will grant no money on any other condition. The Chancellor has told us as a secret, which is no secret, that the Emperor had sent the French children into the interior. The Pope’s chamberlain has returned to France, on condition of taking no letters with him. Had no conversation with him, as he was angry, and asserted that I had been an obstacle to the treaty of peace. Valladolid, &c.

Lat., pp. 4. In Vannes’ hand.

2860. [LEE to WOLSEY.]

Vesp. C. iv.
28.
B. M.

The Chancellor said that the Nuncio also said, “De mandatis non sit scrupulus,” as others can be sent; that there were three obstacles to the peace,—the exclusion of Sforza from the dukedom of Milan, the detention of the French children, and the money due to England. What further was done in this matter the Chancellor did not tell us, except that, as relates to the King’s debt, orders had been given for its payment. News has come from Italy, of date 29 Nov., that the Pope meditated flight when the Viceroy entered the port of S. Stephano. The Pope had sent to him the Franciscan general to know whether he would be satisfied with the abstinence of six months; which he declined, unless the Pope would in the meanwhile keep the Emperor’s army. Afterwards the archbishop of Capua was sent, and offered pay for the Germans, with no better success. Hears that the eldest son of the duke of Ferrara is to marry the Emperor’s natural daughter, and Ferrara will pay the Emperor 200,000 ducats. The Orsini and Colonna are at variance. Has written before of the prediction of Cornelius.

Lat., pp. 2. Decipher in Vannes’ hand.

8 Feb.

2861. SIR W. BULMER and SIR THOS. TEMPEST to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
ii. 118.

Apologise for not having ere this informed him of my lord of Richmond’s household and other affairs. On their first arrival were treated by the Council in accordance with the books and instructions sent them by Wolsey. Since Magnus came have followed his advice, as he told the Council at York it was the King’s pleasure he should be obeyed. The Council had determined, as the best means to lessen the charge of my lord of Richmond’s household, to discharge a number of his servants, and diminish the wages of others; to which latter step Magnus would not agree till the King’s pleasure was known. By his advice, however, 18 persons were discharged, some for offences, and others as superfluous; and now they have received letters from the King to readmit several with greater wages than before. Are much perplexed, especially as they believe the others hope to obtain similar letters for their reinstatement. Hope the Duke may be able to live on the lands and revenues assigned him by the King, amounting to upwards of 4,000*l.*; but are not made privy to the value of the lands, or the money they have in their coffers. Magnus has made “good and formal books of household,” and

† Apparently one leaf or more lost.

1527.

SIR W. BULMER and SIR THOS. TEMPEST to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the establishment is in marvellous good order, but the expences are not much less than at his first coming down. Although they could not at first make such perfect books for want of a clerk of Green Cloth, if Wolsey command them to declare my Lord's charges before the coming of Magnus, trust to convince him that there has been no waste. Pomfret, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3.] Add. Endd.

2862. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x. 45.

B. M.

* * * "immediately [mes]sangiers
depeche into Spain yng, he demanded of me what [letters
I had out] of England. I said I had letters butt that at
the writing of those letters, th late sent here, was but then
arrived he had letters very fresh, wherefore he was
. . . that his said gentleman was arrived a[nd] had audience of the King's
highness, and [also] communication with your Grace, and your
G[race] very closely in all matters; and thereupon [he requested]
me to write unto your Grace that [he was] willing [to join] freely and frankly
with the king of England h best able off them
. . . o . . . and [con]descended to as much of the King's des[ir]ys
a honor and contentation of his noble [mi]nds he
might, and therefore to ask now whethe[r he were] minded to marry
Madame Elionora after a rupture and breach with the Emperor
only in King's highness' virtue and your goodness
. but think it strange, and to refer advise of the
parliament, he sa[id]

* * * * *
he should write was reason they should speak
. ambassadors had made this overture fo
such qualifications as should be agree e for the heirs of him
and of my lady Pry[ncess to]githers, and how that your Grace did not
grea[tly mis]like the overture, but ye bade them put it in [writing], that
ye might show it the King."

Asked him [where]upon he thought the sticking should be. He said he
demanded the delivery of my la[dy Princ]ess, and the offensive league for
the recovery of his children, without which he should be in marvellous
uncertainty; he did not despair of the League, owing to some words of
Wolsey's, and he thought the King would do what was reasonable about the
Princess. "He said that [my lady Pri]ncess as his orators had certified
h[im] * * * * * ir the Emperors a
. n as yet uncertain, the s great hurt. The
duke of Urbyn[o] army is also passed the Po
shall be thought most beneficial I have been with the queen
of Nava[rre, and made congra]tulations unto her of her new ma[rriage,
both on the King's] highnesses behalf, and also on your [Grace's]. I assure
your] Grace she is marvellous affection[ate towards my lady] Princess. She
showed [to] me, [that] the Ki[ng her brother], lately talking with her, did
greatly commend her new husband the king of Navarra,
sh[owing her] amongst other things that she should fy[nd him a good
husband] unto her, and that taking occasion thereup[on he made] his
avant that if he might be once m[arried unto my] lady Princess, whose
virtues he highly [commended,] he would pass the king of Nav[arre] her
[husband,] and every man else, in that point; which words showed that the
King her brother did think much of my lady Princess for l and
delighted much to talk sp also in his * * * * *
. . . ay fit for his p Grace in my poor
advice that my said lady Princesses co
. . ysed that such general things co of princes as it shall be

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your pleasure t[o] with them, or else as they shall otherwise y earnestly commune and debate upon the same then by the way of counsel in the presence [of] my said lady Princess, which doubtless shall [be a] great quickening and breaking for her, and m[ay] serve to many purposes, specially when m[en are] enured and of their nature disposed, I dare n[ot] say therein to be ruled, but sometimes to follow women's counsel."

An ambassador has just arrived from Venice, an old man, who was ten years ago ambassador in England. He had his solemn a[udience on] day, and made a speech, the ma[tter] of which was almost as old as himself, congratulation for the King's deliverance "and de of the Holy League. Solemn mention was [made] of the King's highness, and also of your Gr[ace] de [de]liver extemporarie

Pp. 4 ; mutilated, and in parts illegible, being much defaced.

8 Feb.

2863. JOHN CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

P.S.—Langeais has arrived from Rome, who is reputed a very wise man. He brings good tidings of victories by the Pontifical troops over the Emperor's in sundry skirmishes. One of their chief men, Captain Arcon, has been wounded. The Pope will stick to the league if he have help from France, "accordingly that he met with Master Rossell at Savona." Learned this of the Legate. Will be with the King tomorrow. Poissy, 8 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : "To my lord Legate." Endd.

9 Feb.

2864. EDW. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Though we despatched Christopher† on the 1 Feb., as the Emperor now sends a post with a duplicate of his letter sent by Christopher, and also for a reason we have written to my lord Legate, we have thought best to forward a duplicate of ours. Have warned the King in cipher of some things which seem important. Thinks Christopher must have mistaken the King in saying he was surprised at Lee's slackness in writing, and had heard nothing of the despatch of Echyngham. He was despatched on the 3 Dec. and promised to be with the King in 14 days. Is in agony at not hearing of his arrival ; for the Emperor and his Council declared his despatch "was to the full satisfying" of the King's request. The King also says, as reported by Christopher, "that where I pretended that by France was no conveyance of letters, that your said Highness doubteth not but that all that shall be sent to your Highness shall pass in France, so that there be no fraud." Thought so himself, but had no urgent occasion to send a post. What he meant was that at other times he could not get letters conveyed by France either by John Almain or the French ambassadors ; for the latter have sometimes sent his letters to St. Lucars or Bilboa to be conveyed by sea, and sometimes have sent their own in his packet to Bilboa to be conveyed to Bayonne, as the passage was stopped on both sides. Has often answered Wolsey's letters when he had nothing of sufficient importance to write to the King. Valladolid, 9 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

9 Feb.

2865. EDW. LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has not spoken with the archbishop of Toledo, nor John Alemaigne, since sending the letter about the archbishop by Echyngham. Will get a

† Chr. Mores.

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EDW. LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

copy of his bull, if possible, and, if Wolsey will send a transumpt of his bulls, will use them only if they can attain the money by no other means. Almaine says the bishop of Palencia will keep his days well. He has now paid 2,000 ducats *de Camera*, 1,000 for Christmas twelvemonths, and 1,000 for Midsummer, and he expects another 1,000 this month for last Christmas. 1,000 ducats *de Camera* are equal to 974½ ducats of Castille. Has taken 600 ducats for his diets for 100 days ended 26 Nov. This is 5*l.* sterling more than his diets, and he has therefore written to the prior of St. Mary Overeys to add that amount, at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* a ducat. Another diet day approaches, and, if Wolsey approves, will take another 600 ducats. Advises him to allow the bishop of Worcester to take his diets from the same money. Sent a bill in cipher in his letter concerning Wolsey's own business, and wishes to know his pleasure, that he and Almaine may attend to it. Asks him to confirm his yearly gift of 2,000 ducats, which Lee has already offered to Almaine. The bishop of Palencia would give four years' pension for the redemption. Told him he hoped Wolsey would live many four years, and that he had not so much need of ready money. Begs him to consider their common letters in cipher. Would write more boldly if he dared to write in the old ciphers, "the wiche I take for damned, bicause of the war."

Is disturbed at not hearing of Echyngham's arrival. They say here they could not write more largely to the satisfaction of the King than they have. Valedolit, 9 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* : To my lord Legate's grace.

9 Feb. 2866. The CARDINALS to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix. 36.

B. M.

Complimenting him on the encouragement which he gives the King in defending the Church. Happy is the college that has such a brother and a member. Never has there been any one in past times, or in their own, who contributed more to the advancement of the Holy See, *qui optimum regem in dies meliorem suis consiliis efficiat*, and who watches over the See Apostolic, *non tam ut filius et legatus quam ut patronus et tutor*. Placed as he is at such a distance, and in the very corner of Christendom, in piety and affection to the Church he is superior to many who are much nearer. So long as Henry rules, and has such an adviser, the ship of the Church will ride safely through the storm. They are gratified that the King and Wolsey are resolved to persevere in the good cause for which they have reaped the eternal gratitude of the college. Rome, 9 Feb. 1527. *Sealed by the heads of the three Orders, now lost.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

9 Feb. 2867. DE GRAMMONT and OTHERS to DE VAULX.

Calig. D. ix.

149.

B. M.

Have this day arrived at Lusarche. The King urges us not to waste time till we come to you. Have only delayed as yet because some of us had been travelling (*venoient de voyage*), and you know time is needed to rest the horses, and prepare to cross the sea. Request him to make their apology to the King and Wolsey. Lusarche, 9 Feb. *Signed* : De Gramont, E. de Tarbe—De Turenne—S^r Le Viste.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.* : Au seigneur Jehan Jouaquim, sieur de Vaulx, ambassadeur pour le Roy en Angleterre.

10 Feb. 2868. JO. GIBERTO BISHOP OF VERONA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wishes Wolsey could see the incredible joy which the King's liberality has created here. It has saved the Pope from accepting the most unjust

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conditions, in which he is confirmed by the coming of Russell. This last has surpassed all other favors. By these means he will have escaped from the worst tempest in which the Church has been tossed since the days of Leo. Will take care to have the bulls corrected for his college at Oxford, and the renewal of the dispensation for the dean of Wells, for whom the writer entertains a great affection, and which, he is glad to hear from Sanga who visited him at Paris, is returned on his part. Rome, 10 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Vit. B. ix. 46. 2. Duplicate.
B. M.

Vit. B. iv. 97. 3. Cover of § 2, endorsed by Wriothesley "Ab episcopo Veron', the 10th
B. M. of February 1527."

10 Feb. 2869. J. B. SANGA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 41. Was glad to receive his letters, for he was afraid lest Wolsey would
B. M. charge him with negligence in expediting the brief for Mr. Dean (of Wells), and the bulls for Oxford. Was sorry the brief was not expedited before as at first. The Pope will give orders for another to the same effect. Will take care that they are sent by the first messenger, unless it will be safer to entrust them to Russell. Expresses his gratitude for the late instance of the King's liberality in these calamitous times. Rome, 10 Feb. 1527.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

10 Feb. 2870. ——— to ———

Vit. B. ix. 42. The Pope has received immense consolation in the midst of his dis-
B. M. tress from the liberality of the King and Wolsey. Three times 30,000 crowns would not have encouraged him more than their kind words, bidding him not fear any danger, for whether a universal peace was made, or the Emperor refused it, they would still support him. Sends copy of brief, in which the Pope has faintly endeavored to express his gratitude. The writer himself cannot express the greatness of his joy. The whole college of Cardinals are loud in their praises of Wolsey, and have written him a letter, of which he also sends a copy; and you are to add what further words you think expedient, to express their obligation, both to the King and Cardinal. They have, as it were, restored his Holiness from death to life; for he saw nothing for it before but to submit to the Emperor's discretion, but breathed again at the first news of the money sent by Henry, and was so far emboldened by the arrival of Russell that he has determined, either if peace be made sure, as he hopes, by England, or even if the Emperor oppose it (as I very much fear, considering the news from Spain of which I wrote on the 5th), to take part with the allies. Nothing would do us more good meanwhile than that either here or at Venice we should have credit (*faciant creditum*) for 100,000 cr. even if they were not actually advanced.

The Pope is particularly pleased at Russell's commission to the Viceroy, and will be delighted if he can obtain a suspension of hostilities without his being called on to pay money or place towns in the King's hands, even if the Emperor do the same. This will give what he most wants, time for England to conclude a peace. But if the Viceroy insists on the iniquitous conditions he demands, he trusts England will still aid him so that he be not compelled to make terms for himself with the Emperor. Perhaps, therefore, Russell will set out again after two or three days' rest; and God grant he may find the Viceroy well disposed. The Pope thinks it not the least of the King and Wolsey's acts of kindness that they have sent a man like Russell on such a mission.

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——— to ——— —cont.

You will receive with this a duplicate of the power I sent you by the last despatch. The Venetians have been written to to send the like. It will be to the great glory of the King and Wolsey if the Emperor and the Venetians be compliant as well as the French king. Some time ago the duke of Ferrara, either dissatisfied with the Imperialists, or seeing that the Pope was supported by such a strong alliance, began treating with his Holiness, who, though the Duke does not offer so large a sum of money as before, has intimated to him that he will accept his terms, viz., give up Modena, contract affinity with him, create his son Cardinal, and himself Captain of the League; for this he formerly offered to pay 200,000 crowns, but now abates it to 50,000.

The Pope has written to Salviati and the Nuncio in France not to relax their efforts for the marriage between Francis and the Princess [Mary].

The insubordination of our fort at Frosinone has given the enemy another day to withdraw in safety. They have gone to Ceperano, Pontecorvo, &c. They were excited by the hope of gain, for Pompey Colonna had told them he would make them masters of Rome. This will protract the war unless Russell has brought some good conclusion from the Viceroy. 20 Papal and Venetian galleys will be sent against Naples, with 2,000 foot, to be commanded by the sieur de Vademonte, brother of the duke of Lorraine, who is ready thus to serve the Pope without any commission from Francis. Of 30,000 [crowns?] sent by Francis, we have scarcely had the use of 10,000; the rest being placed at the disposal of the sieur Renzo, who, though the Pope can hardly afford it, means to raise 5,000 or 6,000 fresh foot for the expedition of Aquila.

Cannot imagine what the Imperialists mean to do in Lombardy. Lately they seemed as if going to Tuscany; now they threaten Placentia. Has no doubt things will turn out better if the French do their duty, but they are wonderfully careless. They kept their fleet idle many months; "et nunc quod esset tempus opportunum aut in Siciliam aut in regnum, non habet aliquam commissionem dendi a Savona, ad hunc modum sunt reliqua ipsorum auxilia." For those Swiss whom they said they were sent to hire were never ordered to come. We have now sent them a messenger either to get them to engage in war, or let us accept the best conditions we can have. You must not think us very greedy, if, in addition to England's liberality, we petition for some additional aid in our necessity.

Lat., pp. 6, mutilated.

10 Feb.

2871. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

33.

B. M.

Despatched Chr. Mores nine days since, 1 Feb., and another man by sea, notifying that as the Emperor had not entered the town on the 22 Jan. we could obtain no audience till the 25th. Worcester explained the King's desire for the tranquillity of Christendom, and asked his assistance therein, wishing his answer on certain particulars which might give the King occasion to mediate for peace and general reunion. The Emperor professed his willingness for peace, but as for the particulars he could make no answer, but if anything reasonable was offered he would declare his intentions. I said he was still a party to the treaty of Madrid, and the King hoped he would mitigate his rigor for the public good. He answered that one Bayard had lately come from France, and that he would hear him and the French resident, or else give them an answer by some other. *A. "Hitherto for this point."

Asked him to disclose his mind as to the state of Milan, and that it should

* See No. 2828 (2).

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be put in the hands of some one satisfactory to all the confederates. He said it could not be done with justice to the duke of Bourbon. On urging abstinence of war, he said he would be content with a truce for four or five years, but objected to an abstinence for various reasons. Went to the Chancellor in the afternoon, who enlarged on the Emperor's desire for peace, his instructions for that purpose to his ambassadors in England, and that he is ready to treat with the confederates. "And where we said that we thought that afore his time the French king's commission was in England, he said, somewhat smiling after his manner, B."

Continued nearly *verbatim* as the letter of the 31 Jan.

Gives an account of their conversation with the Chancellor, touching a guide and safe-conduct for Mores. Refused to send the French ambassador's letters by the same courier. Had a communication with the Chancellor and the Emperor. As the former is suffering from the gout, he could not go to court. "And at our being with the said Chancellor amongst other F."

The Chancellor is still ill in bed. Are inclined to think that they still lean to the last instructions sent to Mendosa. Valladolid, 10 Feb. *Signed*.

Pp. 10.

10 Feb. **2872.** GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since their common letter, the Chancellor and De Praet have said that they required copies of their commission from the French ambassadors, and as they refused to give them, they think they are not earnest for peace. The French are not therefore allowed to dispatch any letter. Valladolid, 10 Feb. *Signed*.

P. 1. *In Lee's handwriting. Add.*

10 Feb. **2873.** GHINUCCI and LEE to ———.

R. O.

When some conversation rose about the peace, the Chancellor said that some astrologer had predicted that it either would not be, or would not be lasting. Allemande said to me, "The French are jeering us; we will treat them seriously. We will take the French king's sons out of the city of Burgos, and put them in a place of security." The Diet, we are told, will grant the Emperor a large sum of money for an expedition against the Turk, on condition that the Emperor does not leave them. It is thought he will accede to the demands of the Diet; and it will be satisfied, when it understands the Emperor's design in this expedition. 10 Feb.

Extract, Lat., p. 1.

10 Feb. **2874.** GHINUCCI and LEE.

Vesp. C. iv. 38.

B. M.

Instructions given by the king of England to his ambassadors, urging the Emperor to peace, and offering himself as a mediator for the same. With the Emperor's answer, dated at Valladolid, 10 Feb. 1527.

Lat., pp. 3. *Add. in Lee's hand to Wolsey.*

11 Feb. **2875.** SIR GREGORY CASALE and RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I, Russell, arrived at Civita Vecchia on the 4th. Remained a day and a half before I could get horses, although Andrea Doreo did what he could, and accompanied me with certain foot and hand guns. We arrived here the second day after our departure thence, and the Pope sent me a Turkey horse on which he rides himself, with another for Mr. Wyatt, and good horses for my company. These met us twelve miles from Rome. The Datary and other gentlemen met me two miles from the city, and would have lodged me in the palace, but I declined the honor, as the ambassadors

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SIR GREGORY CASALE and RUSSELL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

of other princes, who came on a like message, were not so lodged. The Datary said the King had done more for the Pope than any other prince; nevertheless, I went for that night to Sir Gregory de Casale's, who also met me four or five miles outside Rome. Next morning was sent for by the Datary to come to the Pope, and declared to him the good mind borne towards him by the King and Wolsey. The Pope said he was more bound to the King than to any other prince, "and rejoiced more that the king's Highness sent him than though any other prince had sent him 200,000 ducats." The city is also much pleased with this sending, and every one says the King has shown himself a real Defender of the Faith. Thinks he never spent money more to his honor. It is no wonder that the Pope was in great fear, for the Viceroy came in great force, and made as high demands as if he had had the Pope prisoner. Besides it is known that there are 7,000 Spaniards living here.

According to Wolsey's advice his Holiness is sending a commission to his ambassadors in England for the treaty of peace, which he puts entirely in Wolsey's hands, who, he thinks, will regard his honor as his own. If there be no suspension of arms, the Pope says he will prosecute the war bravely, to the utmost of his power. He has sold all his patrimony, and as much as he could sell belonging to the Church. He has also written to Francis for the marriage of my lady Princess, as advised by Wolsey, and told the French ambassador here that if the French king did not consent to the marriage, he would be obliged to make peace with the Emperor. The ambassador has accordingly written to his master, urging him to conclude the match. Russell, according to his instructions, offered to the Pope to go to the Viceroy, and persuade him to a cessation of arms; but the Viceroy has withdrawn, and the Pope says his men will pursue him, so that he expects the Viceroy will be fain to speak first, for all his brags. Have urged the Datary and the count de Carpi, the French ambassador here, to send 2,000 men, who are now here, with 20 galleys to Terrezyn, which is between him and Gaeta, so as to surround him. The Imperialists have taken prisoner Jeronimo Morron, and made him pay 20,000 ducats for his ransom, then took him prisoner again, and offered to cut off his head if he did not pay 20,000 more. He agreed, and has given his eldest son in hostage.

Finds the Pope conformable to the articles in his instructions, and has delivered him the money. He says he has found what friendship England bears him, by his necessity. The Datary speaks very highly of Wolsey, and rides about the town with Russell for recreation, which he does with no other stranger, and calls himself one of Wolsey's servants. Is marvellously well treated at the palace, where he lies at the Pope's cost. Many Spaniards have been slain at the late conflict, most of whom were circumcised. Signor Ranse arrived here tonight from the camp, and told the Pope that the Viceroy had divided his army among three of the Pope's towns on the confines of Naples, he himself retiring to another, called Pount Corve. Ranse offers to go with 5,000 or 6,000 men towards a city called Laquela, in the country of Brusse, where he has many friends among the inhabitants, and those banished from Naples. From thence he can go on to Naples, and compel the Viceroy to retire. For this he requires 20,000 ducats out of 30,000 which the French king sent by one Roba Dangieu. Meanwhile, the Pope will maintain his army against the Viceroy, in trust of what Russell has told him. He thinks it unnecessary for Russell to go to Bourbon, who can do nothing without the Viceroy, nor the duke of Ferrara either. Russell told the duke of Ferrara's ambassador this day that he had letters from the King to his master, and was commissioned to speak with him, but could not pass through Lombardy on account of the danger of the roads; that the Duke had better look to his affairs, as the King would be sorry to see

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him fall into any danger ; and that if he would refer his dispute with the Pope to Henry's arbitration it would be better for him than maintaining it by arms. The Ambassador said that his master had been fain to come to terms with the Emperor, as neither the Pope nor the French king had invited him to enter the League. There have been communications between the Pope and the Ambassador for the delivery of Modena, but they came to nothing. The Ambassador says the Duke would be glad to enter the League, if he could honorably part from the Emperor. Russell told him he might well do so, as the Emperor had not kept all his promises to him. Thinks an end might soon be made between them. He and Sir Gregory have talked to the Pope about it. Has endeavored to find out whom the Pope would like to have the duchy of Milan, and thinks both he and the Venetians are in favor of Francis Forceulx (Sforza). It is said that M. de Vaudemont came here to have the Pope's niece, whom the duke of Albany is laboring to get for the king of Scots, and the duke of Ferrara for his son. Russell suggested to Sir Gregory that she would be a meet marriage for my lord of Richmond ; and they both hinted it to the Datary, who thought the Pope would be well inclined to it, though they told him they had no commission to speak about it.

The Pope has been often urged in his necessity to make cardinals, but he would never consent to it, saying they were not his friends who advised him so. Russell, however, spoke to him in favor of the Datary, the Nuncios, and my lord of Worcester ; on which he said that he made no cardinals, but if he should happen to do so, he would be glad to carry out Wolsey's wishes.

Would have arrived at Rome much sooner, but that he lost 13 days at Paris and Savona, as mentioned in his former letters. Rome, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.

Vit. B. ix. 47. 2. Duplicate.
B. M.

11 Feb. **2876.** RUSSELL to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Arrived here on the 6th. Gives an account of his reception, and of his declining to be lodged in the palace for fear of creating jealousy. Lodged with Gregory Casale. Had next day an interview with the Pope, who expressed more joy at what your Highness had sent him than if any other prince had sent him 200,000 ducats. He is in great fear, considering that the Viceroy is coming with a great company, making as high demands as if the Pope were his prisoner. Rance (Renzo) arrived this night from the camp, and intends to go to Brusse. Vaudemont's coming was to marry the Pope's niece, but Albany wishes her for the king of Scots. Sir Gregory and I thought her a fit marriage for my lord of Richmond, and so told the Datary. Would be glad of Wolsey's opinion on the subject. Rome, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

11 Feb. **2877.** BALDASSAR CASTIGLIONE, [Nuncio in Spain,] to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 53 b.

Wishes to know whether he has the cipher which the prothonotary De Casale had. Might have occasion to write to Gambara in that manner, though at present the negotiations here are conducted with great publicity. Valladolid, 11 Feb. 1527.

Ital.

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11 Feb.

R. O.

2878. The DUKE OF RICHMOND to JAMES V.

Is glad to hear of his health. Understanding from Magnus his desire for three or four couple of hounds for hunting the fox, and a couple "fit for the lyam," that will sit on horseback behind men, sends ten couple that he has tried, and with them Nicholas Eton, his "yeman hunte," who will remain a month to show the mode of hunting. Has no "lyam" hounds of the kind he wishes at present, but will send some when he can obtain them. Pountefract Castle, 11 Feb.

Copy, p. 1.

ii. Magnus to James V.

On the same subject. James's letters, dated Edinburgh, 8 Jan., were only delivered here on the 5 Feb. inst.

Copy, p. 1.

iii. Magnus to Queen Margaret.

On the same subject. Is glad to hear she is with her son, and hopes she will promote unity among the Lords. The King her brother, the Queen, the Princess, my lord Legate, and other nobles of the Court are in good health, and merry. There are now at court ambassadors from the Pope, the Emperor, the French king, the Venetians, the potentates of Italy; and there is coming a new solemn embassy from Almayn, and another as solemn or greater from France. It is even thought the French king will come to England, for which great preparations are made in London, and that all Christian princes will make Henry arbiter of their differences.

Copy, pp. 2.

11 Feb.

2879. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 50.

B. M.

Has spoken with the Pope for the reformation of Wolsey's bulls. Showed him it was the goodliest college in Christendom; at which he was very glad. Will send the bulls shortly, with Master Dean of Wells' expedition. As to the charge of negligence against Casale, has examined the minutes sent by Wolsey, and finds them full of faults in the names of the churches and dioceses. Has also spoken with the writer, who says he never examined bulls better in his life. He is the best and surest writer of all Italy, and he is much grieved that Wolsey should attribute any fault to him.

Sir Gregory has never been well since he heard of Wolsey's displeasure. He is quite innocent; has done the King great service, "for, and he had not been, as other ambassadors hath showed me here, the Pope's Holiness had made his way long ago; insomuch that at the Viceroy's repair hitherwards the bruit was here that he was the occasion of the Pope's destruction; for that his Holiness did not before make his way with the Emperor."

Was visited by an ambassador from Bourbon, saying that he took Russell for one of the Duke's great friends. I said I had letters from the King and Wolsey, but could not go to him on account of the war in Lombardy; that the King and Wolsey favored him very well, and when he had proved his friends, none would do more for him. Urged him for his own sake to have good peace. Told the man he had something to say to his master, "whereof he should be glad." He replied that Bourbon and the Viceroy would willingly leave it in Russell's hands. "Then I said it was too great a matter for me to meddle withal; notwithstanding, I would move the Pope of it, and see what might be done in it, and that I would do no thing but it should be both for his honor and profit; so that he would not march with his army to tempt no new enterprise." Hopes by these means to delay Bourbon's movements. Rome, 12 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

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12 Feb. 2880. H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

Wishes the bearer, Robt. Markeham, yeoman usher of his chamber, preferred to the offices of bailiff and keeper of Torpell town and park, lately given him by the King,—an appointment now held by John Brede, a man far advanced in age. Has not hitherto had a chance of preferring any of his servants, and wishes Henry would send letters missive to John Brede, desiring him to allow Markeham to be joint patentee with him. Pomfret, 12 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.

R. O.

2. Modern copy.

12 Feb. 2881. DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Writ of *supersedeas* addressed to the duke of Richmond, high admiral, Arthur viscount Lisle, vice-admiral, for deciding a case between Peter Weldank, of London, brewer, and John Palmer, of Maldon, merchant, concerning a contract within the city of London, contrary to the statute 15 Ric. II. Westm., 12 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

12 Feb. 2882. ST. PETER'S and ST. HILDA'S, WHITBY.

Petition by William Johnson, prior, for a *congé d'élire* on the death of Tho. Yorke, late abbot, who died on the 25 Jan. last; presented by Wm. Clarkson and John Hexham. Dated 23 Jan. 1526.

Docketed: "Teste," 12 Feb.

13 Feb. 2883. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 565. The Emperor has sent to his ambassador in England the answer given by him to the confederates. It seems by Bayard's words that it is not pleasant, and no peace will ensue. On the 12th, John Alemaigne sent the answer to our requests on your behalf, which is (enclosed) in our common letter to Wolsey. It is general, for they trust that the particulars will be disclosed by Inigo. The Dolphin and his brother have been taken from Burgos further inland, and their French attendants dismissed. The prince of Navarre is said to be making warlike preparations. Valladolid, 13 Feb.

Hol. Add.

13 Feb. 2884. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. As there are some doubtful points in the Emperor's reply, we shall consult the Chancellor tomorrow. Valladolid, 13 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. In Lee's hand. Add.

14 Feb. 2885. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 464. Sends two letters he received lately from the king of Scots and the Queen, asking him to send James some hounds. Believes the messenger was sent to observe the duke of Richmond's household, "bruted in Scotland" of right high estimation, though even when Magnus was with him the young King was very desirous to have hounds, "and such a person as well couth blow an horn." The Duke, as warden of the Marches, thought it right to send ten couple of his own hounds. Sends copy of his letter, and two of his own to the King and Queen. Has also written to the good bishop of Aberdeen and other friends, especially to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, hoping that peace would be promoted among the Lords by him, and by the Queen's being with her son.

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MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

The clerk of Green Cloth sent here by the King is dead. The Council, as they informed Wolsey by Dr. Tate, thought they had brought this house into good order before Magnus came. They and the clerk asserted the weekly expence, besides wages, fees and liveries, was not more than 25*l.* a week, but Magnus proved it was above 50*l.* His anxieties about this were the cause of his death, and the Council now consent that Magnus shall put the charges in order. Hopes to inform Wolsey before Easter how it may be done. Has been unwell since he came. There is good rule on all three borders, with redress on both sides, except for Liddesdaill, where the delay has been satisfactorily explained by Angus to Sir Will. Eures, vice-warden of the Middle marches. Pountefret, 14 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.

14 Feb.

2886. ALPHONSO DUKE OF FERRARA.

Vit. B. ix. 51.

i. The Duke of Ferrara to D. Matthæus.

B. M.

Has received with his letters of the 8th the form of the conditions sent by order of the Pope. Is to make his respects to the Pope and express the writer's astonishment at the conditions proposed, *tanquam de re inexpectata*. Details the conditions on which he had agreed to serve the Pope. Cannot, without a stain upon his honor, change his word, or incur the charge of desertion. If he had cause for leaving with safety of his honor, would comply with the Pope's wishes, and show his devotion. Ferrara, 14 Feb. 1527.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

ii. Same to Same.

An express to him from the Duke of Bourbon asking his advice about laying siege to Piacenza. Has dissuaded it, since, although they have allowed time for fortifying Florence and Bologna, they are not in a condition to resist a siege. Gives other reasons for this opinion. Matthew shall say that the writer has steadily refused great offers made him by the Pope. The Viceroy will know by this the service done by the writer to the Emperor. Complains of don Hugo. Has no inclination to accept propositions sent by an express of Guicciardino. Ferrara, 14 Feb. 1527.

When you tell N. the conditions proposed by the Pope, you are strictly to adhere to what has been offered. If he has got an inkling that you have had a secret interview with the Pope, you must take care to act in such a way as to remove his suspicions.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated.

14 Feb.

2887. FRANCIS SFORZA, DUKE OF MILAN.

R. O.

Rym. xiv.
234.

Commission to Augustine Scarpinelli, to conclude a peace, in which the Emperor, the king of England, the doge of Venice, and the republic of Florence are to be included. Cremona, 14 Feb. 1527.

Lat.

15 Feb.

2888. EXCHEQUER.

R. O.

Tellers' account of the Exchequer, showing:—

1. The receipts for 1 year, Mich. 17 to Mich. 18 Hen. VIII., from sheriffs and escheators, customers and other officers; total 14,262*l.* 7*s.* Of the above revenue, 6,396*l.* 10*s.* was delivered to Sir Hen. Wyatt in bonds; 6,642*l.* 12*s.* paid in wages to officers of the receipt. The balance is charged upon Sir John Cutte, deceased, under-treasurer of England, John Myllett, deceased, and Jo. Hasylwod, Hen. Everard, Rob. Fowler and Will. Gonson, tellers.

2. Receipts from Mich. 18 to 15 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII., 6,544*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; of

1527.

which 1,193*l.* 13*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* was applied in payment of wages in arrear to the King's servants at the former date. Names given, with the amount (half a year's wages) due to each.

Pp. 21.

16 Feb. 2889. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix. 54.

B. M.

It is very difficult to determine the full sense of this document, in consequence of the mutilation ; but it appears that Philip de Villers Lisle Adam, master of the Rhodian knights, who had lately returned from France, and stayed at Calais, wishing to collect money and other property belonging to the Order, was prevented from so doing by an order from the King of England that no money or men should be allowed to leave the kingdom. The Pope writes to Wolsey to have this order repealed, and to use his influence to further the interests of the knights. Rome, 16 [Feb. 1527], 4 Clement VII.

Lat. Add. Endd. in modern hand: 16 Feb. 1527.

16 Feb. 2890. SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———

Vit. B. ix. 15.

B. M.

News has come from Lombardy that Vistarinus has taken six ships bringing provisions to the Spaniards, and has had an engagement with the Imperialists, with little loss to himself, and much to them. The Germans who were at Milan had collected their baggage with a view to their departure, but afterward changed their minds. The Venetian horse made excursions into the suburbs of Milan without opposition. The Pope is very angry at a haughty letter written by Fieramosca to the Legate. Renzo has not yet taken his departure, but is busy in levying troops, &c.

News from Lombardy. The Modenese have taken in successful ambush provisions sent by the duke of Ferrara to Carpi. The Marquis of Saluzzo has taken 100 prisoners in the mountains of Pla Other news of little moment.

Lat., pp. 3. *Headed:* Ex literis D. Gregorii, xvi. [Feb.], Romæ datis.

In Vannes' hand.

16 Feb. 2891. EXTRACTS from CASALE'S LETTERS.

R. O.

Since the last letters from himself and Russell, the Pope has changed his opinion. He had before intended to remain with the French and them, but now wishes Russell to go to the Viceroy to bring back the commission he has for treating for a suspension of arms. D. Albertus* and the other French try to prevent this, as they do not think it suitable at present, but advise waiting till the Viceroy proposes it himself, to which he will be compelled by need. Two days after, the Pope signified to him that it should be deferred, and that he would not send Russell, but he would carry on the war vigorously in several places, as he is doing. He has sent 2,000 foot to Tarracina; and D. de Vadimonte is going thither with the galleys to make some attempt on the Neapolitan territory. The Pope was contented that Renzo should spend the money sent by the Christian king on the expedition to Abruzzo. He has sent to take a town called Rokka Papæ, which stopped the supplies of his army.

Russell, on leaving, said to his Holiness that he would not treat for a suspension of arms with the Viceroy alone; but it would be concluded for Lombardy as well, where Bourbon has the upper hand. Russell advised the Pope not to make the suspension, unless the Viceroy would give up a town in Lombardy to be held by the king of England as security for its observance,

* Count Carpi.

1527.

EXTRACTS from CASALE'S LETTERS—*cont.*

and the Pope will gladly do the same, though it would be more just for the Imperialists to do it, as they will keep more forces in Lombardy. Does not himself wish for a suspension, for the true way to peace will not be so open as by active war. The sole injury which it will inflict on the Imperialists will be the difficulty, during a suspension, of entertaining so great a body of fresh Germans. They will be able to keep the Germans and Spaniards in Milan and Naples in the customary way, but it will not be so easy with the others.

Letters from Gabriel Csanus, who is staying with Guicciardini at Piacenza, and from others at the same place, say that the marquis of Guasto sent to the prince of Orange four handsome horses, which have been intercepted by Paulus Luciaskus. The Prince, enraged at the insult, marched against Piacenza, and was met by the forces of Luciaskus, Claudius Rangoni, Ludovico de Fermo, and the marquis of Mantua, who defeated him, and captured captains Zuckarus, Skalange, and Grugnus, 150 horsemen, and 100 harquebuss-men. Claudius Rangoni nearly took prisoner the Prince, who had a horse killed under him.

The Ambassador of the duke of Urbino has lately arrived, and told him all his master says about the war. He says that if the Pope allows them to carry it on, he will be sure to conquer, for the Spaniards and Germans can take no towns, and, if they want to do anything, will be forced to go to Florence, where they will be easily broken up. This message was very distressing to the Pope. Russell and Casale urged him to send a good number of foot to Florence, and to punish those there. If he does this, Bourbon and the Viceroy will not be able to do any damage without a miracle. He seems willing to do it, and Casale's great anxiety is to bring it about. The Pope has ordered nine Florentines who spoke against him to be arrested.

Letters from Bourbon to the Viceroy have been intercepted, asking him to come to an agreement with the Pope as soon as possible, that he may the sooner send money, without which it is impossible to keep the Germans any longer; and asking him whether he wished for two dukes of Milan. Supposes he said this on account of the talk of the division of the duchy, and that each should keep the towns he held. The Pope and the Court derive great consolation from the fact that the King takes his part not only by assisting him, but by advising him, and that Russell has warned the French king that it is time to leave off hunting. The Pope feels safe. The King has surpassed all expectations. Russell left four days ago, but there has been no news from him as yet.

Pp. 4, Lat. Headed: Ex l'ris d'ni Gregorii, die 16 Febr. datis.

17 Feb.

2892. [FRANCIS I.] to DE VAULX.

Cal. D. IX.

150.

B. M.

Leaves the reply to his two letters to his ambassadors now going to England, who, he hopes, will express his great and daily obligations to the King and Cardinal. Has news from Venice that the Pope has consented to an eight days' truce in Naples with a view to one for three years, which the Signory refuses to enter, as discreditable to the Pope, and a breach of faith with France. Has called to council the ambassadors of Venice and the duke of Milan, and exposed the dangers of such a truce in presence of the bishop of Bath. Is determined to hold fast by his league with the Venetians, and counteract the designs of the Emperor. The bishop of Bath is writing on this matter to Wolsey. Hopes England will not suffer from the total ruin of Italy, which is certain, unless prompt measures be taken. St. Germain-en-Laye, 17 Feb.

*Copy? Fr., mutilated, pp. 5. Begins: Mons. de Vaulx. Endd.: . . .
 "du Roy du xvij^{me} jour."*

1527.

17 Feb.

2893. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Gal. B. ix. 7.

B. M.

On behalf of Mathisse Rynneset, native of Brabant, widow of Thos. Com, Englishman. She and her son are refused his property in England, his relations saying that the son, being born out of England, cannot inherit. Malines, 17 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Feb.

2894. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 21.

B. M.

* * * " [cal]lyd the captain Suc[caro, one who is of great] name and fame amongst [them] also that he would depeche immediately to Rome he sent by him unto the Pope 20,000 d[ucats] Pope 50,000 ducats, which resteth dismes, and said that the Pope should gath[er] and that the Pope might, if necessity should s there by merchants, though he should leese v the whole. That to encourage the Pope he had [sent word] that without doubt he had concluded the matrim[ony with my] lady Princess, and that without doubt withi[n a short time] both he and also his brother the king of England [would be in] readiness to encamp themselves against the Emperor [two months†] exhorting his Holiness all that he can by [all means] possible not to forsake the League. He said also that [it would assist] and help much to his purpose, that the King's high[ness send some] man thither to encourage his Holiness, this is hath shewed me to advertise the King's high[ness and your] Grace." [St.] Germans, where lieth the French coor[t]. [18] Feb.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: [To] my lord Legate's good [grac]e. Endd.: xvij.

18 Feb.

2895. [FRANCIS I.] to Mons. DE VAULX.

Cal. E. ii. 10.

B. M.

Since writing last has had letters from the marquis of Saluces, dated the 8th and 9th inst., informing him of "la f" of the suspension of arms made by the Pope with the viceroy of Naples for eight days (*j[ours]*). The suspension has had little [effect], for the papal army has raised the siege of Frizolon, and greatly damaged the Viceroy's army, so that it is said to be defeated.

Has seen a letter to this effect from cardinal Trevoulx, legate with the army, to Guichardin, ". de sa sainteté, estant à Parmes avec ledit ma[rquis]," advising the Pope to refuse the terms offered by the Viceroy through Ce[sar] Ferramousque, and the general of St. Francis, and saying that it would be better to employ the 200,000cr. which they wish to extort from him, in exterminating the enemy. Desires him to communicate this to the king of [England] and the cardinal of York, and also to inform them that before Piacenza, Captain S and Gigarro, a Burgundian captain, have been taken, and the prince of Orange narrowly escaped. Encloses the Marquis's letter. He must urge the King and Cardinal to send quickly to Rome to support the Pope, for the King's authority and the Cardinal's advice are of much weight. If the war is carried on for a few months, the enemy will be ruined. St. Germain-en-Laye, 18 Feb.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2.

18 Feb.

2896. [ROBERTET to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR in England.]

[Cal. E. i. ii?]

79.

B. M.

His last letters and the honorable proposals of the king of England and Wolsey have been very agreeable [to the King].

Has had very important news from Rome, "et de grande per de perdre le Pape, qui estait commencement de dissolu[tion] de ceste Sainte

† These words are struck out.

1527.

[ROBERTET to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR in England]—*cont.*

Ligue." The King wished him to be informed of it, as well as of the victory of his Holiness's army, and he feels sure that by assisting his Holiness in the expences of the war, they will retain him in the League, and thus ruin the enemies of the League. He, therefore, desires the Ambassador, besides what Mons. de Ba[yonne] has written, and also the Papal and Venetian ambassadors, to persuade the King and Cardinal to encourage and assist his Holiness.

Have just heard "que [l'armee de] sadite Sainctete apres avoir leve le Vice[roy] toute son armee du siege Fresolon, et en tel desordre qu'on en peut faire in rouverte, a tellement poursuivy ledit Vice[roy qu'on] espere quil naura moyen ny temps de se so" The King has made all the preparations he thought necessary, and no time shall be lost on his side.

It is necessary for him to remain "a lentour de mondit Sieur le" and he can be with the ambassadors, whom he will find men of honor and tractable. The King, Madame, and the queen of Navarre are well. St. Germain-en-Laye, 18 Feb.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated. Endd.: De Mons. Robertet, du 18^{me}.

2897. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 20.

B. M.

* * * my logyng Monsieur
ambassadors now deputyd from he shewyd me that he was
and his com[pany depe]chyd from the Kyng and shold by the
. . . hens as this day to Ingland wardys [ex]cuse that he was
depechyd no rather, a[nd] sayd that one cause was by cause he
shold l to go unto the Kyngs highnes in soche a m[aner] the
Kyng her as that day had giffyn hym h Michaell, whiche att that tyme
he had abowt gaff as right harty thankys therfor on to the [King,]
for who is saake it was giffyn hym as he Kyng his master that gaff
[it] hym with he is a taall personage and wel spokyn an . . .
. moche the Frenche king your Grace wyl veray well
as I sayd, he sayd thatt this set forwardis ; not wythstondyng I
. be gone to Parise wher they h * * *

Hol. Mutilated, and very much defaced.

2898. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O.

"Ex literis Romæ diei vi. et ex curia Christianissimi diei xviii. præsentis mensis."

The duke of Urbino had crossed the Po with all his forces, numbering 15,000 foot, 1,400 heavy armed horse, and 2,000 light. The enemy were united, the Germans at Pontenurum, five miles beyond Placentia; the Spaniards near Placentia, at Trebia, eight miles from the German camp. Placentia is well fortified. Count Guido is within. It is supposed the enemy will rather invade Tuscany (*Thuscia*) or Romandiola. The Germans had not all that time more than two gold pieces and one pair of shoes, but they made no complaint. The duke of Ferrara had given them money, but did not dare to trust himself to them, lest he should be taken, and have to expend his treasures. There is skirmishing about Placentia, in which our side has always come off victorious. The Imperial captains Zuccaro and Scandini have been taken, with 80 horse, and the prince of Orange has had a narrow escape. Victory over the Viceroy. The lord Vademont had arrived with 30,000 [men?]. Russell was in Civita Vecchia, and was expected next day at Rome, where a lodging was made ready for him in the Papal palace.

The abbot of Farfa, of the Orsini family, had been taken and confined in the castle of St. Angelo, for a conspiracy against the Pope. The French

1527.

king was going to send Langes to Rome on the 19th inst., with 20,000 gold crowns, and promised to send 20,000 more to Peter of Navarre, for 5,000 or 6,000 foot to man the fleet. He had also assigned 50,000 others to the Nuncio in France, "ut possit se de illis valere." He will now follow Wolsey's advice, and reject the practices of the Emperor. "Fere fuit acceptata conditio servitutis propter frigida opera suæ Majestatis." The Pope has delayed returning thanks to the King and Wolsey till he should speak with Russell.

Lat., p. 1.

18 Feb. **2899. ITALIAN NEWS.**

R. O.

"Ex litteris oratoris Veneti apud Chr^m Regem, date (*sic*) die 18 hujus."

On the 17th, letters came from Italy, dated 8 Feb., from the marquis of Saluzzo to the French king, that on the 4th (?) dom. Renzo de Ceri "liberavit ab obsidione Forsolene in qua erat Vicerex," and killed some who were in custody there, on which the Viceroy left the castle "*sine pulsatione tubarum*." They left some munitions, iron balls and baggage, but took away their guns, though many fled in disorder. The Pope's men pursued. The legate Triulci writes from the camp that if the Pope were now to send ten cartloads of breves (*curus brevorum*) to procure a suspension of arms, he would not be obeyed. The Marquis also writes that the duke of Bourbon (*dux Barbonius*), with the Spaniards and lanceknights, went towards Tuscany, "et cum ei apareret pessima via, et quod provisum ubique erat, rediere, tentare vellens si Placentiam obtinere possent. Ex Placentia exiit d. Paulus Luzascus (?) com aliquibus viris bonis et congressere simul, onbe (unde?) fugaverunt gentes illas, et capti sunt quatuor capita, inter quos est capitaneus Zucarus et Scalengus."

The ambassadors of the French king were to be at Boulogne on the 21st; "et hoc quia Rev. episcopus de Terbe erat indispositus, et mansere per diem Montarol" (Montreuil).

The ambassador also writes that he sent me "litteras publicas" on the 16th, and informed me of the provisions made in favor of the League by Francis; which letters have not yet arrived.

Lat., p. 1.

19 Feb. **2900. ITALIAN NEWS.**

R. O.

Extract from letters of the duke of Milan, dated 19 Feb.

Acknowledges that the 50,000 ducats given him by the King (*ista Christianissima Majestas*) in the late war was the chief cause of his victory, and the recovery of his dominion. Hopes the King will still support him and befriend Italy. Considering his expences in maintaining armies against France and Scotland, would sooner have taxed his subjects, and mortgaged all his rents for two years, than ask aid of him; but has no other resource. The issue of the war cannot be doubtful, unless it be for want of money. Has written the enclosed letters to the King and Cardinal, whose intercession his correspondent is to bespeak for him.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

19 Feb. **2901. For ATHELNEY ABBEY.**

Congé d'élire on the death of John Harte, last abbot.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4.

19 Feb. **2902. DE TURENNE and LE VISTE to DE VAULX.**

R. O.

Since they wrote to him, have endeavored to complete their journey in all possible diligence, but have been compelled to make some stay, as the bishop of Tarbe had an attack of megrims, and is tonight obliged to take

1527.

DE TURENNE and LE VISTE to DE VAULX—*cont.*

medicine. Will, however, under any circumstances, resume their journey after tomorrow, considering how urgent Francis is that they should do so. De Vaultx may use his discretion about informing the king of England and Wolsey. Montereuil-sur-la-Mer, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. de Vaultx, [am]bassadeur pour [le] Roy en Engleterre.

[20] Feb. 2903. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B.vi. 4.

B. M.

Since writing last has received no letters from Wolsey. Trusts that he now has ample information of the execution done upon English books in Antwerp and Barrow. They will also try the other books sent by Wolsey with the signature of the bishop of London. Wrote to Tuke that Scotch merchants buy these books, and convey them to Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. While he was at Barrow, hearing that the Scotch ships were in Zealand, went thither, hoping to make a fire of the books, but the ships had left a day before his arrival, "so I must a taken patience for all my labor, with lewyng my lady is letters and good instruction with my lord of Bevers and the rent master of concerning the foresaid business."

The margrave of Antwerp and the drossard of Berghes asked to have sent from England a [notifi]cation of particular articles of heresy contained in the said books, so that they might lawfully burn the books, and punish the printers, buyers, and sellers, in body and goods; otherwise they cannot legally do so.

The ambassadors of the king of Bohemia have made their proposition the inst., as privily as possible. Only my Lady, the lords of the Order, and the lord of Palermo were present, and the council chamber was kept by two of her stewards in place of ushers, so that no one could enter. During the making of the proposition by Dr. Fabry, was with the earl of Orthynborogh, called Salamanke. The effect of the proposition is to have aid to resist the attack which the Turk intends to make upon Christendom, beginning with Hungary, and proceeding to Austria, and as far as he can without meeting competent resistance. To this my lord of Palermo answered, that my Lady would communicate with her Council, and give him a reply in three days. The reply has been more secret than the proposition, but Hacket is informed that the Ambassador wished the States of the countries to be assembled at Mechlin, so that they might make a general proposition, ending with a petition of aid from the States. The Emperor or lady Margaret has lately made a petition for 900,000 fl. from Brabant, to be paid in five years, to which consent has not yet been given; but they trust that before Fabry's return from England it will be, and then they will assist him according to the Emperor's pleasure.

Salamanke left here for England on Sunday, with 30 or 32 horses, of which 18 are his, and the remainder belong to gentlemen of Dutchland, who go with him to see the countries at their own expence.

Hochstrate tells Hacket that *the King* has sent much money with Russell to deliver to *the Pope*, if the game was coming to his advantage, but not otherwise. He says also that he hears from Dutchland that Wallop has been seen at Venice. Replied that he knew nothing of it, but that it was certain all that the King and Wolsey did was for the peace of Christendom. He answered, that if it were so, he trusted the Emperor knew it, for it was time that Christian princes should take some good conclusion together. Told him that *the Emperor* has written to *lady Margaret* that *the Pope* has written to say that he wishes to come to him in Spain. Hears that Mr. George (Fronsperg), the captain of the Dutchmen in Italy, is as great a Lutheran as may be, and much inclined to displease the Holy Church.

The last publication of gold and silver on Jan. 1, of which he sent Wolsey

1527.

a copy before Christmas, is well kept through all these countries. Another publication will be made on March 1, that gold and silver shall go after the old manner, at the rate of 14s. 2d. F. the r . . . noble, 12s. 6d. the Henricus, 9s. 6d. the angel, "and all other gold and silver avenant."

Since the last publication, 47,000 marks of bullion have come to Antwerp, and enough cannot be forged to satisfy the commonalty, "for now it is found the third penny of all payments that was wont to go in thy is now but byllon (bullion)."

Has lately received a letter from "mons. le Mr. Hesdynge, w[ho] is, with the cardinal of Luke, much made of," (neither of whom comes to the court, for the Cardinal will not, and Hesdynge cannot,) asking to be recommended to Wolsey, and to send news of him. Mechlin, . . . Feb.*

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: My lord Legate.

20 Feb. 2904. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix.

235.

B. M.

Yesterday one of the master stewards of lady Margaret dined with him. He said my Lady had bidden him send Hackett wine, as his predecessors have had; but *Hoghestrat*, being present, said that there was no need to give wine to solicitors, as it is the pre-eminence of ambassadors. Sees that [*Hoghestrat*], for all his fair words, loves him no more than he does the King or Wolsey. Thanked the steward, and told him that his Grace, who gives him meat, can also give him drink, . . . "chereys him and my said Lady's gentle[men] when it pleases them to come to my per" Spoke this on his own authority, trusting that Wolsey will be good and gracious unto him. Machlyng, 20 Feb. 1526.

P.S.—Hopes Wolsey will allow the forty marks he received here by his commandment for the extraordinary expences he has had in coming, going and abiding at Antwerp, Barrow and elsewhere, and the inquisitions he has done at Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, Louvain and elsewhere, about the heretical books.

Hol., pp. 2.

20 Feb. 2905. ELIZ. LADY CLIFFORD.

Her will. Proved, 20 Feb. 1526. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 626.

21 Feb. 2906. MARGARET HAWORTHE.

R. O.

Writ by Wolsey for the citation of Ric. and Thos. Wodwarde, and Wm. Lockewodde, of London, to appear before him at St. Paul's, to answer certain articles at the suit of Margaret Haworthe. Westm., 21 Feb. 1526.

Copy, Lat. Endd.: C. contra Lockwood.

[21 Feb.]† 2907. [GREGORY CASALE to ———.]

Vit. B. ix. 55.

B. M.

The post was not sent out last night, as had been intended; for Laurentius Toscanus urged the same arguments as he had used before to Langeais, and created doubts. This day Sanga arrived from the Datary with news that the Viceroy had retreated to Ceperano, and had requested the Legate to send a commissioner. Sanga wishes efforts to be made for peace. Russell and I told them that we would not promise for the king of England to be conservator of it, nor would we urge the King to it, except we had good security on the part of the Pope, "et eorum receptis prius bonis promissionibus bancorum de bona summa pecuniarum vel potius locorum

* A modern marginal note says 20 Feb.

† So dated in margin.

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[GREGORY CASALE to ————cont.]

munitorum." All the conditions, as I showed, were exclusively favorable to the Emperor. Hereupon the Imperialists were in a rage, and were supported by the archbishop of Capua, who arrogantly affirmed that Russell had assured them he would confirm the arrangement in the name of the King. Urged that no conclusion should be made without consulting the Venetians, who would gladly come to an arrangement on condition that the Viceroy would consent to send away his German troops into Germany, and his Spaniards into Hungary. Two hours were wasted in this dispute. In the end the General agreed with me, and was anxious for a general suspension of arms. We reported all to the Datary, urging him to use his influence with the Pope not to consent to any arrangement *absque nostra securitate*. Are now going to his Holiness to remonstrate against any arrangement without the French and the Venetians; and we offer, in case that he is pressed for money, that the King and Wolsey shall supply it.

News of various movements in Italy. The mole of Gaeta has been taken by Andrea Doria. The Venetians have laid siege to Cechanum. The Pope has promised St. Leo (*Sanctum Leum*) to the duke of Urbino. Russell will go to Venice to urge a suspension of arms. † In case of necessity, the French and English kings, it was said, would consent to it. As this can now be done with good security, Russell will ask the Venetians to join. The Pope took advice of the archbishop of Capua. He is content to wait until the return of his Legate from the Viceroy.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 5. In Vannes' hand. The last leaf separated from the others.

21 Feb.

2908. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x.

22.

B. M.

* * * "the Pope being in a [d]etermined to have concluded a under such form and manner as [will appear] by my last letters, he did also go suspension of armour for eight days might in the mean season have [knowledge of] the Venetians consent and accession to but it should seem that the Viceroy," who is besieging the castle of would not [consent] thereto, hoping to take it, as it was destitute of victuals. The Pope's legate, and the other governors of his army, have now caused him to raise the siege, and retreat [with his] whole army shamefully; in which flight slain and taken.

"Item, that the a being chief and head of the Ursyns and fair promises by thim * * * * Florence was right well furny[shed, and had resolved to] defend themselves, and had wri[tten to the king of] Navarre to be their captain." The and Venetians were ready to lanceknights, but there was some controversy which should go first. The Imperialists were in great confusion. [Bourbon] and the Viceroy accused each other of slowness. They are without money. The Pope has great cause for thankfulness. He ought to take courage at this success, and not to be so h[asty in] concluding with the Viceroy.

The King tells him that signor Renzo Ursino is the Pope's captain, and that they came so near the Viceroy "that they shot, and that the Viceroy had burned his powder, and by force of haul away his artillery;" that in the flight Renzo had taken and slain twelve banners and companies, and put the residue to total ruin; "that the Pope hereupon had taken * * * * great hurt done th self is gone to Naples, the most themself in certain castles of the delivered the King's money, and therewith life and spirit in his body again such help as they have promised and still.

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It should seem that Master Russell is comy in this matter, then all the help the French king months afore." Poissy, 21 [Feb.]

The prior of Rome,* the Legate's brother, has returned, for whose entertainment [they] do give most hearty thanks. Is sure the Legate will remember it.

Pp. 3. Part in his own hand. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.: Feb.

23 Feb.

2909. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to [WOLSEY].

Otho, C. ix.

48.

B. M.

Wrote lately the reason "cur Niciæ tanto prius ad conventum meum non venerim." The business of Sampford could not be managed without a decree of the general chapter. Thos. Docray, the prior, has now received orders to do as Wolsey wishes. Begs him to induce the King to revoke his letter forbidding any goods belonging to the Order to be carried out of the kingdom, and ordering all the English knights to repair to Calais. Hopes he will assist them to establish the order [Viterb]o, 23 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, Lat., mutilated.

23 Feb.

2910. SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———

Vit. B. ix. 59.

B. M.

The messenger sent to the Viceroy has returned to the Legate. The Viceroy has shown him letters from the Emperor, urging him to make peace, and therefore the Legate should not wonder that the war proceeded tardily. This is looked upon as a Neapolitan trick, for he is transporting his artillery across the river. Renzo has come to Rome. Paulus Rezius has told the Pope that the king of France has promised him to move against Navarre in March. The Pope is more inclined than ever to a truce, saying that Langeais has only brought 20,000 instead of 100,000 scudi. He will, however, forbear till Russell returns from Venice. What he is most moved by is the danger of Florence, and, from his concern to sacrifice all measures to its security, he cannot be moved. He urged that any suspension of arms was considered inexpedient by the king of England without extreme necessity, and there was none such at present.

ii. Letters from the same of the 26 Feb.

On the approach of the Imperialists to St. Don. Guicciardini and Saluzzo retired to Regiana, ten miles from Parma. Count Guido has entered Modena, and we have endeavored to fortify the Pope against this ill news. He told us he had received several letters urging him to a suspension of arms. We told him to remember what Guicciardini and others had written, that Florence was wholly impregnable, especially after it had been fortified after the plans of Peter of Navarre. Combated his fears with various arguments. He says if he is the cause of bringing an army into Tuscany, all his relatives will be banished. For these and other reasons, and the tardiness of aid from France, the Pope is much inclined to an arrangement. Sends information of the conditions between the Pope and Feramosca, and of an action at Piacenza, in which captains Brandon and Nau were taken.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4. In Vannes' hand.

23 Feb.

2911. REVENUE.

R. O.

Account of moneys derived from taxes in the hands of the tellers of the Exchequer, audited by Sir Will. Compton, under-treasurer of England, 23 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII., viz., in the hands of—

1. John Hasywod :—Of the 15ths and 10ths granted in the 4th year, 70s.;

* Bern. de Salviati.

1527.

REVENUE—*cont.*

of those granted in the 7th, 55*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Of the subsidy of 110,000*l.*, 75*s.* Of the subsidy of 6*d.* per *£*, 14*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Of the first payment of subsidy, 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; of the second, 422*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; of the third, 298*l.* 11*s.*; of the fourth, 126*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Total, 932*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

2. Will. Gonson (the items classified as above, under different headings): total, 861*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

3. Hen. Everard: total, 2,186*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

4. Rob. Fowler: total, 140*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*

Total, paid over to Sir Hen. Wyatt, 4,120*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

ii. Moneys derived from the Crown revenues in the tellers' hands, 15 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.; viz., John Hasywod, 788*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; Hen. Everard, 751*l.*; Will. Gonson, 392*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Total, paid to Wyat, 1,932*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

R. O. Fly leaf of a similar account, endorsed "A view of account made to Sir William Cumption of the King's revenues in the Exchequer, from Ester to Mychelmas, in the 18th year of Kyng H. the VIIIth."

R. O. 2. A view of accounts of the tellers of the Exchequer, from Mich. 18 to Easter 19 Hen. VIII., by Sir Will. Cumption, under-treasurer of England, showing the sums in the hands of John Hasywod, Hen. Everard, and Will. Gonson. In all, 1,932*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 3.

24 Feb. 2912. SIR GREG. CASALE and RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. IX. 61.

B. M.

Found [the Viceroy] in a town of the Pope's called Ciprane, and with him all the great princes of Naples. Declared his commission [urging] him to peace;—that the Emperor was inclined to the same, and had requested the King to interpose in that behalf. He replied he would be glad to do the King as much service as he could; saying further "that the doon Huge Moncale and the ge[neral of] St. Francis order had authority to do the same;"—that he had not failed in this respect, but had sent Cæsar Feramosca to conclude. I showed the Viceroy that "if he sent in commission to restore the Colloigneiz," or to demand any such sums of money as he had done before, his labour was vain. He urged that the Pope had consented to give 200,000 ducats for the departure of the lanceknights, and the truce of three years. Russell replied that the offer had never been concluded, and asked the Viceroy what answer he had to give to the proposals made to him by the King and Wolsey. He referred them to Feramosca; whereupon Feramosca, who takes the Imperialists' more than the Pope's part, proposed a suspension of arms for twelve months (the Viceroy wished it for three years), omitting all former demands, or any security to the Pope.

"Then Sir Gregory and I went to the Pope to know what he had done, and he showed us of the before rehearsed." We told him it was not the King's mind or Wolsey's that he should conclude the peace alone, nor was it for his honor and profit to do so. On this he sent for the French and Venetians, and endeavoured in vain to induce them to join. He is much urged by the Florentines and the bishop of Capua to conclude the treaty, so that we have been with him three or four days, five or six hours at a time, to oppose their arguments. He complains of poverty, and if he had not been helped by the King, he must have consented to the terms of the Viceroy. He is afraid that Florence will be sacked by the Spaniards and Almains, and make an arrangement without him;—that the duke of Urbino sticks on the other side of the Po, and will not join the French king's army, and now, either from go[ut] or ague, has retired 25 miles from his forces. The Duke asked the Pope for a castle "which Pope Leo did win, and now the Florentines hath it." It is thought that the Duke

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is discontented, and the Pope said the Duke did not love him, and he was sorry he commanded the Venetian army, for he would do nothing for his profit or safety. Had much ado to prevent the Pope from making this appointment without security.

Have now made the Imperialists give security for 200,000 ducats, but delay it as much as possible, hoping that some arrangement in the meantime may be made in England. For this purpose Russell offered to go to Venice to speak with the Signory and the bishop of Bayeux. When Langiez departed, he promised to return at the end of this month, and bring 100,000 crowns, and the Pope engaged to do nothing till his return. He will also wait for Russell's return, who will endeavour to persuade the Venetians to enter the League, or join the Pope's army effectually. He complains very much of Francis, from whom he has only received 20,000 ducats for two months, and is now behind four or five. He was also to have had 50,000 ducats of the [crusade] levied in France, of which the King gets 300,000 ducats. The Neapolitans are disaffected towards the Imperialists. Rome, 24 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated. Add. : [To my] lorde [Legate]s grace.

25 Feb.

2913. ITALY.

R. O.

1. [The Signory of Venice] to their Ambassador at Rome.

(*Headed :*)—Oratori in Curia, die 25 Februarii.

We received yesterday your letters of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, informing us that Russell had returned to the Pope with Cæsar Ferramosca, and proposed a truce on the conditions contained in the articles, and that his Holiness, contrary to our expectation, was inclined to listen to it. Are much grieved at the intelligence, especially considering the success they have had by sea and land against the Viceroy, and here in Lombardy by the accession of the count Gaiaco. Believe that Paulus Regius must be with his Holiness, as they understand from their ambassador in France that he left that court on the 13th, having an excellent dispatch from the French king, who is most eager to continue the war, and was going to send Langeais with 20,000 crowns over and above those which he sends in the way of tenth every month to the Pope. Have no doubt that the Pope sees clearly the pious disposition of England both towards the Church and towards Italy, and that he knows well Henry would not fail to send him aid. Are assured by their ambassador that the King and Wolsey are continually urging Francis to help his Holiness and also Italy, which they trust will be benefited by the intended marriage. There need be no fear of Lombardy, and they trust that Tuscany is safe, for they cannot suppose the Imperialists will take that road, otherwise they will be in danger of perishing from hunger, having behind them the allied army, which will pursue them everywhere.

Is to urge the Pope to persevere in the war without fear, and not make peace or truce without the consent of France and England. The Pope knows what expences they are at by land and sea, yet they were willing to pay half the wages of 7,000 foot, along with the Florentines ; and, as they declared in their letters of the 14th, they are ready to shed their own blood in behalf of his Holiness. The expedition cannot fail to have a prosperous issue, if the Pope do but remain stedfast ; and in order to keep him so they will give him, notwithstanding their great expences, 30,000 crowns for these two months, sending one half to Rome next month, and the remainder in April.

Lat., pp. 2.

R. O.

2. "Exemplum capitulorum tractatorum cum D. Cæsare Ferramosca."

An armistice agreed upon between the Emperor, France, and Venice, which Francis shall be allowed till the 10th April, and Venice till the 23rd March to accept. Each party to retain what they have, except places taken

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

by the Pope in the kingdom of Naples, or by the Imperialists in the States of the Church, which shall be restored. All rebellions of vassals to be pardoned, except the intrigues of the Colonnas and their accomplices with don Hugo, and the attack on Rome. Portus Herculis to be restored to Sienna, on their restoring the artillery they have taken to the Church and the Florentines. The Venetians to be at liberty to receive in their ports the armed vessels of allies. The contracting parties to be bound to mutual defence ;—the Pope, if necessary, to protect Naples and Sienna with 300 horse of heavy, and 500 of light armour, and 3,000 foot, and the States of the Church and Florentines with 800 heavy and 1,000 light horse, and 6,000 foot. Armies and fleets to be withdrawn on both sides. Free enjoyment of benefices to be permitted to the owners.

If, however, before the terms of this armistice reach England, any negotiations for peace or suspension of hostilities have been concluded by the King and Wolsey, the conclusion made in England is to take precedence of this, and the present conditions regarded as merely supplementary, or, if opposed to the other, as wholly null. The king of England is asked to be protector of this arrangement. The parties to be bound to each other in 200,000 ducats for its observance. The Pope to suspend all interdicts made in consequence of the war, and trade to be free, &c.

Lat., pp. 8. Endd.

25 Feb.

Vesp. C. iv.

43.

B. M.

2914. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Sent a duplicate of the despatch entrusted to Chr. Mores, who left on the 1st. Salcedo, the Queen's servant, returns with a physician, who is right honest, and of a good stock in Biscay, "neither Judæus ne Maranus ne Maurus, which is here rare." It was thought convenient to take him, as he has no wife, and thus avoid seeking for new physicians, "which, if they be good and without spot of evil generation, be hard to get here." He has been in practice eight years. He has practised at Montpelier. Thought this information important, as he is to serve the King as well as the Queen. News has come out out of Italy that the Viceroy with 28,000 men is within six leagues of Rome, and Bourbon has left Milan with 10,000 men. The young Princes are in Alpando, and it is thought will be had to Segovia. The Empress entered the 22nd, and because she is with child, was carried more than 400 English miles in a litter on men's backs,—eight before, and eight behind.

News is come from don Ferdinand that the Turk intends to return. It is feared he will be joined by Bayoer, who has usurped the crown of Hungary. A knight of Prussia sues to the Emperor, declaring that their Grand Master has become a Lutheran, and married the sister of the usurping king of Denmark,—has taken in fee the lands belonging to the Order, and holds them of the king of Poland as his vassal. You see how all things go backwards, and nothing towards the advancement of tranquillity in Christendom; but all proceeds from worse to worse whilst these two Princes are not agreed. Valladolid, 25 Feb.

Hears that posts still run between the Pope and the Viceroy.

Hol., pp. 3. Endd. : "The 15th of February 1527" (sic).

25 Feb.

Otho, C. ix. 49.

B. M.

2915. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to [HENRY VIII.]

After the taking of Rhodes, the Pope granted Viterbo to the Order as a residence, until some more convenient place could be found. Wished to hold a general chapter, to deliberate about the interests of the religion, but the brethren could not assemble, [on account of the wars,] which were raging everywhere, especially in Italy. "Ecce literis quorund[am] volentium certior efficior Christianissimum regem Galliarum, qui paulo ante a

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milite Cæsar. ipsum Cæsarem proficisci cum summa spe componendæ pacis." Thought this gave him an opportunity of revenging their injuries, and that such princes would not refuse a fleet and army. Went therefore to the Emperor at Toledo, but was disappointed, and came away with the grants of several privileges, after the making of a peace which would not last. Intended to sail from Bourdeaux to visit the king of England, but was recalled by the Pope to his convent, as the recovery of Rhodes and other matters were to be deliberated upon, "cujus alias R. V. M^{tem} adm quippe obsides hujus rei tenemus," as he will hear from Docray. Returned, therefore, and embarked at Nice in their fleet, which lay at Villafranca, and which was with difficulty preserved from the fleets of the Emperor and king of France. Arrived at last with 70 brethren, and received letters which had been kept for some time at Rome, stating that the King had forbidden the goods of the Order to be carried out of England, and calling all the English knights to serve at Calais. Fears this will set an example to other princes. Begs him not to do so, but to favor them as before. Has received his letters from Greenwich, 14 Jan., and will try to accomplish what he wishes. [Vit]erbio, where the convent resides, 25 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

26 Feb. **2916.** CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Attributes to the King's generosity and Wolsey's influence with him the kindness shown to Bernard de Salviati, the Pope's nephew. Rome, 26 Feb. 1527.

Lat. Add.

26 Feb. **2917.** ITALY.

R. O.

The Signory [of Venice to their ambassador in England].

"In literis ill. Domini, diei xxvj. Februarii."

Were exceedingly delighted with your letters of 31 Jan., and 4th and 6th Feb., showing how the King and Cardinal persevered in their good offices in behalf of the Holy League, and in supplying the Pope with the money sent by Russell, and how they had urged the French king to take up arms against the Emperor. Contrary to their expectation, their ambassador at Rome informs them, by letters of the 21st, that the Pope was again treating for an armistice with the Emperor, on conditions of which they send a copy,—a thing most inopportune and injurious both to Italy and England. Have accordingly written to their ambassador a letter, of which they send a copy. Have done their best to dissuade his Holiness from this abstinence, and, besides the aid given to him and the Florentines by their army, have now offered him 30,000 crowns, and to pay 7,000 foot along with the Florentines, provided the Pope will adhere to the League. Desire him to represent to the King and Wolsey the great expence they have been at in giving this new aid, and to request them to exhort the Pope to remain constant, and to help him with money.

As to the Spaniards, when they had decamped from Piacenza towards Parma, count Guido Rangone repaired to Modena, and the Venetian Provéditeur-General, along with the marquis of Saluzzo, issued out of Parma, and went to Reggio to pursue the enemy wherever he went. The rest of their army is on the Po. Their captain, the duke of Urbino, has been eight days ill of a fever. Count Gaiaco has gone over from the Emperor to the Pope with 130 horse and 1,200 foot. Are much rejoiced to hear that the French king is sending three ambassadors to England for the conclusion of the marriage. Trust it will lead to a universal peace. When it is concluded the ambassador is to exhibit all those tokens of joy which may express their satisfaction.

Have just received letters from Rome of the 23rd, stating that Russell,

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

who was present when the armistice was negotiated, will be shortly at Venice.

Lat., pp. 3, copy.

26 Feb.

2918. SIR GREGORY CASALE to RUSSELL.

Vit.B.IX. 63*.

B. M.

Giving him instructions to despatch his letters by the courier, and send them to the Prothonotary (Gambara), in the matters concerning Venice and the duke of Ferrara, translating them into French that he may understand them better. The Pope is sorry to hear of Russell's misfortune, and sends him a mule and a litter, of which he may make choice. Rome, 26 Feb.

Fr., p. 1. Headed: Copia literarum, &c.

26 Feb.

2919. ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B. IX. 64.

B. M.

As he wrote on the 10th, Russell went in the name of the Pope and of Henry to the Viceroy, who, though he pretended he could not make truce without money being paid for the dismissal of the Germans, showed that he had no small respect for the King's authority, especially since the late unhappy battle, for at the very time Russell returned he sent hither Cæsar Feramosca to treat once more; and though at first he made but little concession, his offers now satisfy the Pope. He no longer asks for money or land in security, nor for the restitution of the Colonnas; and the Pope, thinking the opportunity should not be lost, would have concluded a truce by this time but that Russell urged that the Signory's consent should be obtained. The Pope, though afraid of a reverse in Lombardy or Tuscany, did not like to refuse; and Russell went off yesterday to Venice to persuade the Signory to enter it. Has no doubt it will be thought very impolitic in his Holiness to submit now, when Tuscany, which has been threatened by the Germans during the last three months, has not yet been invaded; but, considering the little aid they get from France, and the danger of the Florentines making terms for themselves, he is quite right. Certainly, but for the news of Russell's coming with the 30,000 cr., he would have accepted the far worse terms which Feramosca offered before.

We must acknowledge all our late success is owing to the King, whose money has gained for the Pope those 200,000 [cr.] and the cities with which he was going to have bought the truce, and freed him from the necessity of restoring the Colonnas, which went more against the grain with him than anything else. Of all the thousands spent by the King and Wolsey in behalf of the Holy See this has produced most fruit, and, except a victory, the Pope could desire no better issue than this. Nor does this truce invalidate anything that may have been concluded there (*istic*) beforehand; for there is a special article to that effect, giving the preference to anything that may have been concluded beforehand by the King and Wolsey. It is agreed besides that England is to promise for the observance of agreements on both sides. But as I know by your letters, and by what Wolsey always told me, that he does not disapprove of a truce, I need hardly defend his Holiness at such length.

Wrote in my last of the conditions offered by the Pope to the duke of Ferrara, which no one doubted he would accept. He has, however, refused, professing at the same time not to have any hostile intentions towards the Pope. We are sure he is soliciting Bourbon to come on, and that the Germans will move. Have heard that they were joined by the Spaniards on the 20th, and were to remove their camp next day, some think to attack Modena, others to invade Tuscany. To add to our misfortunes, the duke of Urbino, who is ill with fever and gout, went first to Casal Major, then to Gazolum; but it is said, if the Pope would give him St. Leo, he would be

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well and active again. The hope held out to him by Guicciardini is not enough. Thus every one expects concessions from the Pope which no one else will make for nothing.

The King and Wolsey should warn Francis that amid his enjoyment of hunting he should not let the expedition against the heretics drop, but consider that after the ruin of the Papacy his own will be near at hand. If even at the coming of Langeais they had opened their eyes, things would have been in better state. Has no doubt the intentions of Francis are good, and that he does not desire a victory, but regrets that he has not learned from past calamities to be more careful about the present than about former expeditions. Have warned him thousands of times, yet the French take no heed, believing, as Henry very well said, that they can afterwards raise the dead. You know what urgency we had to use about the war beyond the mountains, and I am sure the Pope would not have concluded the league without that article; for if the Emperor was attacked only in Italy, he could send thither as many troops as he pleased from Spain and Germany.

The Pope is not less magnanimous now than when he was a cardinal, but cannot expose his person to the same dangers when the fate of the Church, of Italy and of Christendom is bound up with his. If he falls the Church and Italy will fall with him; otherwise he would sacrifice himself willingly. He has good reason for fearing the fate of Florence. There has already been a conspiracy there in favor of the Germans.

The act of the Imperial minister in presenting the letters for a council was wanting in modesty. They contained a reply to a brief of the Pope modestly complaining of his treatment, and in the end they concluded that, as there was no suitable judge between the Pope and the Emperor, a council should be held, not mentioning where. It is true that Pompey Colonna appealed to a council at Spire, but the Pope does not care for the words of a madman. The brief was sent into Spain to the Nuncio, and next day letters were sent him that he should not present it, but use it only for his instructions. The letter did not come in time, so the brief was presented. The Emperor was willing to observe the same moderation (*eumdem modum*); for in another letter, dated the next day, he said he wished to be a good son of the Church, and not speak of a council. I hope the indignation felt by the King and Wolsey on that head will be of service when it comes to the ears of the Emperor. The Pope thanks him. He is expecting with great anxiety a matrimonial alliance between the kings of France and England, as the peace of Christendom depends upon it. Francis was frequently advised about raising up some rival to the Emperor among the princes of Germany, in which the dukes of Bavaria could be employed. On this point Francis had some negotiations with the Count Palatine, but we don't know what has become of it. The king of England wishes to interpose. These dukes are powerful; and in this matter, and in favoring the new king of Hungary, the King and Wolsey have great influence. If the Archduke attempts the expedition he has in hand, it may produce great trouble, and drive the Waywode to an alliance with the Turk; but in this matter it is necessary to strike at once, and not spare cost.

Are somewhat alarmed at the loan expected from Spain by the Emperor. The advice of burning the fleet when it arrived was impracticable. The duke of Ferrara would ridicule the proposition to make him king of Naples. Aquila has revolted to the Pope. Renzo has given orders for raising 3,000 foot. News of various unimportant movements in Italy.

The Pope is sorry to hear of Russell's accident, and that he cannot go to Venice. Does not think the accident serious.

Feramosca left yesterday. He does not think the Viceroy will comply with the terms. We are in great difficulties about provisions for the troops. Triulzi has written to say they have been three days without bread, and deserters are numerous.

1527.

ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

Suggest to Wolsey to send his aid in time, and the money that Russell promised if the Pope did not comply with the conditions offered. The French fleet is on the rocks at Savona, and Peter Navarre cannot leave it. The French intend that the 20,000 cr. to be brought by Langeais should be used for Renzo to help the Neapolitan expedition. We shall be obliged, therefore, to work a miracle with five barley loaves and two small fishes.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 14. Headed: "Roma, xxvj. Februarii."

26 Feb. 2920. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. VI. 566.

Wolsey will know from his last letters what good Russell's arrival in Italy has done, and how it has confirmed the Pope. Hears from Rome that his Holiness has sent Russell to the Viceroy to treat of the truce which the King and Wolsey desired. The Viceroy, however, would not retreat from his first demands about the money, the security, and the restoration of the Colonnas, as Wolsey will see more fully in his brother's letters, which he sends to Mr. Peter (Vannes). Soon after the Viceroy sent Cæsar Feramosca to the Pope; and he, passing over the above demands, gave the Pope a blank sheet, on which the latter wrote his demands, and made an agreement with him, but it has not yet been confirmed or signed. Venice was distressed at this.

Went to the Senate to ask how certain they were of it, and found that they had received the same news as he had. They told him they feared the matter would soon be settled, if it was not now; and they wondered that, now the affairs of the allies were so prosperous, the English ambassadors should arrange a suspension of arms, for they heard that it was Russell who had gone to the Pope to do so. Told them that his brother and Russell had procured this with the consent of the French king and the Venetians, and they ought all to agree about it. Quieted them thus, and advised them to try and keep the Pope from joining this particular convention, and to order their troops to advance to oppose the Germans; for whenever Florence is safe, the Pope is not so eager for a composition. They promised, and ordered their general, Urbino being ill, to move the camp, and make what attempts were necessary.

Yesterday, *in consilio Rogatorum*, it was decreed to write to the Pope to dissuade him from joining, as it would spoil everything; and the last letters from France state that Mons. Langeais had been dispatched by the King with money, and the Pope ought to recollect Henry's offers of help. They will pay him 30,000 cr. to enable him to resist the enemy, and will do all they can to keep him from this step, which would ruin the whole world. Sends letters he has just received from his brother. The Lords here fear that the next letters will say that the Pope has signed the agreement; and they suspect the English ambassadors of having promoted it, which is not the case. Russell is coming here, and will explain to them his charge. Hopes matters will turn out well. If not, will act so that they may see they are the cause, and not the King or Wolsey. Will protract the matter, and keep the Pope in the right way as much as possible, and will write of his success by the next courier. Venice, 26 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

27 [Feb.] 2921. SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———.

Vit. B. IX. 73.
B. M.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii die xxvij. [Februarii.*]"

"Comes Hugo et orator Venetus, quibus Pontifex fid ex Florentia scribit, qualiter Florentini forti sunt [animo] et optimam faciunt

* Supplied from margin.

1527.

deliberationem obstandi Cæsarianis (*sic*) venerint; et ex harum literarum occasione conati sumus propulsare timorem quem heri ejus Sanctitas conceperat, eo maxime quod Cæsariani adhuc se non dimoverant a Burgo Saint† Dounino." It is said that Malatesta will go on with the Venetian troops if the duke of Urbino's illness continue. The writer, along with the French and Venetian ambassadors, has remonstrated with the Pope on his unreasonable fears, showing that the enemy, if they went on, would not find one town friendly, while the allies now number 25,000 foot and a large number of horse; that the Imperialists relied on the duke of Ferrara for money, which he will not give unless Modena is taken, and that is impregnable; and that the Duke is inclined to listen to the Pope's terms. The Pope spoke of the complaints of the Florentines, which proceed only from Philip Strozzi, and "necessitatem Fresoloni, de qua diximus esse tacendum et ei occurrendum, quum ex negligentia accidisset." Expect "provisiones" from the Venetians, especially about Lombardy, which may put the Pope out of all fear. The Pope promised to wait till Russell's return, unless he was compelled, *i.e.*, unless the Imperialists invaded Tuscany.

The Pope has just told Renzo to go on boldly, and he will make no peace if he get help elsewhere. The whole court is delighted that he has been kept from concluding this truce.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

28 Feb. **2922. CLERICAL SUBSIDY.**

R. O.

Names of the prebends, rectories, &c. of the college of Southwell, with their incumbents, to the value of 8*l.* inclusive and above. Taken 28 Feb. 1526, and including the yearly value and 5th part.

Thos. Wynter's prebend, the highest of all, is valued at 40*l.* yearly.

Pp. 10, large paper.

ii. Extracts from the grants of the clerical subsidy in convocation.

Pp. 2.

Feb.

2923. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

(157.)

B. M.

In behalf of the count Dortembourg, sent by her nephew the king of Hungary to England, for causes touching the Catholic faith and the good of Christendom. Malines, — Feb. '26. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

Feb.

2924. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. IX. 9*.

B. M.

Asks his favor for the affairs of the king of Hungary, who is sending to him Messire Gabriel de Salamanca conte d'Ortembourg, his councillor and chamberlain. Malines, — †Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 26 Feb. 1526.

2925. BUTLERAGE.

R. O.

"Declaration of the charges of the provision of 40 tuns French wine, provided for the King's grace at Roene, by Alyn King, in the month of February last past," viz., 18 Hen. VIII. :—

Wine of Bayonne, at 43 francs a tun, each franc being worth 2*s.* 3*d.* stg.; "ulage" of the same, 2 hogsheads. Wine of Ancerous, at 23 fr.=51*s.* 9*d.* stg. a tun; ulage, 5 puncheons. Wine of Orleans, at 25 fr.; ulage, 3 hhds.

ii. Ordinary charges beyond sea: "for gyndaige, average, prymage, stowage, and brymage," at 10 sous=13½*d.* sterling a tun. To the "poure

† Sic.

† Blank in MS.

1527.

BUTLERAGE—*cont.*

menz box " at Roene, 15 deniers a tun. To the vizcount of the town for custom, 2 sous a tun. The officers of the town, and to the vizcount's clerks, for their fees, 4 francs. Freight of wine laden in the *Mary of Feckham*, at 10s. a tun. To the master of the said ship, "for a pair of hosen, as it is accustomed," 3 francs. For lodemaynage of the said ship in the river of Rone, 4 francs. Freight of 11 tuns laden in the *Margaret of Fekham*, at 9s. a tun. To the master, for a pair of hosen, 3 francs. For the lodemanage in the river of Rone, 5 francs. Freight of 14 tuns laden in the *Christopher of Fekham*, at 9s. a tun. To the master, for a pair of hosen, 3 francs. For lodemanage in the river of Rone, 4 francs.

iii. Charges at London :—for "lodemanage, gyndage, average, prymage, stowage, and brymage," 6*d.* a tun ; lighterage, 2*d.* a tun ; carriage, 2*d.* a tun ; cellarage in the storehouse in the Vintry, London, at 4*d.* a tun ; carriage of 17 tuns 2 puncheons "from beneath the bridge to Baynard's Castle," at 12*d.* a tun. For gauging, 4*d.* a tun. To the coopers, for filling, at 4*d.* a tun ; for setting on 80 hoops, 6s. 8*d.* To Alyn King, for his services, 4s. a day. Total, 157*l.* 17s. 1½*d.* ; of which the said Alayne King has received from the King by way of prest 500 golden crowns, each crown worth 4s. 6*d.* ; also from the King's cofferer in further prest, 200 crowns.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

2926. PRINCESS MARY'S COUNCIL to the CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Asks him to excuse the attendance of Sir Edw. Croft, one of this council, who is summoned to account for the sheriffwick of Hertfordshire for the year ending at Michaelmas last. He has been much absent by his attendance at this council, and his deputy, Thos. Havard, can best answer therein. The King has ordered Crofte and others of the Council to take a journey for the good order of the Marches, from the end of this week till about the beginning of March. Beaud[ley], . . . , 18 Hen.VIII. Signed : Jo. Exon.—Water Devereux—Ja. Denton—Jo. Burnell—John Salter—John Russell.

P. 1, badly mutilated. Add.

2927.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1527.

Feb.
—
GRANTS.

1. John Rogers. To be clerk of the change and money in the Tower of London, vice John Porth, as held by John Blakeney, John Sandes or Tho. Wilde, in the time of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 1 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 22.

1. Ric. Yarrowe, groom brewer of the Pantry. To be sergeant of the lp. of Radnorland, marches of Wales, with 14s. a year, vice Mores Clune, deceased. Greenwich, 25 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 1 Feb.—P.S.

2. Wm. Crane, master of the Chapel Royal boys. Licence to import Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. Del. Westm., 2 Feb. 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

4. Chr. Mores. To be chief gunner in the Tower, with 12*d.* a day. Greenwich, 30 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 4 Feb.—P.S.

6. Walter Bradford and Tho. Beverley. Wardship of Tho. Witham, kinsman and heir of Margaret Tocottes. Del. Westm., 6 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Rob. Hoggekyns, of Stevynnage, Herts. Pardon for having killed John Lokke, of Walton-at-Stone, Herts, cordwainer, in self-defence. Westm., 8 Feb.—Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

8. Wm. Howlte, of Scotton, Linc., Lindsey. Pardon for having killed Wm. Adam, according to an inquisition taken at Scotton, 22 July 17 Hen. VIII., before Rob. Brokylsbee, coroner. Greenwich, 4 Feb. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 14.

8. Geo. Parker, of Waldon, Essex. Pardon for having killed Ralph Russell in self-defence. Westm., 8 Feb.—Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

8. John Poope, of Pettywales, Barking parish, in the city of London, native of

1527.

Feb.

GRANTS.

Gueldres. Denization. Greenwich, 8 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

10. Wm. Castell, of Marleburgh, Wilts, butcher. Pardon for having broken into the close of Sir John Seymore at Burbage, and stolen two oxen. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

11. Tho. Warde. Wardship of Wm. s. and h. of Rob. Leghe. *Del. Westm.*, 11 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

12. Associations of Justices of Assize. *Oxford Circuit*: Tho. Brudenell and John Weste, with Sir John Porte and Wm. Rudhale.

Norfolk Circuit: Tho. Fitzhugh and Wm. Wyat, with Sir Rob. Brudenell and Sir Ric. Broke.

Midland Circuit: John Jenour, with Sir Humphrey Conyngesby and Rob. Norwich. *Westm.*, 12 Feb.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6d.

12. Maurice à Parry, yeoman for the King's mouth in the Cellar. To be clerk of the courts of Radnor and Melenyth, marches of Wales, *vice* Maurice Clune, with 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Greenwich, 12 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

12. John Gurre. To be a King's brigadier, *vice* Wm. Gurre, with 10*l.* a year. Greenwich, 9 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

12. Geo. Joiner. Licence to export four-score hundred thousand billets. 8 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb.—S.B.

12. Tho. Spencer. Lease of Woking Mills, in the lp. of Woking, Surrey, for 21 years, at a rent of 9*l.* a year and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

14. John Tyndale. To be chief gunner of the senior retinue (*de seniori retinuer'*) of the town of Berwick, and to have a watchman under him; with 6*d.* a day for himself, and 10 marks a year for the watchman. Greenwich, 15 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 (*sic*) Feb.—P.S.

15. John Cave, John Byrt, Nich. Fytz-james and John Cuff. Commission to make inquisition p.m. concerning the lands and heir of Tho. Champnes. *Westm.*, 15 Feb.—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19d.*

16. Walter Walshe, page of the Chamber. To be steward of the lp. of Shenston, Staff., *vice* Sir Wm. Smyth, deceased, with 4*l.* a year. Greenwich, 14 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

18. Tho. Robyns. Lease of 25 vats of salt water and 3 salt pits or "seales," and 3 "cribbes" of a leaden vessel, in Droitwich, Worc., part of Warwick's lands, with wood from Owood forest, for 21 years; rent 13*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase, payable

to the lp. of Wich and Saleworpe. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

19. James Lyon, barber, of Calais. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 19 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Feb.—P.S.

19. Roger Radclyff, gentleman-usher. Custody of the possessions of Nicholas s. and h. of John Clony, he being an idiot. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 4.*

20. Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy. Cancel of his recognizance made 23 Nov. 1 Hen. VIII. to Sir Tho. Lovell, Hen. Marney and Tho. Englefeld, in the sum of 60*l.* for payment of 50*l.* to the King. Greenwich, 20 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Wm. Russell, vicar of Holyngton, Sussex. Pardon for the death of George Sprall. Greenwich, 13 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

20. Francis de Villegas, merchant, of Spain. Denization. Stonystratford, 21 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

21. John Care, yeoman of the Privy Chamber. Grant of lands in Pole called White's lands, *vice* John Verdon and Tho. Wilding, deceased. Greenwich, 21 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. (*No date of delivery.*)—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22 (undated).*

22. Sir Wm. Compton. Pardon, with licence to keep his hat [on in the King's presence]. *Westm.*, 22 Feb. (*This is only the latter portion of a document, and is cancelled.*)—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2.*

22. John Husie, of London, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 19 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Feb.—P.S.

25. John Jenkin. Licence to import Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

25. Tho. Stanley. Presentation to the church of Berwike in Elmet, York dioc., void by death. Greenwich, 22 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

26. Anth. Doget, clk. Presentation to the church of Orston Mary, Salisbury dioc., at the King's disposal by the attainder of Edward duke of Buckingham; *vice* Henry Ferman, clk., deceased. Greenwich, 22 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

26. Wm. Huchyns, gentleman of the Chapel. Custody of messuages and appurtenances in Saltashe, Cornw., late of Rob. Slugge, collector of customs at Exeter. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1527—*cont.*

Feb.

GRANTS.

28. Walter Devyse, yeoman of the Chamber. Grant of lands in Chipras, Graunt Pound, Tregous and Penryn, Cornw., of the annual value of 69s. 7d., as appears by the account of Sir Peter Eggecombe, escheator of the duchy of Cornwall, and formerly

belonging to Ralph Trenowth, outlawed at the suit of Margaret widow of John Tregous. To hold rent-free; but his heirs shall pay 69s. 7d. a year. Westm., 28 Feb.—*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 24.*

2928. ITALY.

R. O.

Arrangement between Francis I. and the Venetians for carrying on the war in Italy; consisting of 17 articles.

It is agreed that 30,000 Swiss, Germans, French, and Italians shall be kept in pay, comprehending the foot serving under the marquis of Saluzzo. The month to commence on May 15. Arrangements for the pay on both sides.

Efforts shall be made to induce the duke of Ferrara to join the league; in which event he shall be appointed generalissimo. Francis duke of Milan to contribute, if possible. Money to be sent to Renzo, if desirable, to carry on the war in the Neapolitan territory. Arrangements for the fleet under the command of Peter of Navarre. Neither party to make terms with the Emperor apart. Liberty to be granted to the king of England to act as mediator. Nothing in this treaty to affect the former league, as regards Henry VIII. and the Cardinal.

Lat., pp. 3.

1 March. 2929. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x. 29.

B. M.

* * * "20th of the same Sir John Russell and Sir Grego[ry Casale lettr]es I sent to Rome the 28th of the ambassadors hand here resident. A hath had other tidings sithens letters, and the affairs knowen un[to] terms in Rome, then they were a it no more need to make any furth[er report of the] contents of your said letters. Yesterday [when I visited the] King, he put me in remembrance tha[t on the co]myng hither of Master Treasurer he h[ad told me] that he would send one into Spain. I said [that I] remembered well that his Majesty had [spoken] of such a matter concerning the requisition of [Madame] Elionora. He said that accordingly before [the said Master] Treasurer's arrival here, there was in de[ed one sent] from hence unto the Emperor, called the Secre[tary Bayard], who was now dispatched hither again fr[om the said] Emperor, howbeit not yet arrived himself, [but he] hath sent thither a courier and letters, wher[ein] as much as his whole dispatch doth co[n]sist.] And thereupon he showed me that at th[e coming of] the said Bayard to the Emperor, th ever he could, to persuade un[to] * * * [c]raft feigned by jalousie with his friends [the] said Bayard and other his orato[rs comm]unycatt their whole charge there with the [English] orators; and that so they did, and th[at the English] orators there desired the said Bayard to [keep back th]e article concerning the marriage with Mad[ame Ele]onora unto such time as he should have . . . [new]ys again from hence; and so he did."

Bayard has returned bringing nothing but good words and good letters in the Emperor's own hand, who protests that he will remit the matter of Bur[gundy], thinks matters would have been concluded if the commissions

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sent from France had been sufficient, and offers to send some one "with full authority to be reasonable in all points." Francis wished Clerk to inform Wolsey of this ; but, notwithstanding, "he was in mind still to Highness for my lady Princess, an[d] * * * * *

. age and to make some p his man is sent from the Emperor and and finally he willed me assuryd

. Grace that for what intent so [ever]

Spain is come, and what parti the said French king shall nev[er] condescend[er] unto it, as long as he may have a

. his matters with the King's highness so much the King's highness, who sho honor, and also so much my lady Princess such time as he should be in total desp[air]

marriage, whereof he would be as sorry as o[f anything] that ever bechanced him, he would nev[er] to the Emperor. I demanded of him what [personage] this should be, whom the Emperor would send h[ither, and] whether he would admit him or not. H[e answered] touching the personage, the Emperor demand[s a safe] conduct in blanco, not otherwise express[ing the name] of him that should be sent. As for the ad[mission of] him, he said he could do no less but [hear] what he would say. I said there jeopardy for losing the Pope, w[ho is returning] again to his old practi[ces] * * * * * part saying that ha must somewhat demean himself

nor accordingly, and that in hearing wh there could be no hurt," assured Clerk that he would accept nothing, and [that his ora]-tors in England had full commission to conc[lude with]out waiting for further instructions. Could get nothing further from him than this, that he said his ambassadors must have been with Wolsey, and that he should hear from them in eight days, according to which he would send or not send the safe-conduct for this [person] to be sent from the Emperor. He said also that the Emperor had sent an absolute power to his ambas[sadors] in England concerning peace, to make the King and Wolsey believe that he [tru]stith them, but "he kn[oweth of a su]ertye that the said ambassador hath inst[ructions] [co]nclude only upon such mystr

* * * * * some place in Naples

. se that the lord Renzo of the realm of Naples in another called Labrucio, that all this and like shortly to resolve in f from hence the shortlier. That sent unto Rome from this court, w

carriage and handled by such c came never 10,000 of them to the p that and the King's highnesses money Russell had not been, the Pope had be assuring your Grace that the French king [is very] evil contented that his money is so ha[ndled, and he] saith that the handlers thereof shall be pu[nished for] the example of other, and that there shall be [better] provision made hereafter. The Legate and t[he papal] Nuncio here be right well satisfied now w[ith such pro]vision as is made here for the Pope, and [think] that the Pope shall be right well conten[t]ed with the 50,000 ducats assigned them up[on] is good and ready money, and shal[l]

the Pope's factors here, so that therein ne yet great delay. As t * * * * * Emperor in this case

. self should do thus, and pu rather than this marriage should to him dampnum irreparabile, besides here speaketh so openly and so frankly and what so ever be offered he will n [tha]t me thinketh it should not be possible for set so good a visor upon a feigned matter. [But] that I remit all to your Grace's high wisdom." The Fren[ch] Court, March 1.

Pp. 6, mutilated.

1527.

2930. [AMBASSADORS IN FRANCE to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 59.

B. M.

* * * * *

"ambassadors there with and in effect she answered she hath received from the amb. that upon Sunday last they because it was not likely that your Grace and his said ambassadors . . . d wo be had here from thence she say already determined not to be hasty in [sending] forth of the said safe-conduct, and not greatly force, for she assured me it ha the said personage should come, and what o[ffers soever] should be made, her son would never incline [thereto] as long as he should see any likelihood o[r chance of] concluding with his brother the king of E[ngland] said that she reckoned the matter thereupon she demanded of me praying me to be plain with a marvellous inclination * * * * *

. salve conduct * * * * *

. nde my former letter Gaieta and passeth not five or is a captain called Captain G good reputation departed from thim hath taken wages and conduct of the Pope and the Florentines betwixt them hath re above the number accustomed and surely the Emperor's affairs be in as disorder as can be bothe for lack of lack of good intelligence among them self.

"[It] chanced four days ago a servant of mine, a hors[eeper], to fall at variance with the host where my ho[rse]s stond, whereupon they fell together, howbeit [there] was no hurt done saving dry blows. Aft[erwards, the host] accompanied with certain evil-disposed per[sons] id set again upon my said horsekeeper so that and divers of my servants if they had not between there was likely to have been a gr thanked be God there was no harm "

* * *

Pp. 2, mutilated and defaced.

2 March.

2931. SIR GREGORY CASALE to the PRO[THONOTARY CASALE].

Vit. B. ix. 71.

B. M.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii ad Pro[thonotarium] xxvj. Februarii datis."

Russell is staying at Narni, owing to an accident. He has been ordered by the Pope to send on to Gambara his instructions and letters. Urges him with all diligence to press the Signory to send a good answer. The Florentines must have regard to the general safety. The Pope wishes him also to go to Ferrara with the King's letters, and exhort the Duke for the King's sake not to aid the Imperialists. Cæsar Feramosca has returned to the Viceroy to report what had been done, "et ut etiam adferret propriam voluntatem quam Vicerex habet a Cæsare, quo examine[tur] utrum bene sit; dixit Feramusca se rediturum, sed secrete indignatus aliis dixit se non rediturum."

ii. "Ex literis a D. Prothon. Casale die ij. Martii Venetiis datis."

Russell has sent Wyat to him with his letters. Went with Wyat this morning to these lords (the Venetian council). Declared everything to them at length; when, as usual, they took time to answer, although it is quite well known that they will not agree to any truce without the consent of the French. They will, however, allow their forces to go in aid of the Pope, and have determined to send him 30,000 crowns, both for these new provisions, and in consequence of the news from Rome since Russell left. Will send their answer when he gets it, and go to Ferrara if need be. Does not require to go

1527.

to Florence, as he has done everything with the Florentine ambassador. Means to press the Signory to carry on the war with vigor, that they may not give the Pope occasion to make truce. The French seem much dissatisfied with this suspension of arms, which, [they say,] is tantamount to Italy being taken from them. The lanceknights are determined to go on, but whether to Lombardy or Florence is not known.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated.

2 March. 2932. [HERMAN RYNGK to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. XXI.

27*.

B. M.

Trusts that the King already knows that he has fulfilled his orders. Has sent to the King a barrel of powdered wild boar venison from the bishop of Cologne, and also six barrels of preserved lampreys, such as the Emperor Maximilian had from him every Lent. It has been prepared only by his wife and daughters.

The archduke Ferdinand, who is crowned king of Bohemia, and writes himself king of Hungary, has sent hither for men and powder to be at Vienna on St. George's day. It is thought that if they wait for the diet to be held at Ravelsberghe, the Turk might have entered so far as to endanger Hungary and the neighbouring realms. Thinks Ferdinand has written likewise to other lords and cities of the Empire. The messenger has today gone to Thistildorp (Düsseldorf), where the duke of Saxony marries the eldest daughter of the duke of Gulycke. Thinks that they will come hither in a few days, at the desire of the bishop of Cologne. Cologne, anno 27, 2 March.

P. 1, mutilated.

2 March. 2933. HERMAN RYNGK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

II. 127.

Hopes Wolsey is informed what answer the King may have received to the two packets about Luther, which he was directed to convey to the cardinal of Mayence, and duke George of Saxony. Was glad to be employed in a matter so much to the King's honor. Sent him lately a barrel of powdered venison of the wild boar from the bishop of Cologne, with two small barrels from himself of a viand used among the lords here, and which he used to prepare against Lent for the late emperor Maximilian. It has been dressed by his wife and daughters. The archduke Ferdinand, now crowned king of Bohemia, who calls himself king also of Hungary, has sent hither two persons, of whom one has fallen sick by the way, to desire immediate aid in horse, foot and gunpowder, to be sent to Vienna by St. George's day, to abide the diet which is to be at half Lent, at Ravelsberghe in Austria. The Turk is preparing to invade with a much bigger power than ever, and having already greatly wasted Hungary, and laid upwards of 40,000 men in garrison upon the Borders, might endanger greatly the neighbouring countries. The messenger is gone to Thisteldorpe, five leagues hence, belonging to the duke of Gulycke, where they are in great triumph for the marriage of the duke of Saxony to Gulicke's eldest daughter; and it is thought both Dukes will come shortly to Cologne at the request of the bishop of Cologne. Thos. Tichytt, who was Wallop's secretary, has been more than two months sick at Covalenste (Coblentz), and has come here to seek remedy after being at great cost for medicines. Has somewhat relieved him. Thinks, when he is able for it, he should go to Wallop; but he is not fit to travel yet, especially that way. Will have to aid him with money, else he will go home; but Ryngck will not see him back for a month or six weeks. Cologne,

2 March 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

IV.

4 P

1527.

2934. ITALY.

Cal. D. x. 164.

B. M.

..... "qui mihi illud significavit quos vobis
 . . tractatum induciarum, inter S. D. N. et Imperial
 Ill. Dominium recusaverunt et referri suæ Sanctitati fec[erunt] tare
 sed potius unite continuare bellum, confidentes mult[um in auxilio] istius
 regis Ser^{mi}. Dum autem hæc Romæ agerentur su exposuit-
 que non bonam mentem Cæsaris circa pacem, oblation hujus
 Regis Chr. quæ intelligentiæ aliquantulum dimov[erunt] conclu-
 sione induciarum, super quibus jam erat capitula[tum] nihilque morabatur
 nisi responsum Venetorum. Pontifexque a interponendum miserat D.
 Russellum Venetias pro resolu[tione in hoc] negotio et persuadendo Ill.
 Dominio, &c., quod intellecta conclus[i]one nec illam volens approbare,
 cognoscensque Pontificem sola necessit[ate] et pe[n]uria ad illum induci,
 constituerat mittere auxilium suæ Sanctitati a 30,000 et illam
 sustentare quamdiu hinc mitterentur novæ Nihilominus istæ
 bucellulæ et non certæ spes continuandorum in tantum jam
 fastidium illam adduxerunt, ut illis parum fidat efficere suas
 condiciones deteriores, deficiente stipendio e et indulto, ob
 causam solius paupertatis, tempore ini videt contra se resur-
 gere novum bellum, quoniam vi Sanctitatem non bene
 fundatam nec juvatam a * * *

..... xisti
 Sanctitas noluisse illas concludere nisi
 et reverso D. Ruscello, conclusio aut
 mus diei xxvj. confirmat suam Sanctitatem
 re. Certum est quod modi istorum Gallorum facerent a
 animam unicuique patientissimo Job, quoniam aliquam
 ndo nolunt intelligere, fugiunt quod debent quærere [et quærunt]
 quod debent fugere. Et quacunque hoc accadat de causa
 stinantur, tam circa bellum quam pacem, quod est mors et rui[na];
 q[uoniam] altero indigemus, nec curant pervenire ad illum nos
 salvare posset; nutriuntur vana spe rerum, cum parvo fund[amento];
 non gustant rationes, non timent pericula, nec credunt pauperta[tem];
 promittunt multum, nec unquam devenitur ad aliquam conclusi[onem]. Et
 cum his modis adeo desperaverunt Pontificem, quod amplius non
 aliquid quod dicant. Itaque deficiente sibi spe horum auxilior[um, est]
 coactus accipere quascunque condiciones sibi oblatas ne in to
 denuo Robertet mihi affirmavit efficaciter quod matrimoni[um] conclud[etur]
 sine aliqua dubitatione. Quod si non concluderetur, Rex
 de pace universali, sciens Cæsarem ab ea alienum, propterea
 . . . ium facere hanc conjunctionem ut movendo bellum induc
 . . . [condi]tiones honestas. Aliter nullus est modus pa
 cum longiori tempore et majori d . . * * * requirebatur
 tempus pro faciendis necessa[riis] [præt]erea ruebat Italia, nec
 erat possibile quod S^{mus} D. N. belli citramontani, qui non videretur
 intra sex men[ses] verum, sed quod crederem quod matrimonium
 fieret, post quod b sperari posset. Non sum allocutus Chris-
 tianissimum, quia heri sum sed cum viderim prudentem vestrum
 discursum me ill sermone et conabor persuadere quicquid vos
 me ac

"Comes Montorii die xv. ingressus est Aquilam quæ tenet[ur nomine]
 S. Domini N. quod si sua Sanctitas esset aliquantulum magis sub
 est, sperarem nostros facturos maximos progressus in regnum
 offensiones subitæ et celeres fierent quemadmodum dece[t].

"Exercitus Lombardiæ movit se versus Regium. Opiniones sunt
 se vertere debeat. Plures existimant Mutinam oppugnatum iri, [et id]

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credibilius facit adventus ducis Ferrariensis in campum ut se Cæsareis jungat, et expugnata Mutina, det illis pecu[niam]. Possent tamen ire in subsidium Regni Neapolitani, per viam [Roman]diolæ aut Thusciæ. Propterea Marchio Saluciarum est Bononiæ, et D. Federicus [a Boz-zolo] Florentiæ, et ita res re Ita quam cito alter cadet maxima percussione in ter opitulari melioribus."

Mutilated.

2 March. 2935. CHRISTOPHER HOCHKYNSON to ———.

R. O.

Received his letter on the last day of Feb. from Mr. Geffray, by Nic. Holcroft, Mr. Farrington's servant, to whom he delivered the writs contained in the said letter. His friends are glad to hear of his wise conveyance. It is reported in Ingleton that he has escaped the dangers of attachments, and of those who were appointed to watch the Sanctuary at Westminster, and that he will now be able to enjoy his goods and lands. Advises him to make answer before the King's council as soon as possible. My Lord has sent Ric. Cowpland to occupy the demaynes of Tateham, and in my lord Cardinal's name has discharged Mr. Hussie, priest. A letter of credence has come to every servant of my Lord, except the writer. Two days before, the said priest had set the said demesnes to Mr. Curwen and Mr. Morley, and they will not leave without letters from the King or Wolsey. Kitbond has, therefore, ridden up for new writings.

Have sent "your" gown furred with fownes, and the indenture you left for the ordering of my Lord's goods, and the benefice of Mellyng. It is said here that my Lord has been told that Banks broke with you, and would not allow you to take my Lord's goods to pay your debts. Advises him to send this writing to my Lord by Sir Alexander, and ask his Lordship to write, for proof of his true dealing, to Mr. Edward, Mr. Morley, Oliver Thompson, and Robt. Croft, who can tell him in whom is the default of good order, and the cause that his father's will is not performed. Advises him to put matters straight as soon as possible. Cowpland meddles with and sells "quick goods." Before leaving for London he sold twenty stotts, and now he has sold two more.

Advises him and Mr. Hussie to send parson Trowdes to Hornby to take a view of my Lord's apparel, &c.

Wishes him to keep this letter to himself. Tateham, 2 March.

Pp. 2. Headed: "*Vera copia.*" Send by Sir John Hussie, in Marche, a^o R. H. xvijj."

2936. SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After leaving him yesterday, dined at the Council chamber. Sent for the archdeacon of Westminster, and told him to advise the gentlemen in Sanctuary to come out of their own free will, and submit to the mercy of the King and Wolsey. This afternoon he says that they will do so. Asks Wolsey not to allow them to be arrested or vexed till they come before him. As to their imprisonment thinks the Flete most necessary. London, Friday morning. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lor[de Lega]te is good grace.

3 March. 2937. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 467. There is good rule and quietness here, except that the thieves of Liddulsdale have been stirring towards the Middle Marches. Has written to the king of Scots, as the bearer, the duke's Vice-chamberlain, can report. Pomfret, 3 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

R. O.

2. Modern copy.

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4 March. 2938. [HACKETT] to TUKE.

R. O.

P.S. of a letter.—My Lady has this night sent me a letter to the Emperor's ambassador "there" (in England). Requests that it be delivered, if my Lord think good, "in proprio mano" (*sic*).

P. 1. Add.: To the right honorable Mr. Bryan Tuke, one of the King's council, and his secretary, in London.

Endd.: From the King's ambassador in Flanders, *iiij^{to} Marcii*.

4 March. 2939. PRIORY OF DARTFORD.

R. O.

Lease granted by cardinal Wolsey to Elizabeth, prioress, and the convent of the monastery of St. Margaret Virgin, Dartford, Kent, of the manor of Occolte or Bawdwyns, in the parish of Dartford. Dated 4 March 18 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 2.

5 March. 2940. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x. 43.

B. M.

" * * * that the Florenty[n]es
so to do were condescended to gr[ant] made between the
Pope and the Vice[roy] had concluded with the Viceroy
graun ducats over and above such sums the
Pope should pay." During these negotiations between the Viceroy and
Florence, Bourbon gave them fair words, pretending to be ready to conform,
but he still marched nearer to the city. By intercepted letters it is now
clear that he and the Viceroy meant to keep the city in hope, and thus take
it unprovided, spoil it and burn it. The Florentines intend to defend
themselves, and will endanger their lives and goods, rather than be at the
discrea[tion of the lance]knights, Spaniards and other ad[venturers] *
* [Bu]rbon 18,000 fighting
men e and 10,000 adventurers that
[b]ut spoil and rob. They have none artillery."

The marquis of Saluze, with the French army, [had] arrived at Florence,
and the duke of Urbino, with the [Vene]cyans, at Bonony, was marching
[thither]wards. The Pope's ambassador wishes to go to the King to further
the Florentines' petition. The King has been "accrasyd" this four days,
and today took a purgation, so that Clerk has seen neither him nor my Lady.
Robertet tells him that the King and Council advise that Florence should
enter this late league with Venice, and a commission for that purpose had
been sent to the marquis of Saluze; he would grant wheat and the other aid
they demanded; "knowing right well of wh . . . * * *
the King's highness will hav[e] [to] whose honor, not only
in ordery[ng] all other matters, the King his ma[ster will have]
as much respect as to his own, and she there was no knowledge
of the said q hither otherwise, than by writing of th
out of England." Paris, 5 Ma[rch.]

Pp. 3, mutilated.

6 March. 2941. CARDINAL SALVIATI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Expresses his great gratitude for the manner in which Wolsey received his brother, and for the support received from England in the desperate condition of Italy. Poissy, prid. non Mart. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd. Also endorsed in a modern hand: "Lit. Hen^{co} 8, et Card^u Eboracen. a Pont. Rom. et Cardinalibus ab a^o 1527 ad an. 1532."

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2942. [INSTRUCTIONS to LEE and others.]

[Cal. E. I. II.]

93.

B. M.

"[Quod] si dicti oratores viderint Cæsarem propensius animatum esse ut prædictas condiciones et oblata accipiat ab eo, tunc requirent ut mandatum et instructionem ad suum hic oratorem mittere velit, mandareque ut quam diligentissime pot[erit], pacem effectualiter concludat. De quo etiam dicti Regiæ Majestatis et Christianissimi Regis oratores suis huc literis scribant, suos principes certiores reddent, ita quod pax ista de qua agitur particularis hic possit sine mora aut temporis protract[ione] concludi, moxque omnium principum oratores ad id sufficienti autoritate suffulti agere queant de pace universali componenda. Cæterum, si Cæsar nullo pacto adduci queat u[t] hujusmodi commissionem et instructionem suo hic commoranti orat[ori] concedat, in animoque habuerit ut illic apud se pax ista concludatur dicti oratores sufficienti ad id autoritate suffulti, *illic procedent ad finalem [resolu]tionem et conclusionem dictæ pacis.** Sed accurate semper cavebunt ne ex mellitis dulcibusque responsis et indiciis huc ad suum oratorem manda[ta] instructionesque mittendi Regis, proposit[um] consilium disturbet, va[na] spe tempus protrahatur et acta verbis non corresponderint or securita . . . et cautelam effic scriptis ponantur." *Subscrib commissarios . . . ad id deputandos†* principum oratores jam ad id deputato[s] secure et diligenter huc mittantur . . . prædictos deputatos. Si modo pax hic, quemadmodum compluribus suis, tum literis tum dictis, . . . sæpe antea pro . . . Interea vero de his ponti[fex] certior est reddendus, rogandusque Cæsar ut [signi]ficare velit viceregi Neapolis, duci Borboniæ c[æterisque] suis in Italia ductoribus et capitaneis; dictique ora[tores] a Cæsare requirent ut ex parte sua mandare et . . . *velit armorum et hostilitatis tum in Italia tum aliis [quibus]cumque in locis cessationem,‡* Christianissimo rege hoc idem [pro] parte sua præstante. De responso vero quod super [hoc] Cæsar dederit, Regiæ Majestatis oratores suis cum literis quam [ci]tissime c[ertiore] reddent, efficientque ut hoc idem Christianissimi [Regis] oratores suo Regi significant."

Lat.; mutilated, and the writing much faded, pp. 2.

7 March. 2943. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. iv. 45.

B. M.

Sent letters by way of Lyons, on the 2 March, signifying the Emperor's answer touching Mendosa's strange behaviour, so contrary to your expectation and the Emperor's letters. Is much abashed, as he had written so often of the Emperor's towardness. Does not understand what Mendosa means by keeping himself so covered. Is told that the Emperor and the Chancellor did not receive Echyngham's despatch, but only *mandatum*, wherein they deceived me, as it was promised that Echyngham should carry secret instructions, albeit, as John Almain says, that counsel was afterwards changed, of which change they showed me nothing. Thinks that some crafty point was played in France, of which they have written in their cipher. They asserted that the King is by this time satisfied, for on the day of the departure of Mendosa's courier, Chateau had arrived and met him at Richmond. Cannot understand this, for Richmond is not on their road. They continue to affirm they will content your Highness. The King has more sure news of Italy than they have, as they learn by the Cardinal's letters. News has come

* These words are underlined, and the following marginal note added: ". . . quod non . . . cedere . . . m per . . . incon . . . tis, propter [illu]d cum ipsis [. Chri]stianissimus."

† Underlined, with marginal note appended: "Hæc subscrip it tanti . . . s quin post ebit partibus ere."

‡ Underlined, with marginal note: ". . . cessatio armo[rum] displicet Christianissimo [regi pr]opt[er] causas [exp]ressas in literis."

1527.

LEE to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

"that the people of Roone (Rome?) be arisen in harness, and take the Pope's part." He has issued a monition to the barons of Naples not to give aid against him. Valladolid, 7 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 2.

Ibid. f. 46.

2. Duplicate of the preceding.

7 March. 2944. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 50.

B. M.

Has, according to instructions, showed to the Emperor the strange answer made by Inigo at his first audience, and urged him, on your behalf, as one desirous of a perfect amity between the two crowns, to show some demonstration of the love and trust he has to the king of England. The Emperor replied that he was aware how much he owed to the king of England, and would show obedience to him, not only now but evermore. Finds a difficulty in transmitting Wolsey's money, as the merchants complain that their traffic here is of little profit, and gold is risen in England. Palentinus has not yet paid for the last Christmas. Tried to obtain a copy of the bishop of Toledo's bulls, but failed. Wolsey must get a transumpt of it from Rome, or the Bishop will never pay. Valladolid, 7 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

Ibid. f. 47.

2. Duplicate of the preceding.

7 March. 2945. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv.

51*.

B. M.

Bourbon draws near Florence, and the Pope will be constrained to make peace. Hears that the Viceroy has been defeated. The Turk is now in Slavonia. The King is the only mediator for Christendom. Valladolid, 7 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

2946. SAME to SAME.

Ibid. f. 51**.

On the same subject. Valladolid, 7 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

2947. SAME to SAME.

Ibid. f. 69*.

To the same effect. Valladolid, 7 March 1527.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

7 March. 2948. GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 52.

B. M.

Have partly answered his letters of the 19 Jan. by theirs of the 2 March. Arrangements have been made that they shall come to the hands of the bishop of Bath. Sends the effect of them in cipher.

Have followed his instructions in all matters for inducing the Emperor, by good and comfortable words, to have the peace discussed in England. Showed the King's good mind to the Emperor, and desires to secure his interests, but without much effect. Found him altered, probably owing to his ambassador in England, although he says he has received no letters from him. The Emperor stated that the King would be satisfied on the arrival of instructions by the last courier. He added that he would peruse the letters of his ambassador, and then give us his resolution. We told him that this did not correspond with his former announcements of his ambassador having received instructions, and that the King and Wolsey were somewhat perplexed. He said, perhaps it was owing to his ambassador being too importunately pressed. We replied that was not the case in England. On our saying that we would return another day, and disclose the rest of our commission, he was very urgent we should do it

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then. To avoid his displeasure we complied, omitting certain things as less agreeable. Spoke about a defensive league, to which he seemed to give his assent, especially after the publication of this new league,—an innuendo to which we did not think fit to make a reply. Went from him to the Chancellor. Gives an account of his interview with the Italian ambassadors, and the entry of Henry into the League. The Papal ambassador is of opinion that the Emperor desires peace. He knows the commission has been sent to the Imperial ambassador to offer the French children to the king of England.

As the Emperor had not seen don Inigo's letters, he refused to appoint a further audience for the present. Went to the Chancellor on the 2 March, who made us a similar excuse. When I avowed that he was content *that instructions should be sent by Echyngham, and reminded him that Alleman had asked two days to copy them, he said it was a mistake.* He then added that Chateau had by this time arrived in England with secret instructions and new ciphers, and the King would be satisfied. He promised to let us have our answer with speed, and begged us to dine with him on the morrow. Were with him about 9 o'clock, when he said that he was ordered to make answer to that we had proposed to the Emperor on the last of February. *He told us that, when Mendosa was greatly urged by Wolsey, he did not like to admit he had no instructions; and, being very much perplexed what answer to give, at length made the admission, to gain time, that he had received instructions, but no deciphers.* He excused the Emperor for being unwilling to take an abstinence of a few months, considering the number and expence of his army; but he would be content with one of three years, and a general combination against the Turks. He denied that Francis Sforza had any title to Milan; and if he were proved unworthy of it, it was given to Bourbon, who had waived his right to the queen of Portugal in favor of the French king. Made objections to the judges to try the case, as being chosen by the Emperor, telling him that the Emperor had promised the Pope, by the general of the Observants, that, if the Emperor chose one, the other party should choose the other. As to our proposal *that the duchy should be placed in the hands of an indifferent prince, he insisted on the difficulties of the case, and the great expence it would involve if Henry undertook it, and said that he did not consider that the king of England was much bent upon this, provided that peace could be secured in any other way.* The French king, he said, could no way excuse himself; for if it be impossible to restore Burgundy, it is not impossible for him to return hither as prisoner again, as he promised to do in that case; and they can show letters of his own hand to the Emperor, since he was liberated, stating that, though he did not confirm the treaty, because the peers of France would not consent to it, yet, as Burgundy was in his hands, he would keep his promise. His protest, if made, was not published in time. *Besides, he said, the Emperor's ambassador had power to treat with Francis on the conditions the latter had himself offered to the Viceroy, or even to descend lower;—that he had the most ample authority for proceeding in a way that no one suspected. And when we asked him what part would be assigned in the negotiations to the king of England, he said that full instructions had been sent on that head to the Imperial ambassador; but what they were, neither the Chancellor nor Alemann would inform us. On our complaining that the money was not yet paid, and that the delay was not honorable to the Emperor, they assured us that, if the King were not satisfied in one way, he should be in another, and that he had terms to propose, of which we know nothing. Suppose they are the same as those mentioned in the last letters.*

In this interview the Chancellor told us he had seen letters in which it was stated that the bishop of Tarbes and the Great President were expected in England to treat of a marriage between Francis and the princess Mary, and we had asked Boulogne as security. "He will not hesitate to offer," said he, "a large sum of money." When we bade him

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GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

speaking out he insisted on the right of England to France. "And what if we offer you," said Alemann, "Gascony, Guienne and Normandy?" "And what," said I, the Almoner, "seeing that you solemnly swore, at our first coming into Spain, that you would attack France, and never retrace your steps until you had placed its crown on our King's head?" He palliated this, saying it was not in the treaty, &c.; adding there was no real dispute between England and the house of Burgundy, both of whom were interested in despoiling France. In reply to a remark of Alemann that we were safe so long as Flanders was friendly, we said that it had more need of us than we of it, and that it had grown wealthy by our friendship. Hear that De Praet is going into Flanders. Urged that he might visit England. Pressed this, that it might appear that the Emperor was anxious to please the King. But they excused it, saying that the Spaniards were proud and haughty, and don Inigo might resent it, and consider himself affronted. Rebutted this objection, and remonstrated with them on the report that one was already at Bilboa to be sent to England, and they had not been told of it. They excused it on the ground that it had been decreed that he should be sent privately. Leave it to Wolsey's judgment.

The bishop of Bath has written to Brian Tuke, and Tuke to me the Almoner, of one Matthew, companion of the courier who took Echyngham from Bourdeaux to Clerk, and has been thrown into prison. Thinks this Matthew has abstracted certain letters, of which he has written more to Tuke.

Were summoned to the Emperor on the 4th Feb., when Worcester proposed to have an abstinence of war, with a view to a solid peace, and more speedy payment of the King's debts than was offered by don Inigo, according to his promise. He consented to a truce for four years, but not of a few days. For the other, he said, he wanted more money than he was able to find, he was so pressed by his enemies; and he trusted the King would not distress him. He was answered that, if it were reasonable to distress his enemies, it was equally reasonable the King's debts should be paid, and not have to wait till his wars were over. When we urged that a particular league, as proposed by Inigo, could not well be had in a time when they were treating for universal peace, his Majesty answered, he saw it was done elsewhere, and, smiling, said, "Why may not the King treat with me now, as he did with the French king when he was under my hands?" He expressed his hope that Inigo had declared his instructions, and that you would be content with them. We took our leaves, assuring him that his honor and his interests were safe in the King's hands. Valladolid, 7 March 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. The portions in cipher were in a separate despatch, and are taken from the decipher.

Ibid. f. 55.

2. Decipher of the ciphered passages in the above.
Lat., pp. 10, in Vannes' hand. The despatch itself is in English.

7 March.

2949. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 66.

Duplicate of above. Valladolid, 7 March 1527.

B. M.

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.

7 March.

2950. GHINUCCI and LEE.

Vesp. C. iv. 60,

"Ex Hispania a D. Wigorn., die vij. Martii."

B. M.

The Chancellor shuffled in excusing the sending a messenger with secret despatches to the Emperor's ambassador in England. Cannot guess the reason, except that he is alarmed at the advancement of the negotiations

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with France. The courier used great caution, and the Emperor assured us that he had not for a long time received letters from his ambassador in England, which is incredible, and irreconcilable with his own words and those of Alemann. On complaining of these proceedings were told it was not fit that everything should be communicated to them. Details the conversation they had upon this point. The Chancellor, in the end, promised them, but somewhat coldly, to send a duplicate of these instructions to Inigo. He urged that an abstinence would be injurious to the Emperor, and even if he consented, perhaps some of his captains would not, but one of them would make himself captain "de Ventura." Offers his conjectures upon this point. The Chancellor defended the Emperor's proceedings touching Milan, and insisted that the Duke's judges should be chosen by the Emperor.—The refractoriness of the Spanish Cortes.

Gives an account of their conversation with the Emperor touching the abstinence and the King's money, to the same effect as in previous letters. On the latter point he spoke more coldly than the Chancellor, so that I cannot believe that don Inigo has any more satisfactory proposals to make than he has offered already. I do not think they are likely to pay, and when I urged that it was only honorable that each prince should have his own, and that the King might want his money, and about the treaty (as in our previous letters), he said, when he was at Toledo not much respect was paid to treaties when the king of England negotiated with the king of France without advising him of his intentions. Details his conversation on this point. The Emperor was not satisfied with their argument. Announces the arrival of the messenger who had been sent to don Inigo long before the last. Orders have been given by the Emperor for the construction of 60 galleys at Barcelona, Genoa, and elsewhere. The Emperor enters the Cortes, summoned for grants of money, which is very unusual. Various intrigues were set on foot, but no supplies have been granted.

Lat., pp. 9. *In Vannes' hand.*

7 March.

2951. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

114*.

B. M.

Sends duplicates of their letters by land, as the Emperor's courier to whom they sent them may have already set sail, or may be delayed. Wolsey will learn from those of Lee everything that is not a secret, like the defeat of the Imperialists by the Papal troops, and the progress of Bourbon towards Tuscany; to which may be added the rumor of our Queen's death, though we do not believe it. The councillors here (*isti*) say they have now sent those things which we have written in our common letters, that we had asked and they had promised us. Valladolid, 7 March 1527.

Hol., *Lat.*, p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2952. PROPOSALS of the EMPEROR.

R. O.

The Emperor is content to come to Italy to receive the crown, with 5,000 persons, and will return immediately to Germany, where he will do all he can to compose the Lutheran disturbance, but will not allow a council to be proposed, as he at first wished, because he thinks it would rather produce confusion against the Pope than promote the service of God. He promises also to settle his variances with Venice. He will refer to two judges, to be elected by himself and the Pope, the case of the duke of Milan. If he is to be deprived he wishes to invest the duke of Bourbon. He offers to raise an army in Italy, asking for help from the Pope and Signory, and he thinks the Pope's share would be 150,000, but in this there would not be much difficulty. He says the French king has offered 2,000,000 for the redemption of his sons, which he would not accept, but he will now, to please the Pope and to ensure peace. His differences with the king of England he holds in

1527.

PROPOSALS of the EMPEROR—*cont.*

less consideration, as he does not think he owes him more than he can pay. He offered the French king, "se in se suscepturum etiam satisfactionem illius Majestatis."

Lat., p. 1. *In Vannes' hand.*

Cambridge
MS. 1044,
f. 179.

2. Another copy, also in Vannes' hand.

8 March.

2953. ERASMUS to REGINALD POLE.

Er. Ep. p. 918.

Has received his letters, with those of Alasco. If Lupset has returned you will tell him that I have been disappointed in the Chrysostom. Grieves for the death of Longolius: thinks his style was too Ciceronian. Begs his compliments to Marmaduke. Basle, 8 March 1526.

Lat.

9 March.

2954. ITALY.

R. O.

"Litteræ nuntii apud Christianissimum."

Since he wrote on the 5th has had letters of the 19th from Venice, stating that the Signory had promised our Florentine ambassador, lately sent thither, not only free passage for the duke of Urbino into Tuscany, in case it should be invaded by the Imperialists, but a levy of 7,000 foot additional, at the joint expence of the two republics. Our men of Piacenza had taken a castle, with about 70 prisoners, including captain Ortega and dom. Perce, a kinsman of Bourbon. Our troops are victorious in every engagement.

Was much alarmed by his correspondent's letters of the 6th, and others of the 5th, received this morning. Would have gone at once to the bishop of Bath, but he had already heard the news, and was with the King. He found Francis and the Lords exceedingly well inclined. They said if Wolsey would come and confer with them more particularly about peace, he would find the same mind in them. To explain his mind more fully Francis has this day despatched an envoy to England (*istuc*), and his mother has written a letter with her own hand. Poissy, 9 March.

Lat., pp. 2.

[9 March.]

2955. JAMES V. to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Thanks him for his honest present for the game of hunting. Sends two brace of hounds for deer and smaller beasts. If the Duke take pleasure in hawking, will send him at the right season some of the best red hawks in the realm. Edinburgh.* *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

9 March.

2956. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Thanks him for his diligence in sending the hounds, and still more for "the acquentence making betuix ws and our tender cousing the duk of Richemonde." Begs him to remember the "lyame hundis" when he thinks it is time. Edinburgh, 9 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

10 March.

2957. The DATARY GIBERTO to CARDINAL TRIULZI.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 58 b.

It is considered certain that [the League] will be concluded in England. Today we hear, by letters of the 13th ult., of the marriage between the French king and the Princess, daughter of that king (Henry). I hope we shall receive succors from them, as the enemy is threatening us from Lombardy. Rome, 10 March 1527.

Ital.

* The date is not filled up.

1527.

10 March. **2958.** ERIC COUNT DE HOIA ET BROCKHEUSEN (?) to HEN. VIII.

Vesp. F. i. 108.

B. M.

Edmund Boner, Richard Kandish, Bernard a Melen, and Adam Pace have shown him what love the King bore to his late brother John, who died in the Danish war. He has left two young sons, who have been deprived of their property by the pretended king of Sweden, and are in exile in Germany. Has promised to assist in a war on Sweden in their behalf, and desires credence for Adam Pace, doctor, and John Barstenberg, who will explain his intentions more fully. "In arce Stoltenow," 10 March 1526.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.

11 March. **2959.** FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. i. 78.

B. M.

Received gladly the charge of his ambassador. Encloses a copy of his reply, from which the King will see his title to the crown of Hungary since the death of king Lewis, and that the count of Scepus, the waywode of Transylvania, has most unjustly invaded the kingdom, and occupied as much of it as he could, to its great injury. He refused to succor Nandor Alba (Belgrade) when besieged by the Turks, and sent no forces to assist the King. The loss of that town gave the Turk free access to Hungary and other Christian countries. He similarly delayed to send his forces to assist king Lewis at Mohatsch. If he had not acted thus, Buda would have been safe, and the King alive. His sole object has been to attain the crown. He caused himself to be crowned, notwithstanding the hereditary rights which Ferdinand has through his wife. Unless he be put down shortly, his example will be dangerous to other princes. He is quite unable to protect Hungary from the Turk, but must either surrender it or make a disgraceful peace, for what Christian prince will help such a usurper? Ferdinand, on the other hand, has an undoubtedly lawful title to the kingdom, and can protect it, with the help of Austria, Styria, and Bohemia, his hereditary dominions, and the Emperor his brother. Asks the King to assist him in defending his rights, and to order his ambassador to communicate his charge to him, and recognize him as king of Hungary, that they may consult about resisting the common enemy. Prague, 11 March 1527, 1 Ferd. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

12 March. **2960.** SIR JOHN WALLOP to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. xxi. 28.

B. M.

Wrote last on Jan. 12 from Augsburg. Came hither four days before the King made his entry, which was Feb. 5. Met him at his desire four miles out of the city. He sent the count of Saulin and his uncle to tell Wallop not to declare his commission at that time. Presented him the King's letters, and, after asking after the King, he told Wallop to ride with the Pope's ambassador, who was next to him and the Queen. As he approached the city he was met by divers nobles, by the Jews, who met him with procession and singing, by the clergy, and last by the burgesses. There were in all 5,000 horsemen. He, with the Queen and all their folks, rode in black. He went through the city to the castle, and then to the cathedral church, where they made their offerings. Went to him three or four days after, and found all the noblemen with him. Gave him the King's letters, which were openly read and praised, and then declared his commission. He called together his council for some time, and then thanked the King, and said he would give an answer shortly. Dined alone with him on Sunday. The same day he sent to Wallop's lodging a cartload of wine, a hart, an ox, 50 capons, and a cartload of eels. After dinner he told him how untruly the Wayda served the king of Hungary at the battle, with the intent to make himself king; showed him his own title by his wife, and of the contr[act] by which, if the late King died without issue, the crown should go to

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SIR JOHN WALLOP to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the house of Austria; said that whereas Wallop was sent to aid the Wayda against the Turk, he did not believe he had any intention of attacking him, but would rather take his part, and if he would do so he had not the power, and he trusted the King would never help the Wayda against the Emperor or himself. He would give no answer yet, until he had consulted his council.

"The 21 day of Feb. he sent [to] me, saying I should [have an a]nswer incontinent in Latin, praying me to take patience till his cou[n]cil were [met. I prayed his G]race that I might have it in French or in Spanish for th his Grace said that it should be openly noblemen of Bem (Bohemia) in Latin, and afterward he would give me my answer in French; and incontinently afore [the no]belmen the ambassador of Hungary, who is here for them of Hungary that be the king of Beme's friends, [did d]eclare to me my answer," which he encloses. Dined with him and the Queen. After dinner the King called him apart, and said that as his letters were to the propugnator of Hungary, or king, if any such be, he should deliver them to him, for he would take upon himself to be propugnator, and was the right king; the other was a false traitor, and betrayed his master for the sake of the crown; and he trusts the King will assist him, for he was ready to defend his country against the Turk all the last year. Told him that his commission was to him that was elected king and propugnator, living in the country of Transylvania, and he would deliver the King's letters to none other. Told him that there was nothing in the commission that could be prejudicial to him, for it was only to give aid to the defence of Hungary against the Turks; that the King would not support anything against the right or interest of the Emperor or Ferdinand, or any other person, but only succor the present calamity of the kingdom. Asked for leave to go to Hungary; at which Ferdinand, being stirred with choler, said that if he went the king of England would do a great displeasure to the Emperor and to him; he was sure that if the King knew the truth Wallop would go no further; he trusted that the King would help [him not only to make war upon the Turk, but also to gain Hungary; and he desired him to send one of his servants to the King in post, for he might have an answer in a month.

Answered, that if he stopped him the King would consider it unkind, for neither he nor the Emperor had any reason to mistrust his Highness, and spoke of the labor made to induce the King to enter the League. His Grace said he might do as he pleased, but he should have no other answer. Asked respite for a day or two. On consideration, durst not take upon him to go farther without knowing the King's pleasure, as there is nothing being done against the Turk in Hungary. The Turk is now only fortifying what he has gained, and the Wayda allows him to do so, "wherefore I c[an see lite]ll to go thither without it were to advance the King's highness ma[tters, which I can do here] as well as thoug[h I] were there, for I have caused r Luter['s] causes to write to the Pope's ambassador that is in Hungary of my being here." Has promised the king of Bohemia not to proceed till he hears from the King.

The King was crowned on Feb. 24, and the Queen on the 25th, followed by jousts and tourneys for two or three days. News has come that Constantyn, a captain of the king of Poland, has killed 20,000 Tartars, and taken one of the Emperor's sons. The king of Poland has peace with the Muscovites for seven years. The King's answer to Luther is in print throughout the country. Hears that it has been seen in print at Trent. The Pope's ambassador and the bishop of Trent say it is the best answer they ever saw or heard of. It is said that the Turk intends to besiege certain Venetian towns in Dalmatia. By the end of May it will be known what way he will take. Wishes to know what to do if he does not come. Will want money if he stays longer than August. Trusts that if the Turk comes

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the bill of exchange will be ready, or else they will judge the worst, for news has come that the King has sent a great sum to the Pope. An ambassador of Poland has come to negotiate between the king of Bohemia and the king of Hungary. A Russian ambassador is also here. Will deliver to them the letters for their kings. Prague, 12 March 152 . .

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add. : To my lo[rd Legate's] grace.

12 March. **2961.** WALLOP to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. 1. 69.

B. M.

Writes this letter apart for his servant to carry privily out of the packet, lest he is searched by the way. The king of Hungary sent a letter secretly by his secretary to know whether Wallop was sent to him or not; in answer to which he wrote to say that he was sent to him, but that he was stopped by the king of Beme (Bohemia), and had written to the King and Wolsey to know their pleasure. Asked divers questions of his servant, and showed him what reports were made by his master of his untruth; to the which he answered that more was reported than was true.

As far as Wallop can see, the Hungarians of the king of Beme's party have little power; they have neither town nor castle, and are fain to dwell at Presburg where the queen of Hungary is. If the king of Beme makes war, the king of Hungary will be obliged to make peace with the Turk, and ask his aid, which he is quite sure of obtaining, but he says he will not make peace unless compelled.

Does not think the king of Beme can make war, for he was obliged to take away the jewels in all his churches in Ostryge and Teroll, to pay for his coronation, at which the people grudged sore. The noblemen of Almain are not likely to aid him in conquering Hungary, for they think he has too much already. The Electors have sent an ambassador to the king of Hungary, and he has sent or will send one to them. All the noblemen disdain him, except the two brethren of the marquis of Branbroke who were with him at his coronation. Salamanka's going to England, of which Wallop wrote, was feigned, that he might pass through the country more safely, for the Almain loves the King's highness more than either the Emperor or his brother.

The further Wallop goes, the better he is treated, especially in Bavaria, where dwell dukes William and Lodowick and the bishop of Passo, all brothers. Did not spend a penny for man or horse in their towns, and had presents sent to his lodgings besides. Did not speak with them, for they were not in his way, but they have sent to ask him to write to the King, offering their services, and to say that Lodowick wished to visit the King, but would first send two gentlemen to know his pleasure. Said he would write to the King, and advise the Duke; for he thought if the Duke sent, and the King did not wish him to come, it would be a trouble to him to say Nay; and also the man who came would look for a great reward. If the King does not wish him to come, he had better write a letter of thanks for their goodwill and the kindness they have shown to Wallop. Duke Lodowic sends word that he will serve the King with 10,000 Almain whenever he pleases, and that the French king wants him, but he will not comply.

Many of the noblemen wish that Henry was king of the Romans; and he has been sent to by great men, who say that, if he would, it might be brought to pass. Thinks it would be much more for his honor than his profit. They will not have the king of Beme, though he is a virtuous prince. It is said that the diet to be held at Regensburgh will not be held, and that the king of Hungary is assembling a great number of men, but it is not known what he intends, though some say he will attack Moravia, which is now subject to the king of Bohemia, but was formerly to the king of Hungary, as Slesia was also. Prague, 12 March.

Pp. 2, Hol. Add. : To my lo[rd Legate's] grace.

1527.

12 March. **2962.** The DATARY GIBERTO to CARDINAL TRIULZI.Lettere
di Principi,
II. 59 b.

Cæsar (Ferasmosca) and Langeais arrived yesterday. The French king is ardent for the continuation of the war. He will not consent to any agreement [with the Emperor], even though the Pope should do so. The French are confident that they have the king of England on their side, and say that if the Pope makes a separate agreement he will be the first to repent of it. When the French king heard that the Pope intended to come to terms on the arrival of Cæsar, he was greatly grieved, but hoped the retreat of the Viceroy, the successes of our army here, and the capture of Zuccherro, would confirm the Pope. Langeais has left 20,000 crowns in the hands of Salviati (Legate in France). The French king has assigned 20,000 more for count Peter of Navarre. He has promised to give securities for the 50,000 cr. which he pays to the Pope on account of the tithes he has received. But our disease cannot await such tardy remedies as these, although they hold out hopes that if the matrimonial alliance be concluded, as they expect for certain, very great assistance will be obtained from that quarter. The Pope's disposition is consequently very bad. All day yesterday he was holding conferences, first with Cæsar, then with Langeais, respecting this agreement. Whether it will be concluded or not will be known within two days. We have letters from England, but they only exhort the Pope not to lose courage. They were in hopes of concluding the marriage with the French king very shortly. Rome, 12 March 1527.

*Ital.*12 March. **2963.** HEN. DUKE OF MECKLENBURG to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In favor of Hanso Holm, who has suffered great losses in England, as appears by his enclosed petition. Though he has received 1,000 fl. through the Lord Admiral and Sir John Backer, he doubts not that the King will grant him the remaining sum. Szueryn, 12 March 1527.

*Lat., p. 1. Add.*14 March. **2964.** JAMES V. to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated Pomfret the last day of Feb., demanding redress for injuries done by those of Ledisdaile and other places on the Borders, of which repeated complaints have been made to the wardens without effect. Has called his council and wardens together. Understands that sufficient redress has been made for Scotch subjects on the East and Middle Marches. As to those of Lydisdaill and others, as the Armstrongs, Niksons, Elwalds, and Crosiers, has caused Angus the warden and others "to pass in hosting upon the said broken men," as will be explained by the bearer, the Duke's servant. Would have been more prompt but for his journey to the North of Scotland. Edinburgh, 14 March. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add.*14 March. **2965.** ANGUS to [SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE].

R. O.

Received on the 11 March his letter, dated Harbottle the 7th, mentioning that my lord of Richmond had complained to the king of Scots of the attemptates of the Armstrangs, Elwolds, Crossers, and Nyxsons, and that Angus's lieutenants have made good redress. Had fully intended, in accordance with his King's commands, to have invaded the broken men and surnames on the Borders, but has had no leisure. Will soon see, however, to the pacifying of the country, to the satisfaction of all parties. Edinburgh, 14 March.

Copy, p. 1.

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15 March. 2966. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 32.

B. M.

* * * " [ambassa]dors in Spain
 [bec]ause I knew well it could be known
 in the court that such from thence. I went thither
 immedi[ately, had audience of] the King, and showed him of the arry[val]
 messenger, he demanded of me wh[ether he brought] any good
 tidings. I said if he bro[ught those things which] were contained in such
 letters as were Grace, which were unknown unto m
 I said that the King's ambassadors had [written to] me in general
 words that the Emperor made [much out]warde demonstration that he
 would take [effectual] ways with the King's highness for the repaye[ment
 of the] money, and also that he would be much orde[red by him] in con-
 descending unto this general peace him also, how that the
 messenger reported that the successes of Italy against the Viceroy
 there unknown. He said that the Emperor h[ad before] time
 given fair words of his conformity [with] the King's highness, and all to
 alienate a[nd create a] discord and dissension, whereby this ma[rriage may
 be] let between him and my lady Princ[ess] that he saith that
 the Emperor h divulged * * *
 demanded of that the King their
 master w[as free from an]y other contract with any other woman
 . . . lady Princess or not, and that his sa[id ambassadors a]nswered that they
 having commission to de[m]and my la]dy Princess in marriage for their master
 [do su]ppose that their master did think himself [free to marry her o]r any
 other woman, or else of his honor he w[ould] have given them no such
 commission." Where[fore he] asked Clerk to write that, on the [faith]
 of a gentleman and a prince, he knows himself clear, by law and conscience,
 for Eleonora or any other woman ; otherwise he would never speak of this
 marriage. He says he has written to Eleonora, but only by the advice
 of his council, and so that there is nothing to bind him. He said also " that
 your Grace his orators to have entered by and by the
 communication [for the] universal peace, and willed me to write unto [your
 Grace th]at he hath given express commission unto his [orators that] they
 shall not meddle therein unto such * * *

A [Burgo]nyan had a wife w[hich had mis]used herself with another
 young m[an, who not long after] fell at a variance with him, and fo[r to
 have means] to show him displeasure, upon a seas[on she informed] her
 husband, who did greatly suspec[t her of this] matter, that true it was that
 the s[aid young man did] woo and sue unto her for such inten[t; but she
 said, and] ye will, ye may easily quiet your my[nd] and
 thereupon they agreed both together ([as the infor]mation runneth) that the
 woman should [appoint unto the] said young man a night to come unto
 her in and that then the husband should be ready with
 co[mpany to] slay him ; and in very deed in a night the [young man] came
 to the house, and there was slain and c[arried no one] can tell whither.
 This is the information a with a longer and a more
 heinous process th of time, and for your Grace's honor, I
 can or need t this time. It is truth that the man alleg[eth
 certain] things for his excuse, but the information upon the
 same is very sore, and great ly[kelihood] that the man should be guilty.
 This lord Curson's means of whom he obtained
 the King's highness's * * *

. the King's
 ke your Grace to advertise the
 he may make some recognisance of thi
 French ambassadors there, for I think
 aas is strange, she looketh therefore. As for n[ews]

1527.

[CLERK TO WOLSEY]—*cont.*

... ly I remit myself to such letters as y[our Grace ...
sha]ll now receive from the King's ambassadors." Poissy, 15 March.

Pp. 4, mutilated.

15 March. **2967.** U. DE GAMBARA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has just received letters, of which he sends a copy, though he doubts not Wolsey is better informed of everything by the bishop of Bath. Congratulates him and Christendom that affairs are in such a state that there is some hope of an end being put to all their evils. Requests him to appoint an hour for an interview tomorrow. London, 15 March. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: "Cardinali Eboracensi, legato." Endd.

16 March. **2968.** GEORGE DUKE OF SAXONY to HENRY VIII.

Vit.B.xxi.146.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

II. 134.

Has caused a German translation to be made of the King's book against Luther, who has since attacked more the translation than the argument. Sends a Latin translation of Luther's work. Dresden, 1527, pridie Dominicæ Reminiscere, 16 March. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

20 March. **2969.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

P. S.

Rym. xiv.193.

Commission to Richard Street, archdeacon of Shrewsbury, B.D., canon of Lichfield, and Wm. Clayborough, LL.D., canon of York, for suppression of the priory of St. Mary, Farewell, and translation of the monks and sisters to other monasteries. The goods of the house to go to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, for the support of the choristers. Hampton Court, 18 March 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm., 19 March.**

Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 22 d.

20 March. **2970.** THOS. BUTLER, deceased.

R. O.

Complaint addressed to Sir Rob. Wingfield, deputy of Calais, and the Council there, by Thos. Kitchen and Anne his wife, daughter and executrix of Thos. Butler, soldier of the King's retinue at Calais, against Katharine Dekyn, widow, for having, immediately after Butler's death, taken out of his house certain documents, a ring, and some articles of furniture, dress, &c., which she still detains.

ii. Witness produced by Kitchen, 9 March 18 Hen.VIII., Agnes Gruffith, widow. Among the articles taken were, "2 great andirons of cast work, with faces and images," 1 image of alabaster, 1 pr. small andirons, 2 great fire-shovels, 2 pr. tongs, 2 little platters, 2 sawcers, and 1 salt of tin, 2 quarts and 1 pint, a tester of a bed of say, and "a hanging about the house of green say, but the house is but little;" a second ring, which deponent thought worth 2 nobles, though she could not say whether it was gold, silver gilt, or copper gilt, and 2 tables, one of which had 2 tressles. Did not see her take "a doublet clocked with tynsen satin, with a plackard clocked with the same," though she has seen Thos. Butler wear such a doublet.

Further examined, 20 March, before the under marshal:—The andirons were not those produced to her in the council chamber.

iii. Answer of Katharine Decon.—The Friday before Butler died, two neighbours asked lady Bannaster to come and exhort him to be shriven.

* The form of the privy seal and the date of its delivery differ from the enrolment; but the effect is the same.

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She sent Katharine Decon to give him advice ; and he desired her, after he was dead, to take certain pardon letters out of his chest, and put them in his winding sheet. She accordingly afterwards opened his chest, and took them out of his till ; in which also were certain quittances, which she put in a small casket of bone, in presence of all those that were there. Keeps the casket in her possession. Saw no bags of writings or evidences, and took no ring. Saw nothing of several of the other articles. The tongs, saucers, platters, and image remain in the hands of Thos. Wells for a debt, as she told Thos. Kitchen's wife fourteen days ago, while sitting by the fire in my lady Bannaster's kitchen.

iv. Statement of dame Margaret Banister, widow, addressed to the Deputy and Council, confirming the preceding.—She was called in because she had Butler's brother in marriage, "to inform him to be the servant of God." After his death she went to the commissary, Sir William Peterson, showing that the landlady and divers poor people demanded great debts ; on which she was authorized by him to take the goods in her hands. This she did, and delivered again to Kitchen and his wife "of such as was there," delivering the parcels which have been brought before the Council to Thos. Wells for a debt which Butler owed him.

v. Witnesses produced by Katharine Decon, 20 March 18 Hen.VIII. :—

1. Ric. Staunford, porter. Was present in Butler's house two or three times while he lay sick, and at the visit of Katharine Decon after his death. Saw her take out of his purse a blank and a brass penny, and some writings in a linen bag out of a chest ; also a signet of brass from the strings of the purse.

2. Thos. Baker. Was present, but did not see Katharine Decon do anything.

3. Thos. Wogan, servant to Mrs. Smyth. He and his mistress came to Butler's house after his death, and saw Katharine Decon take a groat out of his purse, and no more. Did not see her open any chest, or carry away writings. There was nothing in the house but a bed and bedstead, a painted cloth hanging at the head, a table, a chest, and a pair of andirons, now in the council chamber ; also a quart-pot standing by the fire. His mistress came to see what goods there were to distrain for her rent, which was 53s. 4d. gr.; and as the stuff was not worth it, he went to lady Bannaster, who became debtor to him for the sum.

4. Adryan Story, widow. Was present, but did not see Katharine Decon do anything till next day, when she came to sew the body up in the winding sheet. She then took some writings out of a box, and cast them on a table. He saw in the house a table, 2 tressles, 2 old chests, 1 cupboard, 1 image of alabaster, 2 little feather beds, 2 andirons, now in the council chamber, 1 little "creper," 1 little skillet, 1 chair, and a piece of rotten old say hanging against the wall. The gold ring she never saw.

5. Jacomyn, wife of Ric. Cockes, spinner. Was present, but did not see Katharine Decon take anything out of the house. Was Butler's laundress, and knew everything that was in the house. Gives a list, differing from the preceding in not mentioning some articles of furniture, but adding, "a hanging round about the house, some of naughty painted cloths, and some of broken say," 1 pair of sheets, 5 shirts, 2 gowns (1 russet cotton and 1 russet cloth furred with cats), and a fustian doublet full of vermin, which was burnt in the street. The tester was half of painted cloths and half of "naughty say."

6. Marian, the wife of Maurice Cogan. Went to lady Banaster for Katharine Decon before Butler's death, as he objected to be shriven. Did not see Katharine Decon take anything out of the house.

iv. 2.

4 Q

1527.

THOS. BUTLER, deceased—*cont.*

vi. List of Butler's household stuff brought by Katharine Decon into the council chamber, 20 March 18 Hen.VIII., which were offered to Thomas Kitchen, but refused.

*Pp. 5.*20 March. **2971.** RUSSELL and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 75.

B. M.

Went to the Pope the . . . after the receipt of Wolsey's letter, and read it to his Holiness. He admitted the force of Wolsey's arguments, and said it would have been the surest way, if it had been practicable. Told him that if he had adhered to the League as he promised, a good peace would shortly have been made in England; and that owing to him there will be more wars in Italy than ever, and the Emperor will increase his demands. The Pope seems very sorry, and says he concluded the suspension, much against his will, for lack of money only. Even now he gets daily worse tidings from his camp; and the letters he received from cardinal Cibo, the legate at Bologna, put him in great fear. The Venetians remain inactive; the French are crying out for pay; and the Swiss say they will go their ways. It is the fault of the Venetians, who receive 40,000 ducats a month from France, and have only sent 9,000 at this crisis.

On the 14th there was a great mutiny among the Imperialists for pay, and Bourbon was fain to withdraw to a castle of the marquis de Guast; but on receiving money from the duke of Ferrara to pay them a crown a man, on the 17th they agreed to set forward. Have urged the Pope to provide money in case Florence be attacked. He says he can get none, and if the Imperialists advance he is undone. He cannot even pay his army on the confines of Naples, which is ready to dissolve. Signor Rans promised . . . weeks ago that if he had 50,000 crowns he would deliver him the whole realm of Naples shortly, but the Pope could do nothing; and though Langeais has now brought bills of exchange for 20,000 crowns, the Pope says it is only for three things; viz., for him, for signor Rans, and for the army on the confines of Naples. Langeais, when he departed, had promised the Pope 100,000 ducats, and this assignment of 50,000 is due only at Whitsuntide.

It is said the Viceroy lies this night at the Pope's town of Terrazyn, where Trevolche, the legate of the camp, will meet him, and accompany him hither. He is expected on Saturday next, the 23rd. The Pope had promised that if he did not arrive here by tomorrow, he would take no appointment with him; but he now says that as he has entered the territory of the Church, he must needs keep the appointment. Think it is not merely the want of money that has driven him to conclude this suspension, for he might have raised money by making cardinals; but he is afraid for Florence, distrusts the duke of Urbino, and believes the French and Venetians have not money to maintain the war. He says, though not expressed in the capitulations, the Imperialists have promised to give the French and Venetians long days to enter the League. Cautioned the Pope not to make any further appointment when the Viceroy came, and "lose all princes christened." He assured them he would make no further concessions. Rome, 20 March. *Signed.*

*Pp. 4, mutilated.*20 March. **2972.** THE SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Assessment of persons belonging to the King's chamber:—

Sir John Gage, in land, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sir Will. Kingston, in lands and fees, 280*l.*; Sir Thos. More, do., 340*l.*; Sir Wm. Compton, do., 1,100*l.*;

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Sir Th. Chaney, do., 266*l.*; Sir Wm. Tyler, do., 280*l.*; Sir Francis Bryan, do., 400*l.*; Sir Edw. Nevell, do., 220*l.*; Sir Arthur Pool, 63*l.*; Sir Edw. Bruton, do., 230*l.*; Sir Anth. Broune, do., 88*l.*; Sir Oliver Maners, do., 54*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sir Rauff Eldelker, do., 50*l.*; Sir Ric. Weston, do., 400*l.*; Sir Jas. Worsley, do., 80*l.*; Sir John Russell, do., 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sir Edw. Ryungeley, do., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Gilb. Talbosse, do., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Wm. Hussey, do., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Wm. Karre (Cary), do., 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Harry Norres, do., 104*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Bolles, do., 80*l.*; Frances Pownes, do., 54*l.*; Thos. Palmer, do., 105*l.*; and 12 others.

R. O. Household of the princess Mary:—65 men with Sir Philip Calthrop at the head as Chamberlain, from 200*l.* to 26*s.* 8*d.*

R. O. Same household, second payment.

R. O. Certificate of what is leviable.

R. O. Household of Mary the French queen and the duke of Suffolk:—44 men, 7 gentlewomen, assessed from 50*l.* to 26*s.* 8*d.* the former, and 4*l.* to 40*s.* the latter, at the rate of 5 per cent.

R. O. Same household, second payment:—38 men, 6 gentlewomen, with Sir Thos. Wentworth at the head, assessed at 50*l.*

R. O. Wolsey's household (first payment):—429 men, commencing with Sir Thos. Denys, who pays 13*l.* 6*s.*, and ending with Miles Boswell, who pays 5*s.*

R. O. Wolsey's Household:—275 men, commencing with Sir Thos. Denys, assessed at 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Sir Will. Gascoigne 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and ranging down to 20*s.* in one instance, generally 40*s.* There were 29 grooms of the stable at 26*s.* 8*d.* a year. Mention is made of John and Rob. Cromwell, but not Thomas; and of Thos. Audeley.

R. O. Wolsey's Household:—fourth collection on moveable goods, containing 16 persons, beginning with Ric. Waren, at 300*l.* In this collection, which was made 20 March 18 Hen.VIII., the name of Thos. Cromwell appears, assessed in goods at 50*l.*

R. O. Certificate of Geoffrey, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, for the first payment, on lord Dudley, tax 21*l.* 14*s.*

R. O. Certificate by Sir Jo. Daunce and Ric. Lyster, commissioners by virtue of patent 12 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.:—Geo. lord Burgavenny, assessed at 500*l.*; Hen. l. Morley, 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Will. l. Willoughby, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Will. l. Mountjoy, 1,000*l.*; Hen. l. Montague (not taxed, because under 50*l.* a year); Thos. l. Graystoke, 400*l.*; Mary lady Hastings and Hungerford, wife of Sir Ric. Sacheverell, 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (cancelled because accounted for elsewhere); Cecilia marchioness dowager of Dorset, 923*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; John earl of Oxford, 740*l.*; Hen. earl of Essex, 568*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; Eliz. countess dowager of Oxford, 940*l.*; Anne countess of Derby, 538*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; Rob. viscount Fitzwalter, 550*l.*; Thos. viscount Rocheford, 800*l.*; Thos. lord Berkeley, *nil*, because taxed by John Fitzjames, chief justice.

R. O. Certificates, 25 Feb. *anno* 15, and 18 Jan. 16 Hen.VIII., by John bp. of Carlisle, and Brian Higden, dean of York, for assessment of the first and second payments of which Thos. Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, is appointed a collector.

Ralph earl of Westmoreland, 40*l.*; Hen. l. Clifford, 1,198*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*; from which allowed, for the jointure of Florence, widow of Hen. l. Clifford his father, 149*l.** Ric. l. Latimer, 877*l.* 9*s.*; Thos. l. Darcy, 1,050*l.*; Hen. l. Scrope, 500*m.*; Chr. l. Conyers, 382*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* (being so much less than 800*l.*, returned last year by his father in consequence of his mother's jointure

* She was not living in the county.

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THE SUBSIDY—*cont.*

and other deductions *); John l. Lumley, 164*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas l. Dacre is not included in the assessment, as he has been living in London before the delivery of the said commission, and though notice has been given him he has made no return. *

R. O. Ditto, 18 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. for the third payment.

R. O. Certificates of Will. abp. of Canterbury, for two payments to be made by Thos. lord Cobham, assessed at 200*l.*, and Edw. l. Clinton, 50*l.*

R. O. Certificate, 20 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII., of Ric. bp. of Winchester and Will. Paulet. Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, assessed at 900*l.*; John Touchet l. Audeley, 200*l.*; Will l. Sandys, not assessed, as being at Calais. *Signed by Paulet.*

R. O. Estreat for subsidy leviable on the Queen's household, Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. for the first payment; and certificate by Will. lord Mountjoy, chamberlain, Sir E. Darell, vice-chamberlain, R. Dymock, chancellor, and others, for the second payment.

Amount of tax.—Lady Lucy, 45*s.*; Mrs. Jerningham, 4*l.*; Mrs. Cooke, 50*s.*; Sir Edw. Darell, 12*l.*; Sir Rob. Dymock, 50*l.*; Sir Thos. Tyrell, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Dr. Fernando, for fees, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Griffith Richards, for fees, 6*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; and 17 other gentlemen. Yeomen of the chamber, John Madison, 22*s.*, and 23 others at various rates. 14 grooms and pages, from 5*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* The stable, 39, from 20*s.* to 2*s.* The Lord Chamberlain's servants, 13, from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*d.* The Vice-chamberlain's servants, eight, all at 2*s.* The Chancellor's servants, six, from 2*s.* to 4*d.* The Master of the Horse's servants, four, do. Other grooms and pages, 68.

R. O. Ditto for payment of the third subsidy. Only six names given.

R. O. Certificate, 10 May 18 Hen. VIII., by Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the household, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, and others, of the third payment chargeable on the King's household servants for lands, &c., of 50*l.* and upwards. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Hen. Guldeford, 520*l.*; John Shurley, 262*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Nic. Hurleton, 60*l.*; Edm. Pecham, 126*l.*; Roger Mynors, 100*l.*; Jo. Ketylby, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Massy Vyleyard, 50*l.*; Will. Honnyng, 50*l.*; Thos. Horden, 80*l.*; Will. Wolverstone, yeoman seafisher, 100*l.*; Steph. Cope, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Nich. Carowe, 400*l.*; Will. Pawne, 80*l.* *Signed.*

R. O. Certificate, 10 May 16 Hen. VIII., by Sir Ric. Jerningham and Sir William Kingston, of the subsidy levied in the King's household on Sir Arthur Pole, Maurice and Will. Butler, Piers Griffith, John Amyas, Lancaster, and Mountorgule. No sums returned, as they could not be distrained. A schedule is attached of the sums assessed.

R. O. Compotus of Thos. Dalby, collector of the second payment.

R. O. Compotus of John Moyne, archdeacon of Taunton, collector of the second payment. Contributors: Thos. lord Berkeley, 25 marks; John lord Zouche, 25 marks; John lord Fitzwaren, 50 marks; Edw. lord Stourton, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Hen. lord Daubeney, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

R. O. Certificate by Wolsey of noblemen of the degree of baron and above, assessed for the subsidy 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. The first of four annual payments levied, 13 May 16 Hen. VIII.

Cuthbert bishop of London, as Privy Seal, taxed upon 365*l.*; duke of Suffolk upon 1,000*l.*; earl of Worcester, 3,000 marks; earl of Devon, 900 marks; countess of Salisbury, 1,220*l.*; Will. lord Sandys, 2,000 marks; Thos. earl of Surrey, treasurer, 1,000*l.*; Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, 2,100 marks; earl of Northumberland, 2,920*l.*; Thos. lord Roose, 100*l.*; Geo. lord Hastings, 600 marks. Sum of the tax, 616*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* *Signed.*

* These memoranda apply only to the second payments.

1527.

20 March. 2973. JOHN LORD ZOUCHE.

His will, 8 Oct. 1525. Proved, 20 March 1526. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 619.

21 March. 2974. The FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN LONDON to FRANCIS I.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Were expecting to hear from the Cardinal the conclusion he had come to with the King his master, when Wolsey sent for Douarti and De Vaulx on Monday morning, the 18th. He received them with a "visaige assez megre," and began talking of a proposal made by the Venetian ambassador touching a year's truce, which the Pope thinks he could arrange with the viceroy of Naples. This, he said, would be very injurious to France:—the best plan was the conclusion of the marriage. He then sent for the Papal and Venetian ambassadors, and said the same thing in their presence, adding that his master had of old helped the Pope and the League for the sake of France, and was willing now to help him even with money, if France, the Pope, and Venice would bind themselves not to treat with the Emperor without his knowledge. Douarti and De Vaulx promised to talk with the other ambassadors about this. Wolsey then returned to the subject of the marriage, saying the King his master insisted on the said two demands being complied with before entering into any negotiations, and that he knew the objections raised by Francis arose merely out of his desire to marry Madame Eleanor; and if so, we should say it boldly, and he would get his master to agree to it, when they could dispose of the Princess to the duke of Orleans.

On the 19th, the Cardinal sent for them in presence of the same commissioners as before, except Suffolk. He asked De Tarbe and De Turenne if they were well enough lodged, otherwise he would make better arrangements for them. They said, only too well, if their master's affairs went rightly, and begged that he would think about giving them a speedy dispatch, not lodging them. They said they were surprised at what he had said to Douarty and De Vaulx the preceding day, and did not know what condition he was going to affix to the marriage, and, but for their uncertainty on this point, they would have settled the League and the transport of the Princess. He said his demands must be satisfied before anything was done. They replied that this seemed strange, as they knew no good means to communicate it to Francis, and were not sure, considering the ages of the King and Queen, that the Princess would be left their heir; whereas Wolsey had always promised "*que pour l'advenir vous le payeriez a vos heritiers.*" Wolsey said "*que nous missions aux descendans de vous et d'elle;*" which they thought would be more reasonable. But on this he said he had spoken without commission, but they might make overtures on the subject, which he would gladly hear. He then talked for a time with his councillors. The ambassadors then withdrew to the Cardinal's chamber, where he began an oration to them, saying that the King and he had read the letters written to them by Francis, and shown them to the Council, whereby they perceived the great difficulty Francis had made in conceding their demands, while those put forward by the French were not less; on which account the King had commanded them to say that without that (*sans cela*) the marriage could not take effect. He assured them, however, that the King was anxious to satisfy Francis, if it could be done.

On this the ambassadors began to speak less coldly, saying that they had been prevented by their instructions hitherto from conceding the demands made on them; but that they would enter into the conditions of the marriage, and, if satisfied about them and the offensive league, Francis would grant something reasonable, qualified, however, for his heirs and successors. Wolsey afterwards said this article was nothing, and again insisted on the two demands as necessary before anything else. On the subject of the

1527.

The FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN LONDON to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

"traduction" of the Princess, they had a good deal of discussion, Wolsey insisting that it should not be till she was of marriageable age, which time Madame and the queen of England were to judge of. As to the offensive league, after being much pressed for his opinion, he replied that it ought to be treated of along with the peace and marriage, after which England and France could send ambassadors to the Emperor to require him to enter, "à la delivrance de nosses (*noces*)," with honorable conditions, which if he refuse, they can both declare war. It is true he could not make war till the end of June. The ambassadors, nevertheless, ventured to offer the 15,000 crowns, during the life of this King;—an offer which Wolsey treated as if they had presented him with a pair of gloves, obstinately insisting that if they would contract marriage, they must commence "par la," and that Francis's refusal to do so could only be from his desire to marry Madame Eleanor. The ambassadors said if Francis had any such desire, he did [not?] require mediators, for he might have her whenever he pleased. Perceiving that he was not willing to do anything to Francis's mind, the ambassadors took leave of Wolsey about two o'clock, till which hour he had made them fast. After dinner, De Tarbe, Douarty and De Vaulx returned to Wolsey to know if, in case Francis on being written to should agree to their demands, the English would make the traduction promptly, keeping surely the offensive league on their side, or at least pretending to do so,—in order to make the English think that they themselves were sincere. Wolsey, though he received them at first with a cordial countenance, supposing that they brought him better news, at once declared that if Francis gave half his realm they would not give up the Princess at once, but that he should wait till she was 14. At last he told them that it should be referred to the two Queen mothers before mentioned.

As to the propositions formerly made by Feu Guilhen (Fitzwilliam), he would have nothing to say to them, declaring that Francis should neither give nor receive hostages, but must trust the promise of the King and of his Lords. He reminded them of what had been done to Madame Margaret, and said that in this case Francis could marry her in France or elsewhere, as he pleased. The ambassadors objected that the French had no surety, in case of Henry's death, of having the Princess when she came of age, and asked what in that case would become of the 50,000 crowns and the salt. The English replied, that in that case the promise would be null, and again said that if Francis had any desire for Eleanor, he should say so, and that some arrangement might be made, either by means of the duke of Orleans, or the duke of Richmond. Considering the terms held by the English, the ambassadors have declined to go further till they hear from Francis. London, 21 March. *Signed:* De Gramont—De Tarbe—De Turenne—De Urste (Le Viste?)—De Warty—Joan Joachin.

Fr., copy, pp. 6. Add.

21 March. **2975.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD, RIC. WESTON, CHR. GARNEYS, SIR R. O. JOHN HUSEY, and BARTH. TATE to WOLSEY.

According to Wolsey's letters, have taken before them Thos. Kitchen's demands, and have called divers persons to answer his said demands.

Send particulars to his Grace's council. Calais, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

22 March. **2976.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Begs Wolsey to pardon his forgetfulness, which is often annexed to years. Sends what should have been enclosed in his letter of yesterday. Calais, 22 March 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1527.

23 March. **2977.** WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

Directs him to deliver to Geo. Lawson, for the repairing of the wall of Berwick, part of which, towards Scotland, has fallen down, such sums of the King's money in his keeping as Lawson shall require. This letter, with the counterpane of an indenture sealed by Lawson for the amount, shall be sufficient discharge. "At my place besides Westminster,"

23 March. *Signed*: "Your lovyng brother, T. Car^{lis} Ebor."

P. 1. *Add.*

23 March. **2978.** WHITBY MONASTERY.

Petition by Wm. Johnson, prior, for the King's assent to the election of John Hexham as abbot, *vice* Thos. York. Presented to the King by Simon Cottingham and Rob. Woddus. Dated 23 March 1526.

24 March. **2979.** The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Send, by the King's command, the presentation to the parsonage of Southmolton, ready sealed and spaced to put in any name at his Highness's pleasure, though they cannot find by any books or precedents, or by report of any of my Lord's officers in the South, that it belongs to him. Cannot attend to the matters addressed to them by Wolsey till after the assize at York, and the business they shall have in Northumberland, which will not be over till Passion week. Have been here nearly fourteen days for the more speedy administration of justice between parties before the assize. York, 24 March. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—W. Bulmer—T. Magnus—Godfrey Foljambe—William Taite—T. Tempest—Robert Bowys—Jo. Uvedale.

P. 1. *Add.*

24 March. **2980.** [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x.34.

B. M.

* * * "letters of the 20th, and the 21st, and after that I had ripely [pondered and] studied upon the contents in your Grace's sa[id letters, next] day after I went unto the King, who, [upon seeing me,] demanded of me what tidings. I s[aid I had no] letters from your Grace, albeit I said I had l[etters from a] secret friend," who thought that the French ambassadors made too obstinate demur upon impossibilities, so that both the King and Wolsey suspected "they had none other c[ommission] but as they spake, and that the King's highness demeanor, seeing that partit (*sic*) specially with th tradition of my lady Princess not feasible, [for these and] for many other great respects was minded for the marriage of my lady Princess un[to the duke of] Orlyance. He demanded of me, if ware, I showed him of the * * * also for his son

. never come thereunto, for he would as for the traduction, and the assurance [of my lady] Princess, he said that he did stick therein, as [he thought it] as necessary for the King his brother as for hys [own interests], and that, desiring the said assurance, he could in [no wise] unto you to mean well, notwithstanding he said [that] your Grace should order that matter." He much desired to meet Henry, and that the contract and solemnization of the matrimony might be at Calais, not saying much about the consummation or assurance there[of by] the tradition of the Princess or otherwise. He says that if Wolsey will come over to speak with him, he will go to meet him, so that he shall not have many posts to run from Calais.

He likes the other articles, and trusts Henry will likewise.

There is no news from Italy. "The provost of Paris, who is one of the

1527.

[CLERK] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

[chief] minions about the King, and hath the mayning of [all the] affairs of my lady the French queen, hath shewed h[imself] very diligent in the taking, keeping, and examiny[ng of the] jeweller, who should have sold the King's highness [certain feigne]d stones, whose confession I now send u[n]to you. If it] like your Grace to certify me of the * * *

f. 35.

. court where after the King ought unto him. I shewed him how written unto me the whole process had after the arrival of Otwardy † unto the upon which day your Grace's letters were dat[ed] of me, whether there were any thing more th[an]. shewed me the day before. I said not much strange case to hear that his Majesty should [tell me] that Otwardy should go resolutely for the perpet[ual peace] and for all points, and cause me so to write [, and yet] Otwardy at his coming thither should say h[e had no] commission for the perpetual peace, which was [the princi]pall point he was sent for thither, and that he should say so precisely the thing to be not feasible but [quite] impossible, which thing I said turned greatly [to my] reproach, to cause me to write one thing, and t[hen] his orators there to do the contrary, and that [this thing] hath troubled your Grace's mind very sore as in like manner. His answer was that the off[ice of an] ambassador sent to treat, is not to disclose and [make any] thing light at the beginning, but rather [to make it] hard and difficult, and to do the best he ca[n for his master]. I said the next day after your Grace had [called the] ambassadors together, and had ma[n]y communications] with them, and disclosed un[to] * * * [commun]ycacion Mons. de Tarbes which manner of treating, I said, [was not li]kyd by the King's highness ne by your Grace, [nor was it] conformable to the free, frank, and liberal dea[ling that] he hath professed ever to follow in treating h with the King's highness. He answered me that assu[redly his] ambassadors have full and ample com-mission upon [both] points both salt and pension and commandment " but seeing that Wolsey makes an impossibility of delivering the Princess till her lawful age, they kept themselves close in the rest; but, notwithstanding, the salt was offered, and an overture made for the limitation of the pension to heirs of the marriage;—which Wolsey did not dislike. After further excusing his ambassadors, saying that their office is to procure the profit of their master, he finally said that he had already and would again send orders to them to come to a conclusion, and that as to both [the salt and the] pension, he knew "there should be no great distance [between our o]ffre and your demand, and that there * * *

Pp. 4, mutilated.

2981. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal.D.x.39.

B. M.

* * * "brought so far the King's highness should not by reason and law might be h that he did him great wrong h be wayes found for his assurance salvegarde of my lady Princess, and for [avoidance] of all such inconvenients as been now [urged by your] Grace on the King's behalf. I demanded [of him what] way that might be, affirming myself [perfectly] assured that if any such way might [be found] he should find the King's highness and your [Grace con]formable. He said I should speak with his mo[ther, for] this was a matter to be treated by women, [and might] better be done in deed than be spoken by m[outh; and he] desired me to speak with his mother, and to [report] your Grace; and I can assure your

† Douarty or De Warty?

1527.

Grace I never [saw him] so desirous that I should write affectionately [in this matter] as he was at this time. He co[mmanded the] Admiral to bring me to his mother. I [told him] of this messenger now sent by the King[’s grace into] Spain, and the cause of his depeche grace, he sighed at the matter * * * * * virtue and in your g rs ye will specially now th[at] forwards still attend to the performance [b]ycause the chancellor Robertet and all the [members of] his counsel been departed to Paris, for ma he commanded the Admiral, who the same after[noon wa]s ridden thither for the same purpose, to speak to [the] Chancellor and to Robertett for the making of the [mes]sangier’s letters for his passage into Spain and h[ither] again.”

f. 40.

Thence the Admiral conducted Clerk to my Lady, who bade him write to Wolsey, “her own best beloved whiteson,” to remember that he has always been the author of amity between the two Princes, and that she, at his instance, has made endeavors for the same; and she took a great oath, that if it had not been for her, her son, by the advice of his whole cou[nail], would before this have married lady Elionora. “And said unto me, What a thing should th all our communication with you and Mr. Fitzwilli[am] ir ment that my lady Princess the be delivered by and * * * * * had with me or lady Princess’s deliverance not greatly, there was any, albeit might be that there was, but that supposed my said Princess to be now 12 years, in which case she mought [be] delivered 6 or 7 months hereafter w[ithout danger].” She trusted Wolsey would not s[tick in this] matter. She saw no danger. She was married in her 11th year, and many here are married at the same age, without [evil] following. She said ways might be desired for the satisfaction of both parties, that the Princess would be well towards the age of [twelve] by August, that then both Princes might meet with small companies without ceremony or great expense, “that the King hi[r son might] come to Calais and solemnize the matrim[ony, and then] abedde himself for an hour or less w[ith my Lady] princess. Because your Grace may soon meaneth, I shall not need to v matter. She said that th * * * * * varye she son might be assured of h[is wife, the King]’s highness carrying my lady Princess [back with] him unto such time as she should be thought [more] able, should be assured of all such other co and inconvenients as been feared.” With incredibly fair language, she asked Clerk to write this to Wolsey, which he does, though he thinks it very strange.

Hears nothing more of the person to be sent from Spain, for whom a safe-conduct was asked. The Pope’s nuncio says that the French king has promised to enter no new league with the Emperor for two months; but no trust can be put in him, “if he see his time thereafter.”

f. 36.

As he wrote in his last letter, Francis has arrested John Baptista Confelonero, a jeweller, who would have sold to the King’s highness cer[tain counter]fected stones. The French king is content ation to be sent hither from the * * * * * saying this assurance desired on the King’s party as upon did not mean well, he would not As touching meaning well, I answe[red] not now in question, how men be now how upon many chances, men might hereafter.” Touching the overture ma[de by] his mother, said that he thought it very st[range], and knew that Henry and Wolsey would think so too, for [such a case] had not been heard of there, where women came not so soon to the He said the law was plain, meaning that spoken *de doli capace* and *de proxima pubertati*, that it was a case often

1527.

[CLERK to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

seen, and that, for the [sake of] peace, men should do the more.† Clerk said he knew the King would do as much as m[ight be], provided he were assured that his d[aughter], his only heir, should not miscarry [of what] fruit might come by her. He asked Clerk how he thought Wolsey was disposed. Said plainly that his ambassadors' close demeanor had bro[ught the matter] into total despair, and Wolsey thought he was quite disposed to [marry Madame] Elionora, "and that thereupon your [Grace] me to offer him my Lady * * * * * with her should lightly ryng by all likelihood that she o man in talking." Finally, he bade Clerk say that he never had a mind to her, and now less than ever, and that he is now in rupture with th[e Emperor], only in hope of the Princess. He desires the King and Wolsey, "for any prolongation past, to hear his orators, which shall speak row[ndly], freely, and frankly" both as to the King's dem[ands] for the peace perpetual, the marriage with my lady Princess, and the offensive league, and he hopes, through Wolsey's mediation, that matters will be brought to the desired end. Hears of no practices with The secretary Bayard fell sick on his way hither, and sent his despatch forward. Believes he has himself arrived. The last letters from Rome are of the 26th ult. The lanceknights are still beside Bononye, threatening [to go] Romewards. Peter Navarre has taken several prizes, and one great carrack, valued at 30,000 ducats.

Added in Clerk's hand: [Blue] Mantyll has left Paris with his letters of passage of this month. He arrived here on the 23rd. "Thus the Almighty God pres[erve you]."

Pp. 6, mutilated. The leaves appear to be in a wrong order in the MS.

Cal.D. ix. 301.
B. M.

2. Examination of Gonfalonier, a jeweller, gentleman to Maximilian duke of Milan.

Deposes that he entered upon this business in France about twenty-two or twenty-three years since, and six years ago he sold to Babou, treasurer of Madame the Regent, a diamond for 1,000 crowns. About the same time, he visited England, and sold to the King there fifty "p[ierres?] rondes pucelles" for 30 crowns a-piece, and some time afterwards being at London to obtain 1,000 crowns, balance of 3,000 cr., from the duke of Su[ffolk] for jewelry, it was then proposed to him by Master Berches, valet-de-chambre to Henry VIII., to go to Milan to recover a balass ruby in the possession of Lautrec, and receive from him for this purpose 600*l.* stg., giving in security for this sum certain precious stones with a spurious emerald. Did not succeed in his journey, because Lautrec refused to sell the ruby, and returned to England to obtain his debt from the duke of Suffolk, who gave him authority to recover the said sum from Jean Boudet, receiver for the Duchess, which has not been paid. He has never recovered the stones he left with Berches as security, and wrote to him to say that the emerald was not genuine, and he would gladly recover it by paying a portion of the money owing to the

† The following abstract of this portion of Clerk's letter is preserved by Fiddes (Collections, p. 176) and in Masters' MS. (f. 113): "Francis is very desirous to have the princess Mary, and to have her delivered into his hands as soon as the peace is concluded. Our King pretends her nonage, and will have all pensions, &c. concluded first. The Queen Regent is earnest also for the present marriage, saying there is no danger, for she herself was married at 11. And for this match there might be a device to satisfy both sides, saying that the Princess will be well towards 12 by August. At that time both Princes should meet at Calais with small company and charge; there her son, after the marriage solemnized, might abed himself for an hour, or less, with my lady Princess. She said the King her son was a man of honour and discretion, and would use no violence, especially the father and mother being so nigh, meaning that *conatus ad copulam cum illa, quæ est proxima pubertati, prudentia supplente ætatem*, should make everything sure that neither party should now vary. So the King her son might be assured of his wife, and king Henry carry back his daughter till she should be accounted more able, &c. This overture our ambassadors think very strange, &c."

1527.

duke of Suffolk; but Berches wrote back to say that he did not dare tell the king of England the stone was a false one. Has heard nothing of him since. Says he sold nothing in England, except to the king of England and the duke of Suffolk. Says he has never sold false stones. When the King was lately at Cognac he sold Babou 150,000 crowns worth.

Fr., pp. 4; mutilated, and apparently incomplete.

24 March. 2982. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from the letters of the Prothonotary Casale, 24 March 1526.

The Venetians, who had determined to press the Pope not to agree with the Imperialists, will not enter the treaty now that it is concluded, nor do anything against the wish of the kings of France and England, especially now that they are so united. If the present dangers are to be met, war must be actively commenced before the crops are gathered in. George Salspruk, leader of the Germans, attacked "subita quadam guttæ instillatione," lies at Ferrara at the point of death. The Venetians complain that the Pope did not enter the treaty from necessity, but because he did not wish them and the French to be too powerful in Italy, lest they should gain possession of Naples. The Pope complains of them for not sending on their troops; but they say they did not choose to send them to evident destruction, seeing how inclined his Holiness was for peace; that they did not wish them to have gone so far; and that the Pope only urged their further progress that he might the easier bring the Imperialists to what he wanted. This, they say, they did not deserve from him.

Wyatt is liberated, chiefly by the aid of the duke of Ferrara. The promised departure of the Germans is now expected. It is thought impossible for Bourbon to make them return without money. Hears that Cæsar Feramusca has brought to the camp 30,000 cr., which are thought to have been paid by the Pope, who, it is said, will add another 30,000 cr., though he promised the Imperialists to help them to collect money at Rome.

Neither the Germans nor the Spaniards have yet departed, but Ferrara is being treated with to allow them a safe passage, and to make a bridge over the Po, so that they can cross into Venetian territory. The Duke will grant them a safe-conduct, but will not build a bridge.

Lat., pp. 2.

24 March. 2983. ERASMUS to POLYDORE VERGIL.

Er. Ep. p. 971.

Is glad that their friendship is so firm; his enemies would have liked to have seen it dissolved. Polydore acts as a mediator between Lee and Erasmus; but Lee's conditions are too hard. Would consent to an amnesty. Basle, 24 March 1527.

Lat.

24 March. 2984. ERASMUS to ROBERT ALDRIDGE.

Er. Ep. p. 971.

Received the Seneca about Lent last. There was no occasion to have sent it. He has been imposed upon by the librarians of the College. They have in the less library another MS., with illuminated initial letters. Will be glad of a collation, but is sorry to trouble him. Basle, 24 March 1527.

Lat.

24 March. 2985. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 37.

(*The last page of a letter.*)

B. M.

24 Ma[rch].

Last night the King's messenger the Admiral and Robertet, and a servant of to procure his letters of passage for Spain.

The P.S. in his own hand. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.: 26 March.

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25 March.

Vesp. C. iv. 70.

B. M.

2986. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Dispatched a servant on the 8th, and sent duplicates of the letters by sea. Could not get another messenger by land, as Spaniards are not allowed to pass the borders of France, or Frenchmen those of Spain; nor will they let the French ambassador's letters go with ours. Some time ago they stopped English merchants, whom the captains of Fountarabia handled somewhat roughly, but Lee obtained a general order from the Emperor in favor of English subjects so long as they do not bring in Frenchmen or Frenchmen's letters. The "contrerelator" who passed through England out of Flanders arrived on the 22 March, bringing letters from don Inigo to the Emperor, but none to us. Don Inigo writes to him what things the French ambassadors, who arrived on the 2 March, proposed to the King, and the King's answer. He informs the Emperor of the entry into the treaty of peace, of the offers of the French, and of what he had disclosed to the King on the Emperor's behalf. They are much pleased at the King's determination to maintain the old alliance. The Chancellor says that the French put off going to England, and would not have gone at all if they had had the answer they looked for from the Emperor. Perhaps he spoke by conjecture, but they evidently know many secrets of the French court. The French ambassador here spread some time ago a rumor of the Queen's death, though by report of the contrerelator she was in good health on the 9th.

The Chancellor said the Pope and Viceroy were agreed, and peace would have been made, but that the Venetian ambassador asked six days' respite to send for power to conclude, and an eight days' truce was taken. Meanwhile, the Viceroy's company "had overthrow and lost some of the ordnance," so that it is not clear how matters stand now.

Hears that now the Pope sends hither the general minister of the Observants, with whom comes Cæsar le Graunde. Hopes their coming will not be much needed, as peace has begun to be treated in England.

The Chancellor goes to Barcelona on the 30th,—some say to go to his own country, Savoy,—others towards Italy, which is not likely, things standing as they do; although he is informed that the Emperor is making sixteen or twenty new galleys at Malaga, perhaps against the Moors in Africa. The Chancellor himself told us he had "made vow to Montserrate, which is a great pilgrimage," and would remain nine days at Barcelona, where the Emperor could send for him, if needful. "We well perceived that he cannot well digest something in his stomach, for much alteration is in his countenance. Where he was wont to be all merry and of pleasant countenance, he is now all sad." His absence will be regretted by all ambassadors. "He is very gentle and open." Has always found him ready to do the King service.

The Parliament here, except one or two orders of religion, have granted nothing yet. The bishops say that they can grant nothing without the Pope's leave; the comendadors of Alcantara, Calatrava, and St. James, "that they have no foundation but to defend this country against the Moors' borderers." Men think little will be got from this parliament, but that the bishops will have no further excuse if the Emperor make peace with the Pope.

"Here is a quaier, and but one of six leaves emprinted; intituled, *Harmonii Tarentini Oratio pro republica Christiana ad principes*," most calumnious against the Emperor and Henry. He is a Milanese, or adherent of Francis Sforza. Quotes some extracts to show this.

They have printed here "Apologies to the Pope's breves and to the French king's letter sent to the electors of the Empire;" also the articles of the league of Italy, which he sends, because mention is made therein of the King. These men may see how much the King was pressed to enter the league, but would not. The statement made by the indicter of the league in name of the confederates, that the King urged them to enter it, confutes itself; for

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if so, why did they afterwards write that they had urged him? Has no doubt they would accuse him of unkindness for his refusal if they dared avow it. All the world is yours; but only for their own profit, and on condition they shall always have more need of you than you of them. Has written other things that touch the King to Wolsey.

The Turk is said to have taken another town in Hungary, and to have about 100,000 men. It is feared the Bahoda, who usurps the crown, will rather join the Turk than lose his hold. Valladolid, 25 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 7. Add. Endd.

25 March. 2987. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 74.

B. M.

At the time of the Emperor's departure from Granada, a merchant of Seville came to him, in behalf of the merchants there, soliciting his intercession that English cloths might be as free here as those of Spain. Advised them first to present their petition to the President, and tell him what answer they had. Thinks they did nothing more at that time; but since his servant was despatched to England, the same merchant has been with him to get the Emperor to command the President to declare void all laws against English cloths. Spoke to the Emperor about it, telling him the petition was from his own subjects; and he promised that his Council should consider it. Expected an answer from the Chancellor. Asked Almain to whom we should resort in his absence. He said he would himself be always ready, although from the Chancellor "we might perceive that the confessor, a Friar Dominic, should occupy that room for so much." As to the cloth, Almain said he had seen the grants of Ferdinand and Isabella that English cloth should be free, and that don Inigo had a commission to conclude therein. So Wolsey can have the grant renewed as part of the league. English merchants here complain that the false making of the cloths is putting the realm to slander.

Took occasion to remind the Emperor that Wolsey gave up the bulls or the bishopric of Badajoz on his Majesty assigning to him 2,500 ducats on the bishopric of Toledo, which Wolsey's proctors had repeatedly demanded of the Archbishop, but could not obtain. He said he thought the Archbishop only waited to see the bulls. Lee said he thought no bulls would be necessary if the Emperor would give him his letters avowing that he had assigned 2,500 ducats to Wolsey out of the pension imposed by the Pope; but in any case such letters would be needed. The Emperor promised that he would give them. To conceive these letters the better, have tried all means to get a copy of the Archbishop's bulls, either of him or of the executors of another who has a like pension of Toledo, but have not succeeded. Will draw up the letters without them, and see what answer the Archbishop will make.

Has obtained for Wolsey two payments of the bishop of Palance, viz. 1,320 ducats, at 4s. 6d. the ducat; "whereof 1,200 the prior of St. Mary Overy's of my diet money and other shall make to your Grace," as he has already written to Wolsey, Wyatt and the Prior. The remaining 120 I delivered to my servant, sent in post as I wrote to Brian Tuke, to whom I now write of 13 ducats more for conveyance of our duplicate letters sent by my servant. Found means at this time to send by sea for so little, which ordinarily costs 200 or 300 ducats. The bishop of Palance has not yet paid for Christmas, and desires respite till May, having paid, like other bishops, much money to the Emperor at Granada, to be sent to don Ferdinand.

Has offered John Almain 1,000 ducats yearly for his diligence in procuring Wolsey's pensions of 9,000 cr. and arrears on Toledo and Palencia. He seemed willing to take it under the name of reward, but not as pension. Trusts Wolsey will confirm it by his letters to quicken him. Hopes by this time he has heard something of the little cipher.

Finds by one of Wolsey's letters that he computes the pension of Toledo at 7,500 ducats. Wishes it were, but Mr. Dean only left remembrance with him

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LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

for 2,500 ducats yearly, which amounted to 7,500 ducats for three years then in arrear. Now another year is due. Thinks Wolsey should assign Almain 500 ducats out of the 9,000 cr. to make him more diligent, and the other 500 out of Toledo. The Archbishop has been sick three or four weeks, and still keeps close. Wrote already "that the Emperor hath sent the bishoprick of Burgos to don Inachus,* but with pension of 9,000 ducats, so that in manner, accounting what he shall leave, *sc.* other 9,000 ducats, he shall nothing have." Some say it was offered to the Chancellor also "with pension," but he refused it, thinking he deserved the whole. "He departeth very sad, thinking some unkindness, whatsoever it is." It is said his pension from the Emperor is so far in arrear that he cannot live here. "His seals be distribute, two of them under lock, whereof the toone kaye hath a secretary brought up with the Chancellor, for he shall remain Chancellor during his life with the pension." The seal of Burgundy the Emperor retains. It is thought De Pratt will have it. Thanks Wolsey for speaking favorably of him to the King. Had to borrow above 200*l.* when he left England, besides what money he had of his own, and the 100 marks Wolsey got for him of the King. Valladolid, 25 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 7. Add. Endd.

25 March.

2988. GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

Arrival of the "contrerelator." (*See Lee's letter to the King.*)

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B. M.

Don Inigo reported that the French ambassadors had proposed three things: 1, thanks to the King for procuring Francis's delivery; 2, desiring him also to procure the delivery of his sons; and, 3, that as Francis had made several ineffectual requests to the Emperor for delivery of his spouse the queen of Portugal, he was constrained to seek a wife elsewhere, and desired the King to give him the princess Mary. The King had answered, —1, that he had only done for Francis what one prince was bound in honor to do for another; 2, that he would do his best to procure the delivery of the French king's sons, but he thought the only way was by treating of peace between him and the Emperor; and, 3, he thanked Francis for offering his own person for the Princess, and there would be time enough to confer about it. The Chancellor says they have already begun to treat of peace in England, and the French deny they made any such offer to the Viceroy as the Imperialists allege. He blames Almain for not sending "the bill of the said offer" to don Inigo, and says don Inigo was there six weeks before he received the secret instructions, which they promised Lee that they would send by Echyngham, and then said they had sent by a gentleman of Beuren's. They also said that this gentleman had arrived on the 19th Jan., the day of the despatch of the first post from don Inigo, which was only fourteen days after his arrival. "Wherefore, if don Inachus write the truth, these fail thereof."

Lee afterwards called on John Almain, who confirmed what the Chancellor had stated, and said the King had told the French ambassadors that as the Princess was of tender age there was plenty of time to talk about marrying her. He said that in the negotiations for peace don Inigo had already renounced the Emperor's demand for Burgundy, and had declared to the King the Emperor's willingness that in Italy every one should keep what he has. Thus the towns now in Bourbon's hands will remain in his hands till it be decided whether Sforza be in default; "and it seemed to me that he said that the Emperor is content that the King's highness should choose the judges." Otherwise, the Emperor will do his best to satisfy the Pope.

* Inigo de Mendoza.

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The French king offers, if he have a son by the Princess, who must be heir of England, to deliver to his behoof Normandy, Gascony, Guienne, Anjou, &c. Almain added, "I pray God they keep better promise with you than they do with us. There is no trust in them; and once afore you had the said countries delivered by the treaty of Calais, and yet they put you out again." Answered that doubtless the greatest sureties would be taken of them, and that the Frenchmen would never have been able to put the English out "if Spain had not holpen them, provoked against us for the reduction of don Peter, called the Cruel." He said there was a rumor in England that the King would make Ireland a kingdom, and the duke of Somerset king, which made many fear "lest at length we should have such an enemy of Ireland as we have of Scotland." Lee said the King and his Council could provide against that danger; and he replied, "I pray God it may be so, for I am a good Englishman, and knowledge my first setting forth to come by England."

Were told by the Chancellor that the Pope and Viceroy had once agreed upon articles, but the Venetian ambassador asked a delay of six days, as he had no *mandatum*, and meanwhile the Viceroy met with a defeat. The Chancellor also said that the French ambassadors were putting off coming to England, and would not come if they had good answer of the Emperor.

The Chancellor is now leaving this, the common voice says, not to return. He hinted to us that he would not, unless the Emperor called him. He pretends to go on pilgrimage to Montserrat, which is on the way to Barcelona. "It is too long a pilgrimage of 300 evil miles for a man of his age, except he went somewhat further." "He hath something in his stomach, which we might well perceive by the great alteration from his accustomed hilarity." Some think the Emperor will send for him again; others, that the Emperor "will into Arragon," where he will return and join him; others, that he is "præcursor in Italiam." Are told Wolsey has sent assurances by don Inigo that, notwithstanding any practices with the Frenchmen, the King would maintain his amity with the house of Burgundy; also, that on being asked if he would write anything by the contrerelator, he said he would despatch a courier by land within three days. This courier is anxiously expected. They say his despatch will go far to confirm the old amity. Almain says the French king has sent no larger commission into England than he did by Bayard.

There have been rumors, not yet all dead, that the king of Navarre was preparing to recover his country; "insomuch that the ordinary of this country was commanded to repair thither." Spies say they are waiting the turn of affairs in Italy, The Parliament here. The pamphlet of Harmonius Tarentinus:—the name is feigned.

What offended us in the answer made to the confederates, of which we wrote, was the pretence that the King had offered his mediation without being desired. Have since thought it best, if the treaty went forward, not to expostulate, and now we let the matter die on account of the Chancellor's departure. Valladolid, 25 March 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 9.

25 March. 2989. LAURENCE STARKEY to [SIR JOHN HUSSEY?]

R. O.

Since your departure from London, I have heard from my friends in Lancashire of Rich. Banke's untrue dealings. He had charged the servants and tenants, in lord Montegle's name, to have nothing to do with your chaplain, and not to occupy the demesnes let by him. Coupland has ordered the chaplain in the Cardinal's name not to meddle with anything. Bank and Strete have writings from lord Montegle and Cromwell, and writs of *subpœna* to Darcy and you. Strete will deliver them at Sleforthe, on his way to Lancashire. They intend thus to disappoint all the chaplain has done at Hornby, Mellyng,

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LAURENCE STARKEY to [SIR JOHN HUSSEY?]*—cont.*

or elsewhere. Wished to tell you this before you departed. Banke has spent most of my Lord's goods, and now flatters him, and lays the blame on you. Has procured, without Banke's knowing it, a copy of his complaints to the Cardinal. Has sent Darcy a copy, and will give you one, if Darcy does not send one. The matter should he looked to, or you will have great loss and rebuke, for Banke has no lands or money.

Advises him to write to Humfrey Wingfield, who is in great favor with the Cardinal, to get an order either from him or the Chancellor of the duchy to prevent Banke from meddling with the benefice, and another from the Council about the lands, as he is bound for them also. This must be done shortly, as the year for the benefice begins on St. Mark's Day, in Easter week. If he will put Starky in authority, will find sureties for the whole charge, and will not desist for Banke and all his letters. Has writs *de non molestando* to all the King's officers. Westminster, Our Lady Day the Annunciation.

P. 1. Headed: Vera copia. Send by Sir John Hussie, a° R. H. xviii. in March.

March.

2990. LAURENCE STARKEY to ———.

R. O.

When he wrote the other letters which the bearer has, did not know he would go to Slyforth, but gave him 2*d.* to deliver them at the George at Grauntham. Now, finding that he is going to Slyforth, sends a copy of the complaint presented by Banke against Darcy and you. Banke sent it to him in the night, and left it with him till the morning. Encloses a letter from Chr. Hochkynson. Wishes it returned by the next man whom you send to "my Lady your bed-fellow." Knows that Banke has "turmoylled" all my Lady's evidence, and laid apart some of the pieces. "He reported in his drunkenness that they should make him peace." If Mr. Warde had executed your writing sent to Mr. Standlay two years ago, to look after my Lord's evidence, and to put away Banke and the knaves he keeps in the castle, you would have been without this business, and 200*l.* of my Lord's goods would have been saved, which he has wasted. The steward was well willed to do it, and Warde can tell him how it was stopped. Would put him out if he had authority, for he (Starkey) is feoffee in my Lord's lands, which Banke is not. The only feoffees now alive are himself, Sir Wm. Molyneux, knt., and Sir Randall Pole, clk. If you will take no further direction about the execution of my Lord's will, I will do what I can myself, for the longer Banke stays the worse it will be. One Copeland has sold, since Starkey left, 22 steers, some worth 20*s.* each, much of the corn on the demaynes, and part of that on the benefice of Mellyng. By this time he has finished it, and then the apparel and household stuff will follow. He has with him his complaint against you, and writings from my Lord and Mr. Cromwell to "fear" the country, and prevent you from meddling. He told Starkey that he had been with Peryn, the King's auditor, and told him that he should owe the King at Michaelmas 900*l.*, beside the Martinmas rents. This is done only to show the country that they should not favor you. Reminds him that my Lord is now almost at his lawful age, and he should order this small time so that neither he nor Darcy are slandered. Your chaplain reported at Hornby that Banke sent a writing to lord Darcy and you to keep me from meddling with my Lord's will. Should like to have this to put with other things that he has against him. All the country, except a priest and four or five knaves whom he keeps with my Lord's goods, are weary of him.

P. 1. Headed: Vera copia. Send by Sir John Hussie, a° R. H. xviii. in March.

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[March.] **2991. WRIGHT and MARTEN.**
R. O. Award made by Ric. Eden, archdeacon of Middlesex, and Thos. Crumwell, between Will. Wright, salter, and Ric. Marten, of London, who bound themselves in two obligations, dated 25 March 18 Hen. VIII., to abide by their judgment, if given in before 2 April following, touching a sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which Wright covenanted to pay to Martyn for the office of a waiter in the Custom House at London.
Draft, pp. 4.
- 26 March. **2992. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.**
Cal.B. III. 301. Besides what is at this time written to Wolsey about the king of Scots' purpose to repress the thieves of Litheresdale, sends two letters from James, B. M. to the duke of Richmond and himself, of thanks for the hounds lately sent him. St. P. IV. 468. Has heard by various letters that the Queen, on repairing to her son, desired leave for Harry Stewarde to come to court, and was displeased that the King would not grant it. The abp. of St. Andrew's is also kept from court, and repairs to the Queen at Stirling. Angus has the whole rule, and Patrick Sinclair, who is taken into favor, may speak freely. He has appointed to meet Magnus in Northumberland. Will inform Wolsey of everything when he comes up at Easter, for business will detain him in Northumberland till after Palm Sunday. Good rule is kept on the Borders. Hopes punishment will soon be given to Liddersdaile, "which matter wanteth no calling upon." York, in the Assize time, 26 March.
The king of Scots has made great cheer to the duke of Richmond's servants, a yeoman, and a groom, whom he sent to Scotland with hounds, giving the former 10*l.* stg., and the latter 5*l.* *Signed.*
Add.
- 26 March. **2993. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.**
R. O. Hear from the Borders that redress was made between England and Scotland, except that the inhabitants of Liddesdale refused to comply with the order of justice taken between the realms. Wrote, therefore, a letter from the duke of Richmond to the king of Scots, declaring the great robberies committed by them. Enclose his answer that he will send the earl of Angus thither to reform them. Encloses also a copy of Angus's letter to Sir Wm. Eure. York, 26 March. *Signed by T. Magnus, Brian Higdon, Thos. Tempest, Jo. Uvedaile, and R. Bowis.*
P. 1. Add.: To [the] lord Legate's goo[d gr]ace.
- 26 March. **2994. MAGNUS and SIR T. TEMPEST to WOLSEY.**
R. O. Are informed by Sir W. Bulmer that Sir Thos. Foster, marshal of Berwick, died on Monday the 18th inst. He had few fellows in Northumberland for his wisdom and experience on the Borders. The place should be given to some honest and active gentleman who will remain in Berwick, where the captain and porter are the only officers resident. The fee is 50 marks a year, with 24 men in wages,—12 at 10 marks, and the other 12 at 9. The bearer, Sir Will. Bulmer the younger, who is going to make suit for it, has had some experience on the Borders. York, 26 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.: My lord Legate's Grace.
- 26 March. **2995. ORDNANCE.**
R. O. Accounts of Ric. Candische, captain of 100 gunners at Berwick, Norham, and Wark, and master of the Ordnance there.
He asks allowance for his own wages from 24 March 15 Hen. VIII. to 17 July 17 Hen. VIII., at 4*s.* a day; for a clerk's wages, from 1 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII. to 17 June 17 Hen. VIII., at 12*d.* a day; 5 horse soldiers, his servants, at 6*d.*

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ORDNANCE—*cont.*

a day. Two years and a half rent of houses at Berwick and Newcastle, taken by Sir Edw. Rynsley to keep the ordnance, 15*l.* Repairs to the said houses, 40*s.* His own wages from 15 Sept. 14 Hen. VIII. to 1 March next, at 18*d.* a day. Arrears of wages for six gunners sent to Berwick by Wolsey's orders for the same six months, at 6*d.* a day.

Whereof allowed by Norfolk, Daunce, and Magnus, 126*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which is 181*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* less than his demand.

Receipt of Candishe for the former amount in full payment of his demands, 26 March 18 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

He asks allowance for his journey into Scotland with eight horses and six servants, 6*s.* 8*d.* a day from 2 Sept. to 14 Dec. 16 Hen. VIII.; of which xl. . . days were disallowed, and the rest is paid, 26 March 18 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

27 March.

Cal. D. x. 38.
B. M.

2996. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Address of a letter from Clerk [to my] lord Legatè's [g]ood Grace.

Endd. : 27 March.

28 March.

Cal. E. i. 74.
B. M.

2997. DU BIES to WOLSEY.

Requests his good offices for certain poor prisoners who have been long detained at Dover unable to pay their ransoms. Their relations are poor. Boulogne, 28 March. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.* : "[A] Mons. Mons. le Cardinal legat d'Angletere."

28 March.

Lettere
di Principi,
ii. 68 b.

2998. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX (CANOSSA).

By the capitulation which is made [between the Pope and the Imperialists], it may be seen how utterly the French have failed in performing their obligations. Had we been supported by our friends we should not have acted thus; but possibly they were unable to render us assistance. The Pope is sending me to the French king, with whose permission I am to proceed to England, and then into Spain, to see whether what is reported be true. Rome, 28 March 1527.

Ital.

29 March.

Vesp. C. iv.
83.
B. M.

2999. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Sent two letters to the King on the 25 March, and a book printed here, containing apologies for the Pope's breves, and for a letter of the French king to the Electors and the league of Italy. Letters have since arrived from Genoa, stating that Bourbon on the 14 March "departed from the castle of Jhon, between Mutina and Bononie, with footmen, 10,000 Almaines, 6,000 Spaniards, 4,000 Italians, and 700 *gravis armaturæ*, and 1,700 *levis armaturæ*." On the 19th, if he went straight, he would have reached Florence; if by Romandiola, Ancona. He left all the heavy pieces and camp followers at Ferrara, and the Duke there paid his footmen, and would have gone with him himself if his health had suffered it. The Viceroy was in no danger, and had not fled, but changed his field, and lay in the lands of the Church. Anthony de Leyva remains in Milan, and says if he had money to pay his Almaines, he could not only defend Milan, but give trouble to the Venetians. Valladolid, 29 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

29 March.

Vesp. C. iv. 84.
B. M.

3000. LEE to WOLSEY.

To the same effect. Valladolid, 29 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1527.

29 March. **3001.** RUSSELL and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 78.

B. M.

Since they last wrote have been informed "that the Vice[roy will] not come hither unless the legate cardinal Trev[ulcio go] to Gaietta for to cause Andrea Doreo with his com[pany to] retire; which done, he to return to Rome?" also that Cæsar Feromuske had money with him in Lombardy. Went to the Pope, and reproached him with violating his promises. He said he could not but assure the Viceroy that Andrea Doreo should not in his absence follow the enterprise of Naples. The money, he said, was not given by him; it was paid by the Florentines on bills of exchange given by Philip Strozi, who is a prisoner in Naples, and Jacobo Salviati. Told the Pope the Florentines would not have paid it against his will; and he said the lanceknights would not have retired without it. Said they feared such payments would increase. The lanceknights in Lombardy were compelled to remain still by the extreme severity of the weather; and their captain, Georgio, is paralysed on one side, so that it was "much requisite for them to retire" at any rate. Signor Rans' gentleman has returned from France with authority and instructions to signor Alberto, which Langie (Langeais) should have brought; "which, he sayeth, concludeth nothing, because he seeth no manner of provision of money, and is mentioned no more of the 20,000 ducats a month; so that in the cause the Frenchmen were never seen so cold." Still they say that, notwithstanding the Pope's agreement, "they wol galiardely follow the wars; but no provision is made here therefor." Answer has also come from the Venetians that they will continue the war in Lombardy, but will contribute nothing for Naples, and require that the 20,000 ducats brought by Langie be employed in the wars of Lombardy.

Have spoken with the Viceroy, who says he came to make a good peace; but this will do little, unless the other confederates enter it, for which he allows them a month's respite. He said the Emperor desired no more than peace, and "gladly would have the same swearing a great oath that he knew so much of his [master's] mind that he would never deliver the French king[']s sons] perforce, though all princes Christian were against him, [but] rather lose Naples, Spain, and Flanders, with all other [his] countries, reserving two or three towns and castles, w[here] he, with them, would live the rest of his life. He said the Emperor had sent commissioners to England to treat of peace. This the writers urged him to promote, as it would be more to his master's honor if made there, which it would certainly be if not hindered by the Emperor's ministers here. Never saw the Viceroy so lowly and gentle, "which is a marvel to all men that knew him before." Think it is owing to the marriage between the French king and my lady Princess, which he would not at first believe would take effect. He sees that if the King and Francis agree, the Low Countries are lost to the Emperor, "which countries he esteemeth more than all the realms he hath." This will dispose him to peace. The Viceroy told the Pope he knew the uttermost of the Emperor's mind, "as well that thing impossible, as also that difficile and facile." Being asked, he answered that the Emperor was willing to deliver the French king's children upon ransom, without demanding Burgogne, but he would not have Milan for himself or his brother,—that he was willing to refer the duke Francisco's matter to impartial judges. Hears that the King has ordered to be sent to Italy 100,000 cr. to maintain his Holiness.

Alberto, the French ambassador, speaks much of the ability of [your Grace], saying that Christendom would be blest if his master had such a minister. Thinks all should be put into Wolsey's hands, otherwise Francis will lose his credit in Italy. The Da[tary] is to be sent to France, and then to England. He is very civil to Russell. Wolsey has won great fame at Rome, "so that if your Grace might have been here with wishing, you should have been Pope long since." Not only do the gentlemen, prelates, and others say this, but the cardinals also. Sanga goes with the Datary. Desires to be recalled. Brought nothing here but what he carried with him in post

1527.

RUSSELL and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Letters have come from the Emperor's camp in Lombardy, that the Almaines have not yet returned, although the Viceroy promised they should retire in eight days after Feramosca's coming. Rome, 29 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 6, mutilated.

29 March. 3002. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 81.

B. M.

Conditions arranged between the Viceroy and the Pope for a suspension of arms, to include the French king and the doge of Venice. The former to be allowed till the . . . day of April, the Venetians till the 23rd March, to accept it; but in the end of the document the term is prolonged for both to the end of April. To last for eight months. Done at Rome, in presence of the Pope and the Viceroy before these witnesses: Jo. Mattheo (Giberto) bp. of Verona, Jac. de Salviatis, and Jac. Sadoletto. 29 March 1527.

Lat., pp. 8, mutilated. In Sadoleti's hand (?)

29 March. 3003. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from the joint letter of Russell and Sir Gregory, in cipher, dated 26 March.

Suppose that Giacomo Salviati and the archbishop of Capua exhorted the Pope to do this, as the kings of England and France, being united, seem ready to carry on a perpetual war against the Emperor, with the Venetians, so that his Holiness will be friendly to both sides, and will be considered judge, as the king of England was formerly. This is confirmed by the fact that the Archbishop pointed this out to the Pope, as they have already written, and wrote accusing them of disturbing the truce, that it might be made in England, and they have found out from the Pope that he thinks himself safe for this reason. He said also that he was contented with what was contained in the capitulation of the Imperialists, for they confessed they could make no defence in Naples. In Lombardy there had been so much snow and rain that the Germans could not get to Florence; so that it seems the Pope made the truce willingly rather than from necessity.

Have heard from a secret source that the Pope has been persuaded to go to Spain by the same person who drew him into the truce. The Imperialists encourage him to do so, saying that, if he does this honor to the Emperor, the latter will immediately restore the French king's sons and the duchy of Milan, for he could not wish for a greater honor than a visit from the Pope. They have, therefore, determined to send the general of the Franciscans to Spain, and the Datary to France, to persuade the French king to be content with this journey of the Pope's, as it may bring about the delivery of his sons. Has spoken on the matter to D. Albertus (Carpi), to whom the Imperialists have promised the restoration of his state. He agrees with them that the French look only superficially at what pleases them, and will consent to this journey, as the Princes may be restored by it. Expect nothing but harm from this journey, for when a merchant goes to buy goods, he makes them dearer, and they never saw the Emperor become humbler in consequence of obtaining glory. As they have heard that the Pope said he would not go without the consent of the kings of England and France, and the Legate, and Francis will probably look merely to his own advantage, the Legate had better write instantly, and meanwhile they will bring forward many true reasons against it, viz., that if the Pope, when victorious, dares not look to his own advantage here, how can he do so in Spain?—that he is not the man to bring the Emperor to his wishes; but the Emperor will persuade him, and make himself master of Italy and the Papal authority. The Colonnas will lose their power as soon as he starts for Spain; nor is it likely the Emperor will restore the French princes in

1527.

this way, unless moved by Divine inspiration. Unless the Pope acts on other plans, it is certain that the Emperor will have all he wants.

ii. From letters of March 29.

Have been to the Pope, and told him they had heard he wished to go to Spain. He answered, that if the allies entered the truce he would gladly go thither with the consent of the kings of England and France, if he first saw that the Emperor was inclined to peace, and that he was sending the Datary to France and England about it. Told him to reflect what a disgrace it would be to the See, as, for 80 years, no Pope had ever gone to the Emperor, but the Emperor had come to the Pope,—and held up the Legate, whom the Emperor had often gone to meet, as an example. Assured him the King would never consent, from his zeal for the Holy See. Answered about the peace as above, and told him that as all the confederates had put everything in the hands of the King and the Legate, he should take care not to insult them by taking away from them the good work of treating with the Viceroy, especially as the Viceroy says he can treat better in England. As to sending the Datary, answered that if he intends to send him, he should give him power of making peace or war, and place the conduct of the peace in the King's hand. As to the war, the Pope has said that he is ready to make a new treaty, if the king of England will join it, and that the contribution shall be proportioned to all, so that he shall not be compelled to bear all the expence; they think, therefore, that his Holiness should give the Datary power to arrange such a treaty, if the King cannot bring the Emperor to an honorable peace, and to make sure that the war shall not be carried on so unseasonably as it was before. He said he would do this, and they advised him to show himself unyielding to the Viceroy. The Datary says, in excuse of the Pope, that, from fear, he dares not tell them all he has treated with the Imperialists, especially about the money which the Spaniards have had; and for the same reason, he said he would make a new treaty and contribute, but that really he cannot collect enough money for ten years.

Lat., pp. 5.

30 March. **3004.** ANGUS to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Has received his writings by his servant, the bearer, who brought also letters to the King from the king of England. At his arrival James was in the North, and the answer had to be delayed till his return. Sends it now. Will meet Northumberland on the Borders for redress when he pleases. Desires to have the "counterpayn." Northumberland desires him to come to Berwick or Northame, but he trusts he will not require him to meet except according to custom. Edinburgh, the penult. day of March. *Signed: Ar^d, Chancellor.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 March. **3005.** LE STRANGE.

Add M.S.

27,451, f. 26.

B. M.

Household expences of Sir Thos. le Strange from 21 April 17 Hen. VIII. to [30 March 18 Hen. VIII.]

1st week. Sunday: a pig, 4*d.*; 14 rabbits and 2 hernsewes of store. Monday: a pig, 14 rabbits and 2 hernsewes of store, and 1 hare. Tuesday: 10 rabbits and a hernsewe of store; 4 dotterels, 3*d.*; 2 mallards, killed with the cross-bow. Wednesday: a sole, 1*d.* Thursday: 12 rabbits and 2 hernsewes of store; 2 mallards, killed with the cross-bow; 12 dotterels, 9*d.* Friday: 1 sole, 1*d.* Saturday: a sole, 1*d.*; a salmon trout, 2*d.*; 3 cod, 13½*d.*; ¾ of a ling, 6¾*d.*; in fawke and thornback, 6*d.*; fresh cod, 4*d.*; plaice, 6*d.*; a bretock, 4*d.*; crabs, 1½*d.*; 150 eggs, 9*d.*; butter, 18 cakes of store; 6 st. of beef, 2*s.* 9*d.*; half a veal, 10*d.*; a quarter of veal of store; a mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a lamb of store; pigeons, 1*d.*; 1 combe of myxtelyn, 20*d.*; 3 b. wheat, 21*d.*; 5 barrels of beer, 5*s.* 10*d.*; 4 lb. caudles, 5*d.* Strangers

1527.

LE STRANGE—*cont.*

in this week: Mr. Tylney, Mr. Fyncham, and his son, 1 day; Mr. Curson, 3 days; Mr. Lumpner, 5 days. Total, beside gift and store, 22s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—2nd week, 22s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Strangers: Sir Ph. and lady Calthorpe, and Chr., Ph., and James Calthorpe, Sir John Cressener, and Mr. Pearn.—3rd week, 32s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Strangers: Sir Ph. Calthorpe, &c., Sir John Cressener, Mr. Curson, Mr. Banyard, Mr. Roger, and Mr. John Woodhouse.—4th week, 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Strangers: Mr. Robsarte.—5th week, 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—6th week, 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—7th week, 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mr. John Woodhouse.—8th week, 28s. Lady Vause, Mr. and Mrs. Throkmerton, Robt. Throkmerton, and Laurance Cheny.—9th week, 33s. 4d. Mr. Aplyard, Mr. Roger, Mr. John Woodhouse, Mr. Robsarte, and those of the week before.—10th week, 30s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lady Vause, John Woodhouse, and clippers.—11th week, 44s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lady Vause, lady Cheny, Mr. Lane, Sir John Cressener, Laur. Cheny.—12th week, 25s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lady Vause, lady Cheny, Sir John and Mr. John Cressener, Laur. Cheny, John Lane, and Mr. Curson.—13th week, 18s. 1d. Mr. Curson, Mr. Pearn.—14th week, 20s. 3d. Mr. Curson.—15th week, 16s. 5d. Mr. Edm. Wymondham, Mr. Curson, Laur. Cheny.—16th week, 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sir Roger Townshend, Mr. Wymondham, Mr. Robsarte, Mr. Curson, Laur. Cheny.—17th week, 18s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sir John Cressener, Mrs. Pearn, Mr. Curson.—18th week, 18s. 9d. Mr. Curson, Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, and the prior of the Austin Friars, Lynn.—19th week, 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, Mr. Neve.—20th week, 14s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mr. Roger Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, Mr. Neve.—21st week, * 20s. 9d. Lord Vause, Mr. Neve.—22nd week, † 38s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lord Vause, Mr. Neve.—23rd week, 22s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mr. Seymer, Mr. Wyngfeld, Mr. Gyer.—24th week, 15s. 5d. Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Curson, Mr. Wingfield.—25th week, 22s. 2d. Mr. Curson and the prior of Cockesford.—26th week, 36s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sir Roger Townshend, Sir John Cressener, my lord Suffryngham (Suffragan ?†), Mr. Curson, Mr. Fynes, Mr. Sharnborne.—27th week, 21s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. Curson.—28th week, 22s. 9d. Mr. Curson and Mr. Pearn.—29th week, 18s. 7d. (The totals for the weeks are not given in the MS. after this.) Mr. Pearn.—30th week, 22s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. My Mistress Wyffes and her midwife.—31st week, 33s. 5d. Mr. and Mrs. Tendall, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tendall, Mr. Curson, the prior of Cockesforthe, Mr. Fleete, Mrs. Wiffes and the midwife.—32nd week, 26s. 10d. Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. Haveryng, and the midwife, 4 wrights and sawyers, a mason, and his man.—33rd week, 27s. 9d. Sir John Cressener, Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. Haveryng, the midwife, 2 wrights, 2 sawyers.—34th week, 24s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. Haveryng, and the midwife, 2 wrights.—35th week, 19s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mrs. Walpole.—36th week (Tuesday, Christmas day), 61s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—37th week, 92s.—38th week, 27s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—39th week. My lord Suffryngham, Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, Mr. Wm. Andrewes.—40th week, 31s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. My lord Suffryngham, Mr. and Mrs. Pearne, the sawyers.—41st week, 23s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. My lord Suffryngham, Mrs. Pearn, the sawyers.—42nd week, 22s. 10d. Mr. and Mrs. Wynter, 2 wrights, a thackster, and 2 dawbers.—43rd week, 25s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. John Woodhouse, 2 thacksters, and 4 servants.—44th week, 33s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sir Edw. Knevet, Mr. Halse, Mr. Banyard, 2 thacksters, and 4 laborers.—45th week, 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sir Edw. Knyvett, Mr. Halse, Mr. and Mrs. Pearn, and the wives of Hunstanton and of Holame.—46th week, 24s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. and Mrs. Pearn.—47th week, 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. My lord Suffryngham, . . . sawyers.—48th week, 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. Banyard, Mr. Manne, Laur. Cheny, and his wife.

Pp. 35.* "The xx^{ti} weke" in MS.

† "The xxj. weke." The mistake goes on to the end.

‡ John Underwood, bishop of Chalcedonia, was suffragan to Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich, and died in 1541. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 306.

1527.

31 March. 3006. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 391.

B. M.

* * * [or]atores an[d]
 mo
 saw letters commandment (?) was c
 welcome in t and paid ded
 the Spaniards (?) an fortified
 [p]lace and thus Jesu" [&c.] Paris, [this last day of?]
 March.

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace."

This is a mere fragment, not only dreadfully mutilated, but very illegible even in what remains.

[March?] 3007. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desires credence for the prothonotary De Gambres, who is going to England, who will tell them of the Pope's good will for universal peace.
Signed.

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon filz et pere. Endd.

3008.

GRANTS in MARCH 1527.

GRANTS.

March.

1. Ric. Luce, clk. Presentation to the chantry in the church of Cleobury Mortimer, Heref. dioc., vice John Taylour, deceased. Greenwich, 7 Feb. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 1 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 23.

1. John Oldcorne, of Lentordyne, in Wigmoresland, marches of Wales. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield, deputy of Calais. Del. Westm., 1 March 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

1. Nic. Vivacciesi, merchant of Florence, and his factor, Nich. Pandolfeny. Licence to import cloth of gold and silver, and sable furs, and to reconvey beyond sea those he cannot sell. Greenwich, 1 March 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 1 March.—S.B. Fr., m. 3.

2. Henry Pykeman and William his son. To be bowmakers and overseers of the bows and strings in the Towers of London and Ireland, in survivorship, on surrender by Hen. Lothworth and Hen. Pykeman, with 6d. a day, a yeoman's livery, and a house in the Tower of London, situated between "the Round Tower of the Art'rie" on the west and the tower called the King's Lodging on the east. Greenwich, 2 March 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 24.

7. Ralph ap Rise ap Evered, of Cornouilles, Anglesey. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 27 Feb. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 7 March.—P.S.

7 (?). John Crowdacote, mercer, of Lonston (Launceston), Cornw. Protection. [7 March 19 Hen.VIII.?] Date erased.—P.S. b.

7. Wm. Loke, of London. Licence to import cloth of gold and silver, silks and

jewels, for the King. Greenwich, 7 March 19 Hen.VIII.—Fr., m. 3.

9. Laurence Bonvixi, merchant of Lucca. Licence to export 300 sacks of wool. Westm., 9 March. — Fr., 18 and 19 Hen.VIII. m. 5.

9. Wm. Johns. Lease of the fishery and weir of Carlion, parcel of the earldom of March, for 21 years, at the rent of 20s. a year, on surrender of patent 23 Feb. 12 Hen.VIII., being a similar lease and a licence to rebuild the weir. The fishing was found, by an inquisition made 17 Hen.VIII., by Sir Wm. Morgan, John Mathewe, mayor of Carlyon, John ap Morgan, Tho. ap Robertz and Nich. Williams, to be no part of the fisheries of Uske and Seyn, as claimed by Chas. earl of Worcester. Del. Westm., 9 March 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 25.

9. Tho. Keyle, of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 22 Feb. 18 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 9 March.—P.S.

12. Sir Tho. Cheyney. Licence to export 500 sacks of wool of the growth of the island of Sheppey. Del. Westm., 12 March 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

12. John Ketilby, serjeant of the "Chaundry," and John Scudamore, gent. usher of the Chamber. To be stewards, in survivorship, of the lps. of Abbotley, Salwarpe, Elmeley Lovet and Sharveley, Worc., parcel of the earldom of Warwick, and masters of the hunt of deer in the said parks; on surrender by Ketilby of patent 28 Jan. 16 Hen.VIII. Del. Westm., 12 March 18 Hen.VIII.—Pat. p. 2, m. 25.

1527.

GRANTS in MARCH 1527—*cont.*

GRANTS.

March.

16. Sir Giles Capell. Cancel of his recognizance, made 21 May 14 Hen.VIII., to pay 240*l.* to the Crown. Greenwich, 16 March 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

17. Sir Rob. Constable. Constat and exemplification of the grant of stewardship of the lp. of Hotham, York, the original patent having been lost. Westm., 17 March.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 8.

17. Sir Rob. Constable. Constat of patent 5 March 11 Hen.VIII., appointing him steward of the lp. and constable of the castle of Shirefhoton. Westm., 17 March.—Vacated, 16 June 23 Hen. VIII. in favor of Tho. Curwen.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

18. Erian Brereton, yeoman of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 10 marks out of the revenues of the lp. of Denbigh, lately held by John ap Ellys, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 18 March 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

18. Wm. Humfrey, M.A. To have the free chapel of St. Cecilia, at Minster Lovell, Oxf., *vice* Tho. Morwell, resigned. Greenwich, 15 March 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 March.—P.S.

20. Wm. Cartwryk. To be bailiff of the manor of Amphil, Beds, with 4*l.* a year. Hampton Court, 20 March.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 12.

23. John de Coloribus, S.T.P., of the order of Friars Preachers, a foreigner. De-

nization. Greenwich, 17 March 18 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 22.

23. Sir John St. John, Sir John Arundell, Sir Wm. Curtene, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir John Basset and Sir John Kyrkham, Andr. Hillersdon, Ric. Halse, John Wyse, Hugh Trevanyon, John Carewe, Tho. Tremayn, Humph. Predeaux, John Kelly and Alex. Woode. Grant, in consideration of the marriage between Sir Peter Eggecombe, knight for the Body, and lady Katharine Griffith ap Rice, of an annual rent of 50 marks from the manors of Bodrugan, Tremodres, Treuelen, Penstrasowe, Tregryan, Threlowthes, Trevorok, Casaways, Trevergh, Resogowe, Dorset†, Tuoy, Penryng, Burgh, Pencoy, Huntingdon Castle, Trebullok, Crukevalance, Trevesthek and Turnburgh, Cornw., granted to the King by cardinal Wolsey, Sir John Heron, now deceased, Baldwin Malett and Adam Raleigh, and then granted to Rob. Knollys, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 23 March.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

25. Rob. Goderigge, of Gloucester, and John Goderigge, of Pyrton, Glouc. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 25 March 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

30. Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Cardyngton, Beds. Annuity of 44*l.* for life out of the issues of cos. Beds and Bucks. Richmond, 30 March.—*Pat.* 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 18.

3009. PROPOSITIONS OF FRANCIS I.

Cal. D. x. 185.

B. M.

* * * ur de la ch
 Cardinal d'York pour le faict de la
 paix ire des parolles que le Roy
 du ce qu'il a dit au seigneur de L[angeais?]
 d'Angleterre et Cardinal.

“Et premierement que l'obligation que le icelluy sieur roy d'Angleterre est telle et si gra[nde que plus] grande elle ne pourroit estre tant à cause d[e la bonne] volonte qu'ilz ont monstrée et monstrent au [bien] dudit sieur et de ses affaires, et à la delivrance [de messieurs] le Dauphin et duc d'Orleans que à la paix et le dit sieur desire que envers lesdits sieurs roy d'Angl[eterre] et Cardinal leur merciz pour ce deux et condigne en soient faitz, les prians et requerans en ce vouldoir continuer et perseverer comme il a en e[ulx] sa parfaite et entiere fiance.

“Et quant à ladite paix universelle, le Roy la tou[sjours] desiree et encores desire comme chose tant requise [et] necessaire en la Chrestiente, que chacun peut veoir et Et a luy ne tiendra qu'elle ne se face traicté et co[ncorde pour le] bien, repoz et unyon de la Chrestiente.

“Et affin qu'on entende clerement la volonte du ledict seigneur ne demande ny querelle aucune[ment vers] ledict sieur Empereur, ses estatz, royaumes et mais seullement demande la liberte et del[ivrance des] messieurs Dauphin et duc d'Orleans, et pour de Bourgogne

† Name of a place in Cornwall.

1527.

payer honneste et res[onnables] * * * * *
[r]aisonables que faisant le dict
pa eur et le Roy ne puis[sent]
. non seulement rompre envers
eulx utile(?), il est req[uis] x et de leurs subgetz et
rendre l [perp]etuelle et inviolable que aucuns article[s con-
tenus au tr]aictie de Madril soyent refforméz et rab[illés en telle m]aniere
qu'ilz se puissent entretenir, garder accomplir au contente-
ment et satisfaction dudit sieur et descharge du Roy. Car
estans les ditz arti[cles concluds] audit Madril au temps lieu et necessite
qu'ilz f lesdits sieurs roy d'Angleterre et cardinal sa
. que nulz aultres, si en la forme qu'ilz sont ilz et peuent
observer et garder, les prians a et souvenance de ce qu'ilz en ont
fait dire audit conseil, y oppinion qu'ilz luy ont donné.

f. 186.

“ Et en tant que touche Bourbon, combien qu'il [est la] chose qui merite
non seulement perdicion de bie[ns et d']honneurs mais de la vie, toutesfois
pour le b[ien de la paix] le Roy sera content que le revenu des terres et
s[eigneuries qui luy] appartiennent luy soit payé et baillé entiere[ment en]
Espaigne ou ailleurs ou il se tiendra hors du roy[aume]. Et au regard
des povoirs dont ledit Audite[ur] pour autant que lesdits
sieurs roy d'Angleterre et Ca[r]dinal savent mieulx que nulz autres les
causes qui [ont mené le] Roy à entrer en ceste Sainte Lique avecques
[nostre tre]ssainct pere le Pape, et seigneurie de V[enise] * * *
[r]aisonables persuas[ions] t tellement lié, que s . . .
. ent de tous les confed[érés] une
responce, et mesmement qu Empereur et à ce qu'il a
requis et deman[de] envoie à tous les ambassadeurs desdits
c[onfederés estans] en Espaigne pouvoirs suffisans avecques
de ladite Ligue pour persuader ledit sieur Em[pereur à y] entrer au lieu et
soulz les condicions qui [luy sont] reservées par icelle. Parquoy il fault
v s'ensuyvra de cela avant que passer plu[s oultre]
demourant tousjours toutes foiz le Roy en c voulonté
et laquelle il a tous jours esté es tant qu'il vivra de venir
de sa part à ladite pai[x] universelle, unyon des princes et expedicio[ns]
contres les Infidelles comme dit est, priant [ledit] Auditeur ainsi le re-
monstrer et faire bien ente[n]dre la ou il luy semble estre necessaire.

“ Et affin que chacun congnoisse que le Roy est de p[lus en] plus enclin
à la dite paix universelle, mondit Sieur mettra peine de bien
entendre l'oppinion et vou[lonté du] sieur Empereur sur la deposition des
armes et d[u] duché de Millain et seigneurie de Gennes es mains du Roy
. et s'il trouve qu'il s'en contente, le Roy s'en con-
tentera esperant que les autres conf[ederés] feront le semblable s'il leur plaist
* * * * * parle le Roy es
[dep]eschez par lesdits [d]emain (?) pour aller
en Espaigne ont d'Espaigne pour aller en Ang[leterre]
. le royaume seurement, franchement et [san]s aucun
empeschement, pourveu que le [p]assent et repassent par la ou
sera le Roy . . .

“ Ilz preignent lettres de pas lesquelles a des maintenant
pour lors ordonné et commandé estre expediées et depeschées
en bonne et s[eure] forme.”

In the hand of Fitzwilliam's clerk.

3010. FRANCIS I. and the PRINCESS MARY.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Resolutions eventually adopted with regard to the treaty of marriage
between France and England, after discussion of the various articles between
the French ambassadors and cardinal Wolsey.

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FRANCIS I. and the PRINCESS MARY—*cont.*

These discussions refer to the 3rd, 4th,† 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th articles of the treaty *arctioris conjunctionis*, and to the 3rd and 4th articles of the treaty of peace, and the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 12th articles of the treaty offensive.

Pp. 5, Lat.

1 April. **3011.** RUSSELL and GREG. CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. IX. 85.
B. M.

The Pope has heard that the lanceknights are unwilling to retire, whereupon certain changes have been made, as appears by the letters of Guicciardino of the 29 March. The Spaniards asked payment for sixteen months, the lanceknights all that was promised them, viz. "monn[ayes], and towns to sack." They were ready to have slain Feramosca, who fled to the duke of Ferrara, "and Bourbon . . . much to suffer and in great danger; for which [cause we] have moved the Pope's Holiness to take heed and [try] to defend him, for that we see no other rem[edy]." The Viceroy, in communing with the Pope, said he was sorry that Bourbon had not done his devoir, but he would remedy all, and will find in Rome 40,000 ducats, which, with the 60,000 from Salviati, he thinks will content them. If not, he swears he will take the Pope's part:—"which sayings hath sufficed the Pope's Holiness, thinking, if case require, that he will surely go." Guicciardino writes that the duke of Urbino and the Venetians have repassed the Po, contrary to promise. They are probably afraid the lanceknights should advance towards Venice. Sends a copy of the capitulations passed by the Pope, also of the Viceroy's power from the Emperor. Wyatt went to Venice after Russell's hurt, then to Ferrara, being desirous of seeing the country, "pretending soon to come by Bologna and Florence hither." Notwithstanding the Duke's safe-conduct he was taken by the Spaniards. They demanded 3,000 ducats for his ransom, notwithstanding Russell's protestations. He has since managed to escape. Rome, 1 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

2 April. **3012.** The Ambassadors DE TARBE, TURENNE, LE VISTE, and
Calig. E. I. 66. JOACHIM to DE BRIENNE, Lieutenant-general of the
B. M. French King in Picardy.

Don Fernando, king of Bohemia, has sent ambassadors hither to inform the King of the invasion of Hungary by the Turk, and his preparations. As the resistance to the Turk depends on a universal peace, the King and Cardinal have thought best that one of them, Dr. Fabry, who, they say, is much inclined to the said peace, should go to the Emperor to solicit aid, passing by the French court on his way, whence, according to the pleasure of Francis, he may continue his journey or return. They have, however, demanded surety for his passage, which the King and Wolsey have given, from their confidence in Francis. Desire him, therefore, to see the Doctor safely conducted, or let him pass, as he thinks best. London, 2 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd. in English: "From the ambassadors, &c., the xijth of April."

2 April. **3013.** [DE VAULX] to FRANCIS I.

Calig. D. x. 189.
B. M.

* * * * * "comment les amba[ssadeurs de Don Fernando, [roy de Bouesme, s]ont venus en Angleterre p[our montrer comment le Turc] parcydevant a guerroye la H[ongrie, et subjugue grande par]tie dicelle, leur roy tue, et est

† In this article the Princess is said to be 11 years and 2 months old on the 17th of the present month.

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a dou[bter] [Et] pource que leur entiere depesche, ainsi que [le Roy d'Anglet]ere et Monsieur le Cardinal leur ont faict enten[dre, depend de la paix] universelle, ilz ont avise qu'il seroit plusque [necessaire] que l'ung deulx, assavoir le docteur Fabry, theologien, [personne, a] ce que l'on dict, fort enclin au bien de ladite paix, all[ast vers l'E]mpereur pour l'induire à ladite paix. Et neantmoin[s que d]u dit Domp Fernando, de Madame Marguerite, et plusieurs [autres] seigneurs d'Almaigne, desquelz il a lettres expresses, le et instamment solliciter pour la conclusion d'icelle paix, semble ausdits sieur Roy et Cardinal qu'il doit passer par [vous, et] que soyez averti de sa commission et bonne volonté que universel. Il a l'exécution d'icelle. Et pource qu'il deman[de seurete] ilz ont voulu, se tenans asseurez de vous, qu'il allast hard[iment, luy] promectant qu'il n'auroit aucun destoubier en votre roya[ume].

"Sire, il n'est ja besoing apres lesdicts sieurs Roy et Cardi[nal] . . . nous mettons en chance si ce n'est pour vous aver[tir de ce que] dessus." ["A Londre]s," 2 April.

Add.: [Au Roy] notre souverain seigneur.

2 April. **3014.** ESTON and CRAMOYSY.

R. O.

Copy of a notarial attestation of certain proceedings at law between John Eston, an English merchant, and Philip Cramoysy and Thos. Novell, in pursuance of an *arret* in the court of Paris, in which Eston offers as his securities Thos. Cromwell, Ralph Aleyn, grocer, and Robt. Barefote, merchants of London. Dated in the Merchant Tailor's Hall, in the parish of St. Martin Orgar, in Bishopsgate, London, 2 April 1527.

Pp. 8.

R. O.

2. Draft of a notarial instrument, apparently relating to the same dispute, which is submitted to the arbitration of Anthony de Vyvaldis and Sebastian Salvaigo, merchants of Genoa, Martin de Guynea, a Spanish, and Peter Francis de Bardi, a Florentine merchant. The parties are bound in a penalty of 3,000*l.* to obey the decision of the arbiters; and if the latter cannot agree, the matter is to be referred to the decision of Cuthbert bishop of London and John Giovachyn de Passano lord de Vaux.

Lat., *pp.* 11, *mutilated*.

4 April. **3015.** U. DE GAMBARA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received from the Nuncio in France only the letters of which he encloses a copy, that Wolsey may see he has not neglected his commands. Was rejoiced to learn that great expeditions were preparing, but hopes the news told him today by Joachim is not true. Has no letters himself, "de re tanta in tanto tempore." London, 4 April 1527. *Signed*.

Lat., *p.* 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

4 April. **3016.** ALFONSO DA ESTE, DUKE OF FERRARA, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

As Russell was not able to visit him,* the prothonotary Casale Rym.xiv.194. brought him the King's letters, and delivered his message. Was always

* A letter of the same date, from Cesare Feramosca to Charles V. (Lanz. i. 230), contains the following notice of Russell's accident:—"An ambassador from the king of England arrived at the camp, and announced that he was charged to treat for peace; but in fact he came with other designs, as he proved at Rome and Venice, where he had sent one of his cousins, as also here at Ferrara; notwithstanding, we the servants of your Majesty have dissembled with him They have acted as much against your interests as the ambassadors of the king of France. The Viceroy sent me to Rome, and I was there with the said ambassador. I was there some days, during which the general [of the Franciscans] and I made a proposition less strong than the first but as the English ambassador requested the Pope to defer the conclusion for a week, during which he would go to Venice, the Pope could not refuse his demand. He departed for Venice, and had a fall on the road, and returned, and sent his kinsman to Venice; and, owing to this, nothing was signed."

1527.

ALFONSO DA ESTE, DUKE OF FERRARA, to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

willing and even anxious to serve the Pope, and had asked many princes, and among them Henry, to intercede for him with his Holiness; but the latter refused to restore to him Modena. When, however, he heard that the Emperor's daughter was betrothed to the Duke's first-born, he made offers of Modena, and other things inconsistent with the Duke's compact with the Emperor. Ferrara, 4 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

4 April.

3017. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests that Andrew Charteris, now in captivity in England, be put at liberty. He left Scotland "in zouthheid, without avis of his freindis, quhilk is of kyn to zoure soverane and ws, and of nobill blude of oure realme." Edinburgh, 4 April 14 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

5 April.

3018. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Edinburgh, 5 April 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

4 April.

3019. CLEMENT VII. to JAMES V.

Vit. B. ix. 87.

B. M.

Revoking his letter in favor of Jas. Melvil, a Minorite friar, as he is occasion of contention and scandal. Begs he may, within a time prefixed, be expelled from Scotland or sent to prison. Rome, 4 April 1527.

Lat., mutilated.

4 April.

3020. CLEMENT VII. to the PROVINCIAL of the FRIARS OBSERVANTS in Scotland.

R. O.

Authorizes him to banish from Scotland, until he obtains licence from the Pope to return, Jas. Melvil, who has left the Order to escape punishment for his misdeeds, and joined the Conventual Friars. Annuls his letters permitting Melvil to do this. Rome, 4 April 1527, pont. 4.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

3021. JAMES MELVIN.

R. C.

Information for obtaining a Papal brief against James Melvin, an Observant Friar, who has turned apostate and left Scotland, making a direct appeal to the Pope, without submission to his superiors.

About the beginning of August last year he began to disturb the peace of many in the province of Scotland, and summoned the bishop of Moray to the court of the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Being admonished to desist under threat of punishment, he left Scotland alone, fixing his pretended appeal on the doors of the churches of St. Andrew's, where he took shipping. The appeal should be declared frivolous, being against a superior, who only enjoined him to desist from his suit till the next provincial chapter, to avoid scandal. He himself to be excommunicated, and all who aid his apostacy. Any bulls that he may obtain allowing him to remain disobedient, or to become a bishop's suffragan, to be declared surreptitious and null by virtue of a bull of Alexander VI., and the case to be committed by the Pope to the bishops of Aberdeen and Dumblane, and the abbot of Cambuskenneth, along with the provincial of Scotland.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

1527.

5 April.
S. B.**3022.** For WM. LORD DACRE, of Graistok and Gillesland, and
SIR CHRIS. DACRE.

Pardon and release as executors of Thomas late lord Dacre, of Naward, Cumb., and of Morpeth, Northumb., warden of the Scotch marches, farmer of Penreth, Salkeld, Scotby, Soureby, Langwatheby, Gamelesby, Inglewode forest, and Gateskales, Cumb., farmer of the issues and profits of co. Cumb., justice of the peace in Cumb., Northumb. and Westmor., treasurer of the wars in the North, and receiver of moneys for the repair of Wark castle. Also, release of a recognisance in 2,000 marks, made on 6 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. by the late lord Dacre and William his son, for the payment of three separate sums of 500 marks in 1525, 1526, and 1527; and of another recognisance in 5,000 marks made by the late Lord on the same day, for his appearance at any time before the King and Council at Westminster on twenty days' warning, and for recompense to be made by him to all persons who may suffer damage or prejudice during his administration of justice. *Del.* Westm., 5 April 18 Hen. VIII.

6 April. **3023.** JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 569. Can write nothing with certainty, as everything now depends on this convention of the Pope and Viceroy, and Bourbon is uncertain whether to sign the articles. He will hear these matters from Russell and his brother Gregory, a copy of whose letters he has sent, as usual, to Clerk. Since he last wrote in duplicate of this concord of the Pope, the following has occurred.

Bourbon, immediately on hearing of it, assembled his captains, and ordered them to consult the soldiers as to what was best to be done, showing them the difficulties of stopping or returning, and also the dangers of the march into Tuscany, and exhorting them still to serve the Emperor, when all these difficulties would be easily overcome. Most of the army, especially the Spaniards, wished to proceed; some saying that they were ready to bear anything, even to eat roots. Encloses a copy of a letter from one who was present. The troops who were collecting necessaries at Ferrara have been sent for, as he will see by the enclosed letter of a servant of his, whom he had sent thither to obtain the liberation of Wyatt, which he has at last effected. On March 28 the Imperialists determined not to follow the Viceroy's wishes, but to march the next day into Tuscany or Æmilia, or any other place more profitable to themselves. The marquis de Guasto refused to comply with this decision, not wishing to oppose the Emperor's will; and many noblemen have gone with him to Ferrara. Guicciardini, the Pope's lieutenant at Bologna, hearing of this, was alarmed; and, as he thought it was done by the Viceroy's wish, wrote to the senate of Venice, asking them to advance their army to meet the Imperialists. The Senate were divided; some doubting whether they should put their army into danger for the sake of the Pope, who has deserted them, and whose intention about carrying on the war they do not know. Finally, they determined to do everything, if the Pope seemed ready to renew the war. Exhorted them to write thus to his Holiness, to encourage him to refuse the Imperial offers. This they have done.

Other letters have come from Guicciardini of the 29th, saying that the enemy have moved from S. Giovanni towards Bologna, and repeating his request to the Signory. The enemy had arrived at the bridge over the Reno, two miles from Bologna, and made prisoners a few light horse who sallied out of the city. The chief part then passed Bologna on the way to Æmilia; and the French troops in Bologna, leaving the city fortified, marched towards Imola to intercept them. The citizens of Bologna had no fear of an assault.

1527.

JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

On receiving this news, went again to the Signory, who professed their readiness to help the Pope, not only if he resumed the war, but even if he persisted in the truce. Two days ago, and yesterday, letters came from Rome that the Pope had heard that Bourbon not only had refused to confirm the truce, but had moved his army; at which the Pope was much alarmed, and complained that the Viceroy had promised that Bourbon should desist from his endeavors. The Pope is not yet making preparations; and in case Bourbon does not enter the truce, either because he cannot do so, or because he has so agreed with the Viceroy, as Sir Gregory writes from Rome, his Holiness begs them to send their army. They have accordingly ordered the duke of Urbino to cross the Po, which Casale does not think he will make haste to do, as the Pope does not seem inclined to war, according to letters received today from Rome, copies of which are enclosed. Fears the Pope will make a truce with the Viceroy, and be deceived by him to his ruin. Many think the Imperialists want to get money out of the Pope. It would be the least to be feared, if he could pay, and be safe; but they will very soon extort more money. Wolsey foretold this in his letters. Does not see what they can hope for now. When his Holiness had taken towns and reduced the enemy in Naples, and his allies were assisting him, he could not be persuaded to prosecute the war; and now they expect it, when he has restored the towns and dissolved his army, and the enemy is stronger. Thinks he will endure anything rather than resume the war. Venice, 6 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 6. Add.

3024. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 88.

B. M.

Extracts of letters of Gregory Casale of the 1st and . . . April.

On hearing that Bourbon and the Germans refused the truce, the French and Venetian ambassadors offered three propositions to the Pope: 1, to pay the Imperialists 200,000 scudi, and submit to their demands; or, 2, to stand on his defence; or, 3, abandon himself, and let things go to the dogs. If he resolve on the second, he should take the 60,000 scudi of Salviati, and, with other sums raised from his friends, invade the kingdom of Naples, and recruit the forces of Renzo and others, which would not be difficult. As the Viceroy has very few troops, he should clap up the Viceroy in St. Angelo. The Pope would not budge, but threw the blame on the Venetians and the French. The duke of Urbino talks of engaging with the Imperialists, but no one believes him. This encourages Bourbon, who knows that neither Pope nor Venetians would hazard a battle.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

6 April.

Vesp. C. iv.

85*.

B. M.

3025. LEE to HENRY VIII.

On the 3rd April the prelates here made answer to the demand for money. First, kneeling on their knees, they desired the Emperor to leave his war with the Pope, but as for money for war against the Turk they were all very ready to do enough for the purpose; that they would make war themselves on the Turk, as many as he wished, finding as many men as possible, but would grant no money, lest it be turned to some other use. He answered that they might well perceive how much inclined he was to the peace by his behaviour to the French king. They well know what charge and trouble to him has been the result, and he has always offered himself ready to any reasonable order for the preservation of peace. He is more glad to have peace with the Pope than with any other; "but," saith he, "what will you have me to do? The Pope hath by process given from me the realm of Sicily, and made viceroy thereof the duke of Lorraine, and likewise is about to take Naples from me and Milan. Would you counsel me to suffer

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this?" Cannot quite understand the length of the communication. The Princes here are of the same mind, and have made the same answer. The Emperor taketh some conceit thereof, that things follow no better after his mind, and hath been sick something thereof, because the knowledge thereof I judged necessary for your Highness, for the better conducting of the common things." Valladolid, 6 April.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 6 April 1527.

Harl. MS. 295,
131.
B. M.

2. Copy of the above. In Tuke's hand.

6 April. 3026. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 85.
B. M.

Has heard from *John Almain* that Wolsey has refused *the pension proposed by don Inigo*. Nevertheless, they are determined to make it sure unto you, in the same form as I have written by Echyngham, with the arrears and 100,000 ducats more. Will send by the Emperor's courier the Emperor's letters, "which I have obtained but not yet signed, declaring to the Pope the assignment of your pension, by which we may obtain your bulls." Have certain letters to the King's ambassador at Rome to search if such bulls were passed; if not, to expedite them. Has written to the King in cipher. Valladolid, 6 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

7 April. 3027. MONASTERY OF ADELNEY, BATH AND WELLS DIOCESE.

Petition of the prior, president and convent for assent to the election (by cardinal Wolsey, to whom they delegated their right of choosing) of Thos. Sutton as abbot, in the place of Jo. Harte, deceased. 7 April 1527.

8 April. 3028. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 88.
B. M.

As the Emperor's answer was short, went to Almain to complain of it. He said, "We must maintain the authority of our ambassador, and leave something to him." I said, "You give us no answer touching your secret instructions." He said that the Emperor put his whole trust in the King and Wolsey, and that if the latter would serve him all would be right. "But you must beware that you trust not the French king too much; for he mocketh you as he hath done us." On this he plucked out of his bosom a letter received out of France the night before, written by Perot, the orator in France, containing these words: "The French king said to me, 'The king of England would have me to take his daughter, and give him Boleyn. Nay, nay! The Cardinal wrote to me, desiring and most instantly beseeching me that, for a continuance of new amity between the king of England and me, I should send my orators into England, and give them mandatum to common and conclude there; and, to color the thing, that I should ask the daughter of England. But I had much liever that the Emperor would send a gentleman hither, that we may common our matters among ourselves; for I would not have it concluded at the king of England's hands. They say in England that I shall come thither, and that all the triumph is prepared for the French king. True it is, for it is for the duke of Richmond, whom they intend to make king of Ireland; and that at length he shall be for the French king, as Scotland is.'" He further said that Francis would not give us a foot of land nor marry the Princess. Some of this he said by word of mouth. He said that Francis was hated by his subjects, and did not dare come to Paris, and that some of his privy chamber were friends of Bourbon. "Yet, for all this, I well perceive that they would in any wise the marriage should go forward between my lady Eleanor and the French king;" and they are sending letters to don Inigo in which Francis calls her "wife," and his mother

1527.

LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

"daughter." When we commoned of a wife for the duke of Richmond, he said "that in no wise we may [leave]* the daughter of my lady Eleanor, because of the treaty of Madrid;" and he named the daughters of Denmark. He told me it was said that the King desired Francis to send four of his privy chamber to remain with him, and he would send four in their place. Thinks there is no further communication between the two courts. They have prevented all communication between Francis and the Swiss. He denies that any truce has been taken with them and the Italians.

News of Vaudemont and Doria. The former is sore hurt. Moncada has drowned three of the galleys. The Viceroy is at Saperano, and has defeated 3,000 of cardinal Trivulcio's people. Russell has broken his leg in going to Venice. Almain told me this and many other things. "He said, 'I would my lord Cardinal would still handle don Inachus.'" He professed he was a good Englishman. Valladolid, 8 April.

Hol., mainly in cipher, pp. 3.

1b. f. 89.

2. Decipher of the above by Tuke.

8 April.

3029. ANNE REDE to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Thanks him for his loving tokens to herself and her daughter. Has sent back the cloth, her servants intending to buy some of a higher price with their own money. "The true name of the person that was is John Egs" (?) Gold will do her a great favor by riding into Buckinghamshire, as he proposes, and bringing home her rents. My Lord thinks there should be no examination of the witnesses that were at the possession taking, unless my Lady's counsel think it necessary; and, if so, her brother, Mr. T. R., should have nothing to do with it. Sends a letter from Sir Gy. Gryveyl.† Your tippet shall be made after your desire. Has made answer to Gold's brother herself. Will move my Lord's grace about his Cambridge matter. "As for lytyl Whyghed, lat him a lone, for y am not purposed to bryng hym yet out of that parteis." The matter between Sir Giles Gryvel and her daughter is almost brought to a conclusion, and my Lord has put Gold's brother in the letter of attorney for taking possession of her jointure. Knole, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To his (sic) lovyng and trusty freynd, Mr. Henry Golde.

9 April.

3030. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from the letters of the prothonotary Casale, of the 6th and 9th of April.

Some of the Venetians think it would be the best thing for them to make truce with the Emperor, but, as far as he can tell, the Signory have determined to do nothing without the French. Both nations must increase their forces. The French in Bologna, having left a strong garrison there, marched towards Imola and Faenza, up to which places the Imperialists made incursions, and they (query, French or Imperialists?) devastated and burnt all the territory of Bologna, and took a small town called Bresighellum. It is doubtful whether they will go to Etruria, which will be difficult and dangerous, and it is thought they may come to an agreement if only money is given them. The Viceroy is at Florence, and dares not go thence to the Germans. The French and Venetians seem inclined to help the Pope, if only the Germans are willing to go to Tuscany. Part of the Venetian force has already crossed the Po. It may happen that the Viceroy will have means

* This word is not in the original, but is supplied in the decipher. In the letter of 20 April the expression is, "he might have."

† Sir Giles Greville died on 1 April 1528.

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of obtaining money at Florence. The Pope seems to place great confidence in him, and says he has sent him to Florence solely to get the Germans thither, and to speak with Bourbon and the marquis Guasto. The Pope seems to be made secure by despair, and will apply no remedy to keep himself from ruin. It is thought money will be given to the Germans, about 150,000 cr., and that then they will gradually retreat. As far as can be seen, the Pope will adhere to the convention, but at the heaviest expense and loss. The Germans and Spaniards, in spite of their officers' efforts, have sworn not to keep the truce, but to follow up victory.

Lat., pp. 2.

10 April. **3031.** CAMPEGGIO to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. ix. 89.

B. M.

The Defence of your Majesty against Luther, which has lately reached us, has given great satisfaction. The Pope has ordered a large impression of it. Rome, 10 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, p. 1.

10 April. **3032.** PATEN and BALEVAT.

R. O.

Award made by Roger Chameley and Thos. Cromwell, of London, between Ric. Paten, fustian shearer, of London, and Jo. Balevat, merchant, of ———, in Normandy, who, by indentures dated 10 April 18 Hen. VIII., submitted to their arbitration on condition of their giving judgment before the 18 April.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell; pp. 4.

11 April. **3033.** The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Requiring him to arrest and send to them at York one Jas. Houghton, staying in his house as his servant, who is outlawed for murder. York, 11 April. *Signed by* Sir Will. Parr, Godfrey Foljambe, Sir Will. Bulmer, and Jo. Uvedale.

Copy, p. 1. Endd. in Darcy's hand.

12 April. **3034.** FREDERICK KING OF NORWAY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In favor of John Peterszen, "nomine Haberque," captain of Iceland, to have free access for transacting business in England, and to export and import goods free of custom. Thondher, 12 April 1527.

Lat., p. 1. Add.

12 April. **3035.** RICHARD WESTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

My lord of St. John's is dangerously ill. Requests Wolsey's interest, in case he should die, to promote his brother, Sir William Weston, the turcopolier, to his room. Calais, 12 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace."

3036. T. MAGNUS to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Hears that the lord of St. John's, at London, is dying, and that the King is minded to give his lands, and the lands of other men of that religion, as they fall, to those about his court. Thinks Wolsey should "remember my lord of Richmond, your godson, with part of the same," who is in many ways too heavily charged. Some part might be devoted to the keeping of Barwik, towards which, as my Lord has Sheriffhuton and Middleham, the King pays yearly 1,200*l.* out of his coffers.

Hol., p. 1.

iv.

1527.

13 April.
P. S. b.**3037. MONASTERY OF ST. SAVIOUR and SS. PETER AND PAUL,
ADELNEY, Bath and Wells dioc.**

Petition by Wolsey for restitution of temporalities to Thomas Sutton, the newly elected abbot, who has been confirmed by Wolsey's commissary, John Olyver, LL.D.

13 April.
Vit. B. ix. 91.
B. M.**3038. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].**

Wrote lately of the war news, but the messenger has not yet gone off. The Viceroy, after the truce with the Pope was concluded, hearing that the Germans and Spaniards under Bourbon would continue the siege of Bologna in spite of it, or attack Florence, unless offered a large sum of money besides, went thither and sent messengers to Bourbon, but has not been able to persuade them to retire. On the contrary, they have advanced to Imola and towards Forli, and were on the river Ronchus when last heard of, devastating the whole country. The damage they have done is estimated at 500,000 crowns at Rome, and to Campeggio's see of Bologna 4,000. The Legate has returned from Naples, and was received yesterday in consistory. Vaudemont is also returned. The rest Wolsey will learn from the bishop of Verona, who will probably deliver this letter. Rome, 13 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

13 April.
Vit. B. ix. 90.
B. M.**3039. ITALY.**

From letters of Gregory de Casalis, 13 April.

The Pope told the Venetian ambassador that Feramosca says the Germans can be pacified with 200,000 scudi, and the Viceroy wishes to borrow the sum of the Florentines, on security. He says he will not give the Imperialists money at present. Will urge him to come to some resolution. He replied that he saw through the treason of the Imperialists, and his own ruin was the nearer the more money he gave them, but he had no power to stand on the defensive. Further, he will send the Datary into France to treat for peace or war. Thinks that this is only done to gain time, to his own ruin. The whole fault is in the Imperial captains, who could, if they liked, draw off the troops and make outrageous demands, because they have to do with the Pope, with whom they can lose nothing. I told the Datary the Pope would have no justification. The Pope wishes to see the result of the promises of the Viceroy, perilous as it is. The Viceroy has written that the abbot of Najera will visit him, and he hopes a happy conclusion. The Florentines will pay no more money for an arrangement. The Pope has told de Vaudemont he may return to France when he pleases.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 3.

13 April.
R. O.**3040. LEE to WOLSEY.**

Wrote on the 8th April of his communication with Almain. Stated in their common letters how Wolsey had refused to take the pension offered by the Emperor, "saying, You will none but will be free, and principally have respect to God's cause. And then Don Inachus said the Emperor well knoweth your Grace's uprightness, and hath great confidence in you." If, therefore, you were minded not to take the pension, you would not gratify the Emperor. "And then your Grace answered, Nay, refuse not, but peradventure I will take it." Almain said that you must take it, as the Emperor had much trust in you. I then showed him certain clauses in your letter, and said I trusted that the Emperor would remember the sums due to you. He said that at the conclusion of this peace the money will be paid, with additional pensions, and if you were good to the duke of Bourbon "he shall be made sure of 12,000 ducats more" of annuity. He said that he had made

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satisfactory arrangements for Wolsey's pension to be paid out of the French king's money. Thinks Almain will be content if he receive less than 1,000 ducats for obtaining the arrears. He has taken his Christmas quarter pension of 1526, although he professed he would not have it as a pension. I have since found him another man. Hennege, who has received from the prior of St. Mary's 600 ducats in your Grace's behalf, complains that 2*d.* is lost in every ducat. Shows that this is better than receiving it direct from Spain, on account of the charges of exchange and transport. Has negotiated with a substantial merchant at Bilboa, Nicholas Willesfed, on the subject. Valladolid, 13 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

3041. WOLSEY'S PENSIONS.

R. O.

"Scripta et munimenta in præsentī pixide imposita et transmissa."

1. The original bull *sub plumbo* for the pension of 2,000 ducats to be paid from the see of Palencia. Rome, 15[20],* 4 non. Jul., Leonis Papæ 8.

2. Letters patent of Francis I. for a pension of 12,000 livres Tournois. Anjou, 31 July 1518.

3. The same of Charles V. for a pension of 3,000*l.* 8 June 1517.

4. Letters patent of the same, certifying that within two months he will provide Wolsey with certain pensions from the sees of Badajos and Palencia. Compostella, 29 March 1520.

5. Ditto of the same for a pension of 9,000 cr. g. of the sun to be paid at London or Calais. London, 8 June 1522.

Memorandum.—Received of the Imperial ambassadors, July 15 Hen. VIII., for the first moiety due 1 Nov. last, in English gold, 975*l.* stg., and the same sum on the 24 Sept. for the second moiety, due 1 May last, making for one whole year 1,950*l.* There remains to be paid two whole years up to 1 May last (17 Hen. VIII.)

Received of Antonio de Vivaldis, 28 May 15 Hen. VIII., for the pension of the duke of Milan, 900*l.*, two years in arrear.

Received in July 13 Hen. VIII. the pension of Francis I. for one year ending the beginning of Nov. 12 Hen. VIII., arrears due up to the 1 May last, 4½ years.

Lat., pp. 2. *Added in a modern hand*: "Two deeds concerning the power given by the Pope and king Henry VIII. to the cardinal of York and Campegius concerning the divorce between him and queen Katharine, to be put into the bag of Divorce."

April.

3042. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. VIII.

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B. M.

As I wrote in other letters to you, yesterday I was with the King, and he showed me a long process of such purposes and overtures as have been here with him, first by me and afterwards by Mr. Treasurer and me jointly: how we had induced him to forsake all practices with the Emperor, and send his ambassadors to England, where, as touching those overtures, they find very small conformity; and though they have made as large offers to your Grace as was required, yet you always found new overtures, and kept them in great uncertainty without an answer,—which was very inconvenient, especially considering the time of year, so that the opportunity for offensive action for the recovery of his children may be lost. He said, to speak frankly, he thought strange this demeanor of the King and you, especially as the offers came first on your part.

I told him that at my last conversation with him matters seemed to be well, and wondered that there should be any alteration; that he might be sure

* Blank in the bull.

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CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

the King and you had taken measures for the delivery of his [children], and to bring about a universal peace; and asked him what were now the obstacles. "He showed me a . . . every day upon a new matter, and from . . . matters now at the last to the alternative . . . the alternative now to have the disposition . . . choice of the said alternative in the King's h[ighness]." But what pricked him most was that you would drive him to marry the Emperor's sister, whether he would or no, and that the King should be at his liberty, while he should be bound, "and . . . take ne the one ne the other." He also said the King would be at liberty to desist from the offensive at his pleasure, which I did not see. "I said that I did [perceive] that much part of these matters did tend all to rem[ove] such doubts and stoppages as might let the un[iversal] peace," and exhorted him to consent to them. He said the King and you perhaps now saw what you did not at first, and, fearing the Emperor's power, were loth, perhaps unable, to consent to the invasion this year.

After much and very vehement discussion, he said that if the King and you had "any so [great] respect of delay," he wished you would speak it plainly that he might provide for himself. I had a like conversation with my Lady, who is very earnest, and thinks you do her wrong, although I can see, what they will not say plainly, the thing they fear most is, that you should seek occasions of delay, to do nothing this year but secure their assistance in the offensive. I think they will not refuse to make the King judge of the alternative, although they have raised so many objections; for they are not so much afraid of that as that you will start some other difficulty when that is granted.

As to Italy, on the 1st the Viceroy was still in Rome. Bourbon had rejected the articles concluded between the Pope and the Viceroy, and had marched with the whole camp within a mile of Bologna. The Venetians, upon the agreement between the Pope and Viceroy, withdrew their army. You will now see in what state [the lands of] the Church and Florence stand. There is no word from the Pope con[cerning the] alteration, but there are letters from Florence desiring the King not to suffer Florence to p[erish in] this manner. The King has sent his captains in Italy "a ne . . .," and has sent to his galleys to resort thither . . . makes all provision possible in the time, and has exhorted the Venetians to do the same. Florence is well furnished; and if they lack no stomachs, Bourbon can do the city no harm, except in the destruction of fair houses in the country. "If these men would do with . . . as they must have done with the Venetians . . . the Pope, if the appointment had holden, t . . . should be shortly at an end." Paris, x . . . April. *Signature lost.*

Pp. 4, mutilated.

14 April.

R. O.

3043. THOS. DONINGTON to WOLSEY.

According to Wolsey's order, has taken possession of Sherburne house for his master, and surveyed all the lands, which, as well as the house and furniture, are very good. The former will pay 100*l.* yearly, and 80*l.* for last year. The hospitality is great, as the country is populous and poor. There is a small vicarage named Kellowe, 8*l.*, in the patronage of the house, which the incumbent would resign to a kinsman of the former. Supposes the executors will sue to Wolsey for dilapidations. Sir Chr. Burghe, parson of Spenythorne, is attached to appear in Chancery for 20*l.* he owed the late Mr. Dalby for the firstfruits of the parsonage of Wathe. He is very obstinate against Wolsey and "my master," as Cromwell can show. If he were treated as an example, the quiet of Richmondshire would be improved. Hears that the dean of Lincoln has refused to leave

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St. Leonards, in York. The house is out of virtuous religion, and their possessions in decay, and he does not choose Wolsey to know it. He is their visitor, as Chancellor and as Legate, and it would be a good deed to grant a commission to visit them. From your Grace's church of York, 14 April. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To, &c. my lord Legate and Card. *Endd.*

15 April. **3044.** LEE to WOLSEY.
Vesp. C. IV. 92. Duplicate of his letter of 13 April.
B. M. *Hol.*, pp. 3. *Add.*

15 April. **3045.** ITALY.

R. O. Extracts from letters of the prothonotary Casale, from Venice, 15 April.

The ambassador of the duke of Milan in France writes to his master of the good offices of the Legate (Wolsey) towards him, and of the preparations made by the king of England. States that the marriage is to be concluded by the French king or his son within the year; that the king of England is bound to take up arms for the delivery of the French king's children in June, and, in case the French king changes his mind about the Princess, he is bound to pay the costs of the war and 50,000 cr. annually *usque ad filios masculos ipsius principis*; and that there are other articles about salt and mutual intercourse. The French king would not accept the justification of the Pope by his Nuncio, but told him that that was not the way to procure peace. If the Venetians see the Pope is really willing to defend himself and fight, they will assist him; but they will not put their troops in peril on uncertain words, nor favor him who deserted them. If the Imperialists were moderately resisted, they could not be in a worse position than the present.

They have again sent to the duke of Ferrara for provisions, but Ferrara has suffered from scarcity and plague. The Pope fears for Imola and Bologna. At the former they will not receive the garrison sent thither, from fear of Bourbon. Casale begs the Legate to send the money promised him, from which he will pay the ambassador at Venice, who supplied him while there.

Lat., pp. 2.

16 April. **3046.** SIR GREG. CASALE and RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IX. 92. In their last of the . . . wrote of the Viceroy's coming, and that, though he had made a truce, the Imperialists under Bourbon would not accept it; "[for which] cause the Viceroy went to Florence, promising to . . . the lanceknights." Being there, he sent for Cæsar Feramosca and the abbot of Najera, seeing that Bourbon could not come to him, and he was afraid to go nearer the camp. The Imperialists would only agree to retire on payment of 200,000 ducats, which the Viceroy desired to borrow of the Florentines. Urged the Pope to consider "the often breaking of former appoint[ments], with the false and crudell dealing of the Imperials, viz., in b[urning of] churches, crucifixes, monasteries, abbeyes and houses to [the] value of a million of gold, and the matter done of two p[riests] which they took, viz., the one they burnt, the other the[y cut off his] crown, and in his brain set a crucifix, and mak[ing] nuns to marry with the monks, and to lie with them." Advised the Pope, for these causes, to declare the [Emperor] excommunicated, and all his ministers; to write to all

1527.

SIR GREG. CASALE and RUSSELL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Christian princes for aid; and to take the 60,000 crowns which the Florentines had prepared for the Imperialists, and what the French and Venetians offered him, by which he could maintain himself in the meantime. He admitted all they said was true, and the more he yielded to the Imperialists the more they would demand of him, but said if he made war he would be the sooner ruined, and he was advised rather to make an ill appointment.

Yesterday the Pope said he had heard from the Viceroy that he had got the Imperialists to be content with 60,000 ducats at this time, to be increased to 130,000 at the end of May; which, he says, are much better terms than he was offered before. Advised him, if he must condescend to this appointment, to pay them nothing till they had withdrawn from his territory, as Bourbon seems to be guided by the duke of Ferrara, who is intent on having Modena. It is also rumored that the Emperor has revoked the Viceroy's commission, and committed everything to Bourbon. Think that, if the peace were made generally, the Emperor could not withdraw the lanceknights and Spaniards from Italy without the consent of all other princes. Rome, 16 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

16 April. 3047. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 98.

B. M.

Wolsey will learn the news by their common letters. When they urged the Emperor to order that the peace should be treated in England only, telling him it would be difficult otherwise to come to a conclusion, he said he was so desirous of peace that he sought it everywhere. When they urged that this was not to the King's honor, he said the King had no interest in it if he was not a party. As to the deposit of Milan, he said the King was too far off from Italy. When he said he could not trust the Pope or the French king, we answered that, if he waited for that, peace would never be made, and that it was best to accept the King's mediation. As to the particulars of the peace, he only said his ambassador had hitherto descended further to particulars than the confederates, and whenever they went further he would.

In their interview with Nassau they said the great services done by the King to the Emperor in time past ought to prevent any suspicion arising from the aid of 25,000 or 30,000 ducats granted by Henry to the Pope; that war could not be maintained with such a sum; and that, if the King had intended it, things would not have been now in their present state. It is not our fault that you have not received an answer to my instructions. Wrote for an answer before he came, and received a written reply from the Emperor, "omnibus fuisse satisfactum," and the same answer has since been repeated in writing, which they have sent in duplicate to Wolsey. Writes in cipher, as requested, and in another letter, his opinion of what Wolsey writes about. Have been again with the Emperor for a more particular answer, in consequence of the hope given them by John Almain; but his Majesty referred us to what he had said before, and said he was writing more fully to his ambassador. Those who were called hither about the subsidy to be given to the Emperor against the Turks have taken leave and begun to depart. Their conclusion seems to be that the Emperor should first make peace with other princes, especially the Pope. News has come today by Lyons of an eight months' truce between the Pope and the Emperor. Valladolid, 16 April 1527.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

1527.

16 April. 3048. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv. 94.

B. M.

"Ex literis D. Wigorniensis die xvj. Aprilis datis."

The Emperor in their last interview seemed unusually gloomy and exasperated (*asper*). He did not willingly give us audience. He seems to care only about his own affairs; hopes much, it is said, for the union of Bourbon and the Viceroy. Have urged the Emperor, in his own justification, to come to particulars, as the confederates had done, that peace may be concluded at once. He said his justification was before the world, and he desired to know what the confederates had proposed, as he was more ready to hear than to speak. Said the confederates were willing to refer everything to the King's arbitration. This the Emperor disputed, though we appealed to their commissions. Could get nothing out of him, but he kept saying it was only trifling to propose that a league should be first arranged against the Turks, and peace concluded afterwards. He seemed to make little of what was said about the 2,000,000, and before we spoke of terms of payment said he was surprised Wolsey considered he was acting for him in this, because, with the exception of some small matters, the French king had repeatedly promised to observe the treaty of Madrid, and also to satisfy the king of England. He also made little of what was said of the hope of Bourbon being restored by the French king, as if he were sure of it. He added that it was no use tempting him, because he would not be allured even by 10,000,000, much less 2,000,000. Could not get him to explain his meaning in this. Thinks, however, he has no idea at present of letting go the sons of the French king. When we told him the reply made to the French ambassadors in England about the marriage, he made no answer, as if he had either been informed already, or did not believe it.

No preparations seem to be made as yet for going into Italy. Nothing, they say, is done even about the galleys. Does not believe there is any intelligence between the Emperor and Francis, nor much between the Emperor and the Pope. The Cortes have refused money. It is said that some individuals offer a contribution of 50,000 ducats. Have spoken in their common letters about Nassau's words. Do not know whether it was done from some arrangement with the Emperor, as they have not seen the latter lately, and therefore can say nothing of his intentions touching his coronation, or England, &c. Does not change his opinion about him from Alleman's conversation with Lee, and thinks the true state of his feelings towards the King can be guessed from what they have written already in their letters of the 31 Jan., and likewise from the report of his threats to Russell (*minatum esse Rossellum*) and other circumstances. Thinks the Emperor has not changed his mind touching his coronation in Italy; and though Alleman says that he is placable,* I cannot believe it when I compare his deeds with his words.

Lat., pp. 6.

16 April. 3049. BURTON LAZARS.

R. O.

Receipt by Nicholas Walwyn, receiver to the master of Burton Lazarus and St. Giles-in-the-Fields, of 18s. from Ric. Broke, for the prior of the Charterhouse-extra-London, for a quarter's rent of Mr. Atherley's chantry at Queenhithe. 16 April 18 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

17 April. 3050. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv. 99.

B. M.

Bluemantle arrived on the 7th April, much encumbered on the way by snow and water. Refer to their common letter to Wolsey for their answer

* "*quietæ mentis.*"

1527.

LEE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

from the Emperor. The rest is left to Inigo. The parliament here is dissolved without granting any money. They desired peace with the Pope, and the nobles offered to serve against the Turks. The Empress expects her time at the end of May, and is very thin. The Chancellor has left, and there is none but the Emperor to answer. States the conditions of the truce between the Pope and the Viceroy, as reported by the French. There is a report that the Turk is at war in Persia. Valladolid, 17 April 1527.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

17 April.

Vesp. C. iv.

100.

B. M.

3051. LEE and GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Bluemantle arrived on the 7th with Wolsey's letters. Asked for an audience on the 8th, but Almain had not deciphered their letters from don Inigo. Sent again on the 9th, and were promised an audience between 12 and 1; but, on coming, were asked to put it off till next day, as the Emperor was busy. Almain said he was not yet "recovered of his late sickness of some murr' and little fever." On obtaining audience at last, Worcester began by excusing the error "made by reason that they, otherwise than they promised to Mr. Almoner, sent not the secret instructions by Echingham;" then declared the "purpose" of the French ambassadors, and the answers made to them. On the first topic the Emperor answered that he would have been much surprised if don Inigo had done anything otherwise than he might avow, adding that he was glad to learn the King and Wolsey were now satisfied with him. Touching the thanks given by the French ambassadors to Henry for interceding for the French king's deliverance, he said, "The King my uncle did therein like a good and noble prince; but I that let him go have had much business and much displeasure thereby; albeit I am well content for so much as thereby I declared that no impediment of the universal peace should stand by me." He said he was quite ready to deliver the Dauphin and his brother, if the French king did what he ought. Told him Wolsey had good hopes of inducing Francis to give 2,000,000 cr. in lieu of Burgundy; on which the Emperor said the French had already offered him more, and he had refused it. Told him the French denied having ever made such an offer, and Wolsey expected that they would rather increase than diminish it. The Emperor said, from past experience he could not trust the French, and expected they would deceive both the King and him. "Nay," saith he, "I have good pledges, and to them I will trust." Told him, if he would descend to particulars, he might have all reasonable assurance. "He said, They come to no particularities; putting hereto, First of all, let us entreat of an universal peace, and war to be made against the Turk." We said that would be useless until the particular quarrels between princes were first arranged.

Urged him, as he had declared he would not stick upon the demand of Burgundy, to say what he would require in lieu of it. He said, "It is not two millions that can move me herein, ne ten millions, ne money; but surety of continuance of peace is the thing I most desire, and that we may set all our powers against the Turk without fear. And in this behalf I am much annoyed and slandered in my mind, seeing there is no faith. The French king hath deceived me, so that I cannot trust his promise; and the Pope, on the other side, have given away my kingdom of Cicile to my vassal, Senior de Valdemonte, and to the same the governance of Naples; which dealing may make me not take him as Pope, no, not for all the excommunications that he can make; for I stand under appellation to the next general council. He somewhat smiled in this speaking, but yet he seemed therein to be somewhat stirred and moved." In the end he said he would take further deliberation, and make us answer.

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As to the Frenchmen's third overture, touching universal peace, "he said, I think they mean not as they say. Where it was said that the King's highness and your Grace hath good hope that they will be conformable to all reason, as the King and your Grace shall think; at this word he said, Will they so? Will they do as the King my uncle will have them? here stopping. We gathered that he meant that then he would do as much." We said the King and you had written that their commission was ample and sufficient. To the fourth, touching the marriage of my lady Princess, he said the King might easily judge whether they desired it for his profit or their own. Francis had said he was in no way bound to take the Queen his sister, because the Emperor had been required to deliver her when he delivered his sons into Spain, and had refused. But he denied that he was bound to deliver her until the whole treaty of Madrid was ratified. In answer to their assurance that nothing would be done about the marriage prejudicial to his interest, he thanked the King much, and said he had full confidence in him.

He promised that Sforza should have justice, but would not take Milan from Bourbon if Sforza were found in default, making a general answer to the proposal to put it in the King's hands, that he would make further answer. Pressed him to resolve himself soon, that there might be no more need of sending couriers up and down, as Christendom stood in much danger. He answered "that he knew well in what state they be; and no further word then to this thing."

Said it would be a dishonor to the King if this treaty, so well begun in England, should be broken off by secret practices elsewhere. He said he had sent a commission to Rome which he could not revoke, and avowed he would rather have the treaty here than anywhere else, and rather in England than at Rome. When told that the king of England might think himself illused after he had undertaken to mediate at the Emperor's request, he said, "The King my uncle did first offer himself." In the end he said he would consider everything, and give us answer with all speed. Told him he would get more by putting confidence in the King than any other way; in proof of which, we were commanded to tell him that, if there were any prince of his Majesty's blood worthy to have her in marriage, the King would sooner bestow my lady Princess on him than elsewhere; but as he knew of no such prince unmarried, he proposed to give the duke of Richmond, "who is near of his blood and of excellent qualities, and is already furnished to keep the state of a great prince, and yet may be easily by the King's means exalted to higher things," to some noble princess of near blood to the Emperor, to strengthen the bond between them. To this he only said he was much bound to the King, "and would think and call to his remembrance such one of his nigh blood."

Went next to Nassau, to whom they gave, uncommissioned, the King's commendations, and urged him, as being the King's sure friend, to get such an answer given as would promote continuance of amity. He said no one would be gladder of peace than himself, for by this war he lost much, and he knew the negotiations could be best carried on in England; adding, however, that the King's giving money to the Pope was not consistent with the office of a mediator. Answered that it was only to relieve his Holiness, not to maintain war. Told him of the King's inclination to an alliance by marriage and league. This, he said, was worth many 25,000 ducats, and he promised to do his best to advance the amity. After dinner Lee went to Almain to see what could be gathered from him. Perceived somewhat by his answers that he could not otherwise have discovered. In speaking of the 2,000,000, "what is, saith he, 100,000 millions without surety? We cannot trust the Frenchmen." As to the Princess's marriage, he said it could not be, because of the pre-contract between Francis and the lady Eleanor, which there was nothing wanting to complete but solemnization and consummation, "which had been

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LEE and GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

done saith he, if we had not dissuaded it." He said the French king was not sincere. "We could be content, if it might be, that he had the Princess; but for my part, because I am a good Englishman, if you let her go so, I would be right sorry. Except for her, you might have aforehand your old inheritance, Normandy, Gascoigne, and Guienne. And I tell you, saith he, get you these into your hands into real possession, and I promise you we shall for you defend these countries with 10,000 horsemen and 50,000 footmen." He advised that the Princess should wait and see how the world went:—"Peradventure the Imperatrice may die, and then is a marriage meet for you;"—and he regretted that she was ever refused "for this Portingalesse, by whom we can have no help, and our money that we had with her is all gone." Could not forbear asking him why they refused the Princess. He said the Emperor was promised 900,000 ducats for the journey of Italy if he would marry the daughter of Portugal. And now, said Lee, the promoters of that marriage seem not very toward when the Emperor calls on them for help. Almain shook his head.

Asked him what he thought about the duchy of Milan. He said Sforza had clearly lost it by all law and conscience; there was too much matter against him, and, sentence being once pronounced, the Emperor had covenanted to give it to Bourbon; that the King could not keep it, and that it would cost 100,000 angelots more than its revenues. He insisted that the Duke would die for sorrow if it were placed in *deposito*. He said the Pope was the cause that he had it, and doubtless would be glad if it were given him, especially if he would marry the Pope's kinsman as was now moved.

On his asking what marriage he thought meet for the duke of Richmond, Lee said he had little knowledge of the Emperor's blood. Almain asked what he thought of the queen of Denmark's daughters. Lee said he had no commission to speak of any person, but he had heard that the dowager of Portugal had a daughter. Almain said she was promised to the Dauphin by the treaty of Madrid. Lee said, "If the marriage quail with the mother, by all likelihood you may seek another Dauphin for the daughter? What age is she? He answered, Six years of age. O, said I, age most convenient for us, in my mind! He said, I know well why you would so fain have her:—because she shall have to her marriage 300,000 doubloons." Lee said this could not have moved him, for he did not know it, nor did he think the King would be moved by money. He seemed anxious for a new league, and said, don Inigo had a large commission to treat in England. Forgot that he said touching the duke of Richmond, "*We will offer you no bastard. The Emperor hath bestowed one with the heir of the duke of Ferrara, and gave with her the county of Carpio, worth 10,000 ducats a year, and yet we have another born in Spain.*"

Inquired indirectly whether there were any secret practices anywhere else. He said, "Some say we have sent commission *ad tractandum in Gallia*. We be not so mad; ne unto Rome we have sent further commission than to entreat *de treugis*; but they have no commission *ad tractandum de pace*," adding that we might be assured the peace would be concluded only in England. Urged him, in conclusion, to procure us a good and speedy answer; which he said we should have, but that the Emperor would reserve some of his mind to his ambassador in England. He said that the marriage between the French king and Eleanor "had never passed, but only by that means to have Burgonne again." He said the Emperor would not go into Italy for the next three years, as it would be dangerous. Told him that the Emperor was very much obliged to Wolsey for furthering his interests with the King, and that he could not oblige the writers in anything, except in expressing his satisfaction with their conduct. When he said that 2,000,000 was too little, they replied that if less was given, it was important it should be paid at once.

1527.

Thinks Almain means well, and has greater influence now the Chancellor is away. The Parliament will grant no money, as he wrote on the 8 April.

Were put off for further answer from day to day. His Majesty said that he had proposed more largely than any of the confederates, and he had no further answer to make, except what he had written to his ambassador in England.

News has come of the truce between the Pope and the Viceroy, and the conditions of it. The Emperor professes to know nothing about it. The Parliament is dissolved without any conclusion. Valladolid, 17 April 1527.
Signed.

Pp. 16.

17 April. 3052. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. v.
108.

B. M.

Had a message from Gondissalvus Ferdinandus, the Emperor's chaplain, that he had made inquiries by his brother Rudius de Puebla, of the merchants of Burgos, and finds that they demand 12*d.* in the pound for transmitting money to England. Have received copies of the Emperor's letter to the Pope for assignment of 2,500 ducats out of the pension of Toledo to Wolsey. Has sent it by Bluemantle to the bishop of Bath. Are inclined to think that no bulls were passed in Wolsey's behalf. The Emperor has written to don Inigo "of all such things as be *comprised in the ciphers touching your Grace.*" Inigo has power to conclude the treaty of intercourse, and to confirm the old grants of Ferdinand and Isabella. Valladolid, 17 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add. One passage in cipher.

17 April. 3053. CROMWELL'S DRAFTS.

R. O.

i. Petition of Stephen Vawghan, merchant of London, to [Wolsey, lord Chancellor,] respecting wares bought, two years or thereabouts, of Bastyan Salvage, merchant of Jean, for 32*l.*, which he was to pay to Bastyan's cousin. He sent his factor to Bourdeaux, at the vintage in 13 Hen. VIII., who bought wine of Salvage, laded them on the *James of Rye*, and took bills of assurance from Salvage "for all casualties of wind, water, and weather," and against enemies. The ship was captured by a man-of-war, of Croswike in Brittany. An action has lately been brought against the petitioner by Salvage's cousin for the 32*l.*, without any deduction for the lost wines.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1.

ii. [Cromwell] to Lady [Dorset?]

"Pleaseth it your good Ladyship." On Wednesday, 17 April, received from my lord a letter to her Ladyship, "with also all his honorable adventure into Scotland;" also a letter from my lord George [Grey?], of which the writer sends a copy, that she may advertise my Lord. Thinks it will be well taken when he perceives that she studies for the advancement of his honor.

Draft in Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

iii. Another draft of § i.

P. 1.

iv. Memorandum* concerning a bill of the abbot and convent of St. Mary of the Holme, on the frontiers of Scotland, often in great danger from the Scots, praying that by the present Parliament they may be discharged from the offices of collectors of dismes, aids, loans, and other exactions, and from payment of dismes, taxes, tallages, &c.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

* This is a draft of later date, written on the back of § iii.

- 1527.
- 19 April. **3054. ARCHDUKE FERDINAND to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**
 Bradford, 243. I have received your letter in answer to mine, sent with Luther's book. I cannot prevent him from writing, but I hope he will not address any book to me, purporting that I maintain his gospel. I beg you to be cautious as to reading his books printed at Antwerp, lest you give any occasion to be thought one of his converts. Olmütz, Good Friday, 19 April.
- 20 April. **3055. LEE to WOLSEY.**
 Vesp. C. iv. 109. To the same effect as his letter of the 8 April,† and nearly in the same words. Valladolid, 20 April.
 B. M. *Hol.*, pp. 3, chiefly cipher. *Add. Endd.*: A duplicate, the 20th of April 1527.
- Ib. f. 109*. ii. "I now remember he said, *the French king promised to deliver Bolein afore Easter to you, but I know well he will not.*" The Nuncio has seen letters from Genoa, stating that the Pope's courier had passed that way; which shows that truce has been made. He carried letters to the French king, informing him that he might enter within a month. From the French king he was to come to the Emperor, but he (Almain) thought the French king detained him.
In Lee's hand, p. 1.
- Ib. f. 110. 2. Decipher of the above by Tuke.
- 20 April. **3056. SIR ROB. CLERE to WOLSEY.**
 R. O. Sir Will. Paston has indicted a great number of the King's tenants in Great Yarmouth for three several riots, which he alleges to have been committed on the common pasture of Cayster Bardolff, Norf., in the 16th, 17th, and 18th years of the King. If such riots had actually taken place, it was Paston's duty, being one of the next justices of the peace, along with Clere, "the other next justice," and the sheriff, to have sat and inquired thereon. Has dwelt these six years at his poor lodging of Ormysby Hall, within two miles of the scene, and has frequently had intercourse with Paston during the period, but never heard him speak of it. Ormysby, 20 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. Broad sheet. Headed: To the most noble father in God, my lord Cardinal's good grace, chancellor of England.
- R. O. 2. Petition of John Ladd and Thos. Gladon to Wolsey. Complaining that Sir Will. Paston "hath untruly indicted a great number of the King's tenants," inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, for a riot alleged to have been committed at "the feast of Jesu," 17 Hen. VIII., on the common pasture of Caster Bardolffe, which they can prove belongs to the town.
 The petitioners served as bailiffs of Great Yarmouth in 17 Hen. VIII., and being, by authority of the King's charters, also justices of the peace, made Humph. Wyngfyld and John Harvy justices of the "coram" (quorum). With them were associated that year John Palmer, John Barton, and Harry Plumsted, who are all ready to swear there was no riot.
Signed by Ladd, Gladon, and Henry Plomsted.
P. 1.
- 21 April. **3057. SIR WM. COMPTON to LORD DARCY.**
 R. O. Is told that the bearer, Wellys, is minded "to come into tho quarters." Thinks it well to remind Darcy of the Act passed in the King's first year,

† At f. 88 of same volume.

1527.

debaring all grants made by the Chancellor of the duchy. Knows that he holds certain offices of the duchy, and that he has vexed and troubled Wellys, who also holds certain offices; advises him not to trouble him in those he holds from the King. The Act was used lately against the Chancellor, who tried to deprive Compton of the constableness of Killingworth, which he holds from the King.

Hopes he will be a good husband for such reckoning "as consist your prisoner and mine," for money is very scarce. Greenwich, 21 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "Mr. Compton is lettre. M^d to look upon the Act passed by Parliament touching offices given by the Chancellor of the duchy."

22 April. 3058. SIR ROB. UGHTRED.

R. O.

Bill, dated 22 April, 18 (19?) Hen. VIII., by which Sir Robt. Ughtred pawns to Thos. Stevenson, of London, pasteler, a purple satin frock, furred with lucernes; a black velvet gown, furred with bogye, and faced with sables; a black cloth Spanish cloak, with an embroidered guard of black velvet; a black velvet doublet, cut and lined with sarcenet; a white satin doublet, embroidered with silver; and two obligations of Stevenson to Ughtred of 200 marks and 12*l.*, dated 28 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII.—for 13*l.* to be repaid on May 28. *Signed by Ughtred.*

P. 1. Endd.

23 April. 3059. FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Rym. xiv.
p. 195.

Commission of Francis I. to Gabriel bishop of Tarbes, [the viscount of] Turenne, Ant. de Fresnes, president of the Parliament of [Paris], and John Joachim de Passan, to treat with Henry VIII. about the marriage of the duke of Orleans, a defensive league, the debts due to Henry, the restoration of [his children]. *Sealed and signed:* In castro nostro Nemoris Vivenarum (Nemours). April 23, 1527, post Pasch.

Cal. D. x. 5.

B. M.

2. Copy.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated.

23 April. 3060. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 41.

B. M.

* * * [amb]assadors, and rejoiced [and did give] unto your Grace both great law[de and praise for the] pains and travail ye have t[aken therein], and of all manner of difficulties he sh[owed me that] he was advertised by his ambassador [there, and that he] reckoned himself much bound unto [your Grace] . . . to me, most heartily praying your Grace . . . forwards specially in the accelerating whereof he seemed to be as desirous as of [any]thing. He showed how your Grace with buys[iness was] half sick, and he was very sorry therefore I had of my Lady, and she showed me th[at at my] last being with her she was very evil con[tented]. I showed her that I had so written unto [your Grace], and that she was angry with your Grace. She d[esired me] to redubbe that matter now by my letters, assury[ng me] that at this present time she could not but [be very] well contented with your Grace. The tidings o been these. The King shewed me that Bu[ren and the] rest of the Imperial captains did ther b[est] feigning to have induced the army [to have condescended to the] truce, which to do the said army [hath altogether] refused, and hath cons[p]yr[ed] * * * . . . th proclaimed the captains rebels to the

1527.

[CLERK] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Emperor in to Tuscany, to treat with Bourbon and th and hath given caution of 100,000 ducats himself in Rome again within twenty days. Th King saith that the Viceroy dare not come [unto] the Almaines, ne in place where Bourbon may [do] him displeasure. The said Bourbon with the ar[my has] passed Bononye, and intended to lay siege [to the] city of Imola, twenty miles beyond Bononye. The V[enetians] do send their army that ways as fast as t[hey can].

The news that shall come thence next been ly[kely to be] very strange. What the Pope will do, here [is] no certainty, other than by imagination, th[at is] to say, that he will train himself for the seeing there is now for him none other assury[d] remedy. Paris, 23 April.

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add.: To my Lord's grace.

23 April.

3061. ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Ashmole MS.
773 and 1109.

"Orders touching the Lievetenant," &c. 23 April 19 Hen. VIII.

25 April.

3062. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 93.

B. M.

From letters of Gregory Casale, dated Rome, 25 April.

Cannot relate with what arguments and importunity "co[nati] simus Pontificem rursus lucri facere." The Venetian ambassador, too, has used every effort. Meanwhile letters came from Wolsey that the King could not believe such a league had been concluded by his Holiness. Showed everything to the Pope, who had nothing to object to Wolsey's arguments, and lost not a moment in making such other arrangements as he could. The old treaty (*capitulatio*) about Naples is not now declared, for want of time: Signor Alberto (Carpi) neglected to remind the Pope of it. Its effect is that Naples be given to one of Francis's sons, reserving a pension to the Pope. The charge which Francis was to have, to be about 4,000 foot and 400 lances. An honorable place seems to be assigned to the King, whose contribution is left to his own liberality. Then Naples is again mentioned, and the King is made judge and conservator. The Pope and the allies are bound to acknowledge a head as necessary, lest the Pope change too much henceforth, or Francis delay preparations. If these terms are observed, victory will soon follow. The Venetians, too, should give the Pope security, not because there is any fear of them, but that the Pope may give them security in turn. He might put the citadel of Ravenna and Rimini in the French king's hands.

As Wolsey has written for Russell's recall, we have advised that the Datary be not sent to France or England. Russell will discharge his mission to Francis, and perhaps more faith will be given to him than to the Datary. He will warn Francis, if he see fit, not to hurt his own interests by delay, as he would have done; and that the obstinacy of the Germans made the Pope return and take our part. Langeais, who promised the Pope 20,000 cr., now says he has only 10,000. Signor Lorenzo has asked us to supply the other 10,000. We said we had no commission to do so, but would endeavor to raise the amount in our own names by money and mortgages, lest any suspicion be given to the Pope in this first payment. The Pope does not think it advisable that the treaty should speak of capturing the Viceroy and the other lords; but we will do our best to bind him to it. He asked us to be with him tomorrow, probably about Russell's despatch. Nothing can be more ugly than to see these wretched Germans; "quod si diligenter occurratur, omnia bene succedent."

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4.

1527.

25 April. 3063. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 95.
B. M.

As the truce made by the Pope with the Imperialists, with a view to the peace of Christendom, had not taken the desired effect, and his confederates had urged that there would be no security against the trickery of the Imperialists, except by recourse to arms, the Pope hereby revokes the conditions made with the Viceroy and others, and renews the union which existed between himself and them, especially in all matters which pertain to the king of England and cardinal Wolsey.

1. Arrangements for carrying on the war in Italy and beyond the mountains. 2. Contributions to be made by the Venetians, and the French king to meet the increased forces of the Imperialists and their fleet. 3. The troops to be posted wherever there is the greatest need, and aid to be given to Tuscany, 4. The nature of the ships to be furnished by Francis. 5. Arrangements for the kingdom of Naples, in the event of its being recovered. 6. Declaration by the Pope that it has been forfeited by the Emperor. 7. Covenant for payment of the money, *sc.* 50,000 ducats by way of tithes, and pensions of 20,000 ducats promised by Francis to the Pope, and not paid. 8. Ecclesiastical censures against the Imperialists, especially the duke of Bourbon. 9. Promise by the Venetians of 15,000 ducats, in augmentation of their present subsidy. 10. Engagements that no parties included in the league shall make terms with the enemy: all which the king of England undertakes to see made good;—the Pope to give security. 11. The agents of the French king to pay down 40,000 ducats in defence of Rome, of which 20,000 have been brought by Langeais. 12. Part of the fleet to be at once despatched to Sicily to Agrigentum, to procure corn. Rome, 25 April 1527. "Ita promittimus — D. Capi' — D. Venorius (Venetus ?) orator." Present, John Russell and Gregory Casale.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4.

25 April. 3064. GIBSON'S ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

"For the prepayment of apparels for justs to be holldyn at the Kyngs plesyer begun the Tewesday the 19th day of Feveryer, anno 18th."

Bought of Wm. Botre, mercer, 17 yds. of purple velvet of Florence, at 15s.; 1 yd. of cloth of gold damask, 40s.; 2 pr. of tailor's shears, 3s. 4d.; 4 lb. thread, 4s.

Wages of 15 tailors, 6d. a day, 5 cutters, 8d., until Thursday, 5 March.

Bought of Eliz. Philip, 15 lb. 13 oz. silk, 13s. 4d. a lb.; 20 yds. of Venice gold fringe, 52s. 6d.; purple and gold round lace, 23½ oz. gold, at 5s.; 6 oz. silk, at 14d.; 52 oz. yellow and white silk laces for points for the challengers' bards, 20 April, 12d. an oz.

Thursday, 25 April. Wages of 4 tailors for the challengers.

Pp. 7.

26 April. 3065. RUSSELL and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 97.
B. M.

Received his letters of the 20 March, "advertising us [how your Grace had heard] by the Venetians' ambassador, of the Pope's appointment consent and procurement being present, whereof as well the [said] French king's and Venetians' ambassadors here knoweth the [truth], as your Grace may perceive by our continual advertisements [if they] be come to your hands." Has not exceeded his instructions about the delivery of the money, for the French had delivered theirs three days before, and had so little suspicion of the Pope that they delivered another sum eight days after. The Pope was inclined to a new league, even before Wolsey's letters arrived, so that the capitulation enclosed was agreed to by all the ambassadors. "The first demand and

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RUSSELL and CASALE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

appointment that the [Viceroy] made here with the Pope was of 60,000 ducats, and after [he] departed to Florence toward the camp to cause Bourbon ac[cord] to the same, which [he] would not do, but demanded 100,000 and while they treated further they asked 150,000 ducats, [and] now increasing are come to 300,000 ducats, and that at the furthest to be paid in six days, whereof the Viceroy should pay 80,000 ducats, who hath always showed to have gladly and directly willed the accord with great words and promises, as well in favor of the Pope as in the displeasure of Bourbon." He has now, however, retired to Senes, for fear of the Almains, as he says, but as we think to get out of the Pope's hands, for he might have been as safe in Florence.

It is a great thing to have conquered the Pope's timidity, and "returned him into the war." He desires them to say that, with the aid of the King and Wolsey, and the French king, on whom he relies, he will spend "the uttermost he may make." As he could not spare the Datary, he desired Russell to return, and to declare to the French king in passing the Pope's necessity. Will set out five or six days after he has seen these matters in good train. The Pope's poverty is unfeigned. He has within these two days been applying to all his friends in Rome, and cannot raise 4,000 ducats, and without speedy help from France he will lose his reputation in Italy. Send a letter from the Pope's camp touching the state of the Imperial army, and a letter in Latin about the well-disposed condition of the League, which it may help the treaties of peace for Wolsey to show the Imperial ambassador. The general goes shortly to Spain, and the Pope sends one with him to complain of the deceit which his men practise against him. They are worse than Turks, committing outrages on monks, nuns, and priests, and desecrating the host at this time of Easter, "when men should have received their Maker." Such enormities were never practised as by this company of Lutherans and Marraines. Thinks, if the universal peace were concluded, the Emperor has no power to order them out of Italy. Rome, 26 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

26 April. 3066. RUSSELL and SIR GREG. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B. ix. 100.

B. M.

The Pope has labored hard for peace, and has incurred much discredit. Owing to the perversity of the Spaniards and Germans, he has been compelled to accept this truce, as you will see by the capitulation we send. He is, however, very anxious for war, and is strongly supported in this by his friends and the populace. The Imperialists will not be able to make a stand much longer. The Viceroy is anxious for a truce, seeing his perils, and is consequently at variance with Bourbon. The Swabians and Spaniards commit horrible atrocities. They have burned houses to the value of 200,000,000 ducats, all the churches, images, and priests that fell into their hands. They compelled the priests and monks to violate the nuns. Wherever they were received without opposition they burned the place. They did not spare the boys, and carried off the girls; and whenever they found the sacrament of the Church, they threw it into a river, or the vilest place they could find. If God does not punish such cruelty and wickedness, we shall infer that he does not trouble himself about the affairs of this world. Are anxious that the King and Wolsey should remonstrate with the Emperor. Wo to us, wo to the Emperor, if these Germans and Spaniards get the upper hand! If they once march into Naples, they will not easily be satisfied. Rome, 26 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

1527.

26 April. **3067.** WALLOP to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 527. Wrote last on the 12th of an ambassador of the king of Poland sent to the king of Bohemia (Ferdinand) for a peace between him and Wavoda. The King will not accept it; but has made a truce till the middle of June. Has visited the queen of Hungary at Presburgh, and presented her the King's commendations; also a letter from the Queen, expressing anxiety to have assisted her. When she heard that she fell a-weeping, and expressed her thanks, and her hopes that the King would assist her brother Ferdinand. Gives an account of the news respecting Hungary; the supposed death of the Turk, and of a Moor, who claimed to be emperor of Constantinople. Canvasses the chances of Ferdinand's success.

Arrived at the Court on St. George's even. The King took the Queen with him to the Cathedral next day to do honor to the Garter. I declared to him the effect of the King's letter. He asked me how the King had styled the Waywode, and very much disliked my going to him. He desired that I should wait till he heard from England. It is certain he will not let me go to Hungary. I urged upon him to labor with the Emperor for a universal peace. Dr. Fabre, who was with Salamancka in England, has made a good report of the King and you. Ferdinand has gone towards Prague. Wolmys (Olmütz) in Moravya, 26 April.

*Hol. Add. Endd.***3068. HUNGARY.**

Vesp. F. I. 38.

B. M.

[Speech of one of Ferdinand's councillors to Wallop.]

"Magnifice domine orator." Ferdinand thanks the king of England for the kindness shown in his letters and in the ambassador's credence, and for his spontaneous offer of assisting the orthodox Faith, which is in danger, restoring the once famous kingdom of Hungary, and revenging the slaughter of the late King, especially as he is the furthest removed from the common enemy of Christendom. Ferdinand has turned all his strength to the protection of the frontier. He assisted Nandor Alba (Belgrade) while it was besieged, and has preserved to the present time the remains of the kingdom of Croatia, at great expense to himself; and he begs the King to act upon his intentions. As to the other part of his charge, that he is sent to the king of Hungary who has succeeded on the death of king Lewis, informs him that Ferdinand is the true and legitimate king of Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia and Sclavonia. The Vayvode has seized the crown, contrary to all laws and customs, and to the injury of the royal family. He anticipated the lawful assembly convened by the Palatine by assembling another, and threatening those who did not appear, though he gave such short notice that not even the inhabitants of the adjacent provinces could be present. The forum was surrounded by his own guards, and he was elected by their clamors, not by any votes. Ferdinand, however, although the kingdom is his by right, preferred to be chosen by a free election. Since the death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary, all offices have been in the gift of the King, except that of the Palatine, which is awarded by vote of the prelates and barons. At the King's death he holds the royal castles, convokes the assembly for the election of a new king, and himself has the first vote, is lieutenant when the King is absent, and captain-general in war. After the death of Lewis the Palatine accordingly convoked an assembly, and explained that, in consequence of the devastation and destitution of the country, it was necessary to have a powerful king to recover what was lost, and to resist any future attempts of the Turks, and that Ferdinand seemed the only one fit among neighboring princes. Ferdinand's ambassadors were then heard in support of his claim, and produced treaties between Frederic emperor of Rome and Matthias king of Hungary, and between Maximilian and Wla-

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HUNGARY—*cont.*

dislaus, leaving the kingdom to the heirs of Maximilian if the King died without heirs, but giving the Hungarians leave to choose among the heirs of the former, if there were more than one; and they promised that, if he were elected, he would govern according to law, and would turn all his strength to the recovery of Nandor Alba and the defence of the kingdom. The ambassadors of Mary queen of Hungary then spoke concerning the old customs of Hungary, and their adherence to the royal family, showing that since 1310 all the kings except Matthias succeeded by the female line. Ferdinand, therefore, ought to succeed in right of his wife Anne, as kings Aba and Albert and the emperor Sigismund succeeded by a like title. They then advised the Estates to consider the power of the Emperor and Ferdinand, and to accept their favor and assistance, for Ferdinand could not and would not neglect his rights, especially as his subjects urge him to assert them; and they promised the Queen's influence in favor of her brothers. When this had been heard and discussed, Ferdinand was elected, and ambassadors were sent to invite him to take possession of the kingdom, which he would have done immediately if he had not been obliged to go to Bohemia to be crowned. The English ambassador will, therefore, see that Ferdinand is lawfully elected, and he should not hesitate to treat with him, according to his instructions. Ferdinand will show him all favor, and they may conclude what will be beneficial to all Christendom and glorious to both Kings.

Lat., pp. 8. *Endd.*: Declaratio electionis Ferdinandi in regem Hungariæ.

R. O. 2. Copy of the same.

27 April. 3069. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

John Stakhouse, the Duke's bailiff of Cotingham, is dead. The office, which is in my Lord's gift, is worth 6*l.* a year. Propose to appoint Geo. Hartwell, if the King and Wolsey agree. The appointment by them of divers persons not in my Lord's service to various offices in the Duke's gift has much discouraged his servants. York, 27 April. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—Wyll'm Parr—W. Bulmer—Godfrey Foljambe—T. Tempest—William Taite—Robert Bowis.

P.1. Add. Endd.

27 April. 3070. TURENNE to the DUKE OF ALBANY.

Teulet, I. 61.

Will follow the instructions in his two ciphers. Today the Cardinal told us that the queen of Scotland wished to retire into France because her son desired her to banish one Estohart (Henry Stuart), who keeps her (*qui l'antretient*), and to live more honestly. She hopes to get Francis to use his influence with the Pope to obtain a divorce for her from Angus, that she may marry Albany. Wolsey has asked us to write to Francis not to receive her, but, if she go to him, to send her to the King. I shall see the King tomorrow. 27 April.

Fr. The original is in cipher.

27 April. 3071. ITALY.

Vit. B. IX. 98.

B. M.

Letters from the duke of Tuscany to his ambassador in France, 27 A[pril].

Have been visited by the Viceroy. Are compelled to accede to his terms in consequence of the delay in their aids from Venice. He has gone to visit Bourbon, who has always shown a fair face; but from his letters intercepted by us his deceit is apparent, and he wishes to attack and burn Florence. Unwilling as we are to speak evil of princes, these designs square exactly with the character of Bourbon; and, though he will thereby receive no

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advantage, he is willing to betray Tuscany to the Lutherans. Bourbon hopes by undermining the Viceroy to become Cæsar's lieutenant in Italy, and has struck up a great friendship with the marquis of Mantua and the duke of Ferrara. We are resolved to defend ourselves. The convention between the Pope and the Viceroy has been very prejudicial, and we have been compelled to confirm it through necessity, intending, as soon as it is expired, to recur to arms. We hope for assistance from France. The Swiss and the soldiers under Saluzzi must be paid. The Venetians must be urged to send speedy relief, and Peter of Navarre to assist us with his fleet. The enemy are near Anghiario to the number of 18,000 foot and 3,500 horse. Arrangements for defence. The duke of Urbino is at Bologna, and, to make him more energetic, we propose to give him St. Leo. Various news of the position of the forces.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4.

28 April. **3072.** CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IX. 101.

B. M.

The Pope has been compelled to change his intentions of sending the bishop of Verona to England. When Bourbon and the Germans were informed of the arrangement between the Pope and the Viceroy they opposed it, and, treating it with contempt, burned the towns in Bologna, and plundered everywhere; then, advancing into Tuscany, and camping twelve miles from Florence, they intended, when that was done, to lay siege to Rome. The Pope has been compelled to put himself on the defensive. His enemies are partly Lutherans and partly Marrans, who care as much to destroy religion itself as to trample on Italy. Hopes the King will defend them. These letters will be presented by Russell. Has an attack of the gout. Rome, 28 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

28 April. **3073.** FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has declared and read to the King what Wolsey gave him today in writing. He likes it right well. Has spoken with the officers of the Household, who doubt not that everything will be ready in time.

The King is contented to allow Piere de Wartewe 100 marks in money or plate, as a reward. Greenwich, Sunday, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

29 April. **3074.** JO. MATTHÆUS (GIBERTO) BP. OF VERONA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IX.

102*.

B. M.

The Pope trusts that his conduct will be better approved by the King and Wolsey when they hear Russell's report, and know the danger of the Church, whose ruin is threatened by this filthy horde of Germans (*hæc Germana illuvies*). There is as much gained in revealing the enemies' deceit, with whom there can be no peace, as there is lost in laying down arms, which he trusts are now to be taken up again. Rome, 29 April 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

29 April. **3075.** MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.

55*.

B. M.

Has received his letters by the count of Ortembourg, ambassador of the king of Hungary and Bohemia. Thanks him for his advice. Before his arrival, had sent the sieur de Rosimboz to the Emperor. It is not her fault that there is not a good peace between the Emperor and France. Knows

1527.

MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

that Wolsey will do his best, that Christian forces may be turned against the Turk. Malines, 29 April 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

29 April. **3076.** The COUNT OF ORTENBU[RGH] to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.
116.

B. M.

Has spoken to my Lady as Wolsey charged him at his departure, declaring his Grace's affection for the Emperor and for the peace of Christendom, so that all princes may turn their forces against the Turks; and begging her from him to use her influence with the Emperor to the same effect. She thinks Wolsey has always wished to preserve peace, and now sends Rosimboz to Spain for that purpose. Malines, 29 April 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. and endd. at f. 117 b.: "From the erle of Ortenburgh, the last of January."

30 April. **3077.** ITALY.

R. O.

From the letters of the signory [of Venice], 25 April.

Nothing could be more pleasing to them than the movements arising out of the suspension of arms between the Pope and Viceroy; and his recent letters about the goodwill of the King and Cardinal, confirm their hopes of a good end. The march of the captain general across the Apennines, to join the marquis of Saluzzo, and assist the Florentines, will be more successful if the assistance from the French and English kings arrives, and the latter joins the treaty; which alone, they think, can save Italy and all Christendom. The Emperor would then be more easily forced to peace, and his troops in Italy scattered without trouble.

Send a copy of a letter in cipher from Bourbon to Ant. de Leva, dated S. Peter in *Balneo*, 19 April, which they wish him to show to the King and Wolsey, and beg their assistance.

ii. Bourbon's intercepted letter.

Has arrived at S. Peter in *Balneo*. Will lose no time on the march, as the enemy are unprepared. His army is short of corn, but bear everything, longing for the plunder of Florence. Wishes Leva to attempt something where he is.

iii. From letters of the Signory, 30 April.

The duke of Urbino has crossed the Alps and arrived at Florence, in time to pacify a sedition which began on the 26th. The city is very grateful, and preparing for defence. The Venetian and French army was about to encamp in some place suitable for the defence of Florence. The enemy are 26 miles from the city. The Viceroy, having left Sienna, obtained 17 cannons for the Spanish army, which shows his mind towards the Pope. Two days ago received letters from their ambassador at the court, that the Pope has renewed the first treaty with them, and that their ambassador has given assent, although without authority, as the Pope and the French ambassadors were very eager for him to do so.

For the sake of the Church and Florence, would have endured any load they could bear; but some of the conditions are even harder than those in the first treaty. Enclose them to be shown to the King and Wolsey. Their expences have been increasing, and they can hardly support them. Their captain has just crossed the Alps. They have a fleet at sea, and a new army for the defence of Lodi and Bergamo, towards which places Ant. de Leva is hastening. Have written on the subject to their ambassador in France, and they think that Francis, on whom the articles press equally, will not approve of them. Russell has endeavored to dissuade the Pope

1527.

from the suspension, and has been of very great service, as also have been the Casali (*Mag. Domini Cansalenses*).

Lat., pp. 3.

30 April. **3078. ITALY.**

Nero, B. VI.
124.

Extract of a letter from the prothonotary Casale, dated Venice,
30 April.

B. M.

Sends a copy of the new capitulation entered into by the Pope. The Signory have not yet resolved about it, as far as Casale can tell, but they are pleased with the good intentions which the Pope has resumed. They are not unwilling to assist the Pope with money, but they wish to pay it themselves, as he needs it, lest he should use it for attacking towns and territories, and either recommence war or make peace without the consent of the others, as he lately did with regard to the places taken in the kingdom (Naples) by the allied forces. They think the Pope ought to be bound to provide money, which is not the case in the new capitulation, which says generally that he will do all he can. This does not please them, but it will easily be arranged. It is very necessary that this new capitulation should succeed.

Asked them last night to determine, as delay was dangerous. Was told that two ambassadors had come from the Florentines to make arrangements with them, offering to provide 10,000 foot. The Venetian forces have therefore crossed the mountains to assist the Florentines, and the Signory seems inclined to trust them rather than the Pope, and will conclude their obligations with them first, lest they should make the agreement with the Pope a pretext for evading other treaties, as they are not distinctly bound to anything either in the treaty with the Pope or the Viceroy; they do not think the Pope can rule the Florentines, as a new tumult has arisen there.

Letters from Florence of the 26th April state that the three Cardinals and Hippolitus de Medici went out of the town to meet the duke of Urbino, who was on his way thither; and in their absence several of the citizens seized the palace, and refused to give it up when the Duke and the others entered the town, unless liberty was promised them. They had detained Frederic Bozolo and other captains, and began to fire on the forces who kept the forum. The Duke then ordered guns to be placed against the palace; and the people seeing this, and that there were more troops than they dared resist, began to call out, "Gallia, Gallia, Marcus, Marcus," and demanded merely liberty, and to be freed from the administration of the Medicis, which they treated for through Bozolo. The Venetians, therefore, think that Florence was preserved for the Pope and the Medicis by their means; but they do not think his Holiness has much power there. The Venetian ambassador at Rome writes that the Pope has determined to create cardinals, that he may the easier defend himself. The French ambassador here thinks his master will not easily admit all the recent capitulations of the Pope. The duke of Urbino, after a long consultation with the Florentine lords, determined to march out of the town, and go as near to Bourbon as he could, and not to lose any opportunity.

Lat., pp. 4. *Headed*: Ex literis D. Prothonotarii Casalii die ultima Aprilis, Venetiis datis.

30 April. **3079. HENRY LACY to CRUMWELL.**

R. O.

Congratulates him on his promotion through Wolsey's favor. Would be glad if Crumwell could despatch his affair with Sir Godard Oxenbridge, for which Lacy has promised him 100 mks., and place it before Wolsey in the

1527.

HENRY LACY to CRUMWELL—*cont.*

Chancery. He has the copy of Robt. Oxenbrige's will, late the husband of Lacy's wife, of which Sir Godard is executor.

The bearer is his cousin Ric. Lacy, soldier of Calais. Has sent a book of the behavior of his wife, who has left him and gone to Master Stok, her daughter's husband.

She says she will complain to the King and Wolsey, being supported by lord Mountjoy, Sir Wm. Kingston and Walter Walche. She never regards the trouble Lacy has had about her property and lands, which he has increased 30*l.* a year. Oye, six miles from Calais, 30 April 1527.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, my lord Cardinal's servant, and of his council.

30 April. 3080. FRANCIS I. and HENRY VIII.

R. O.
Du Mont, iv.
pt. 1, 476.

1. Treaty concluded by Gabriel bp. of Tarbes, Francis viscount of Turenne, Anthony le Viste lord de Fresnes, John Joachim de Passano lord de Vaulx, and Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Thomas Bolen viscount Rochefort, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Treasurer of the Household, and Sir Thomas More, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

(1.) Nothing in this treaty to invalidate the treaty of More, 30 Aug. 1525, between Louise, then regent of France, and the said Princes. (2.) Neither party to treat with Charles the Emperor elect, about the ransom of Francis's sons, or Henry's rights, without common consent. (3.) Two ambassadors to be sent to the Emperor to treat for the deliverance of Francis's sons and payment of money due to Henry. (4.) Princess Mary, Henry's daughter, to be married either to Francis or his second son, Henry duke of Orleans. (5 and 7.) Within a month after the marriage is determined on, the treaty of perpetual peace of this date shall be ratified. (6 and 8.) If Mary or her children succeed not to the English throne, or if the war against Charles be not carried on, the said treaty shall be void. (9.) If the Emperor refuse the conditions offered by the allies, or if he detain their ambassadors, a summons of war shall be sent him. (10.) Though the marriage do not take place, Francis shall pay Henry's expences in the war, and shall deliver to him, within the months of May, June, and July, black salt to the value of 15,000 g. crowns, the crown being equal to 35*s.* of Tours, &c. (11.) If Henry hinder the marriage, Francis is not bound to pay the expences of the war; or if Francis hinder the marriage, he is bound to pay Henry double the expences. (12.) Concerning the meeting of the two Kings at Calais;—it is not to be so pompous and costly as the former one. (13.) This treaty to be ratified with a month. Then are recited Francis and Henry's commissions to the persons above named. [Said to be] signed and sealed by the French commissioners. Westminster, 30 April 1527. Signed by the bishop of Tarbes and Le Viste.

Add. MSS.
25,114, f. 1.
B. M.

2. The same.
Lat., pp. 35. Contemporary copy.

Lansdowne
MS.
i. f. 233.
B. M.

3. Proclamation of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I., in which the Emperor, Margaret duchess of Savoy, and their subjects, with all the old allies and confederates of the king of England, are comprehended. No previous treaties are injured by this peace. All injuries done to Englishmen by Frenchmen before the publication of the last war, and any done hereafter, will be redressed by the order of the bishop of London, and the chief president of Rouen. All prisoners on both sides under the degree of an earl will be set free without ransom. Anno xix. H. Oct.

Pp. 2.

1527.

30 April. **3081.** CHARLES V.Léonard,
Receuil des
Traités de
Paix, p. 259.

Declaration of the deputies of Hen. VIII. that if Charles V. liberate the French princes, &c., war shall not be made against him. Westm., 30 April 1527.

April. **3082.** CONVENT OF NOTLEY, Bucks.

Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* John, late abbot, resigned; in the hands of the King by the attainder of the late duke of Buckingham. Westm., — April.

Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 20.

April. **3083.** The MONASTERY OF BISSATOUR.

Congé d'élire on the resignation of Robert late prior; in the King's hands by the minority of Edward earl of Derby. Hampton Court, — April.

Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 20.

April. **3084.** ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

R. O.

“Expences of the King's honorable household for such years as the expences of the said household hath exceeded the assignment, with the pollis and prices of the gross provisions in the said years expended as hereafter ensueth.”

10 *Hen. VIII.* Spent, as appears by the account in the Exchequer, 20,378*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; whereof spent in wheat, 2,639 quarters, 5 bushels, 3 pecks, at 4*s.* 8*d.* a qr. French wine, 301 tuns, 6 *s.* 3 *p.* 3 *qrt.*, at 4*l.* 15*s.* a tun. Ale and beer, 1,249 tuns, at 25*s.* a tun. Beefs, 1,420½ carcasses, at 16*s.* 8*d.* the carcass. Muttons, 7,650 carcasses, at 18½*d.* the carcass. Oats, 3,749 qrs., at 2*s.* 5½*d.* a qr.

12 *Hen. VIII.* Spent 21,567*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; whereof, in wheat 2,952 qrs., at 10*s.* 8½*d.* a qr. Wine, 342 tuns, ½ *f.*, at 4*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* a tun. Ale and beer, 1,392 tuns, 184 gallons, at 29*s.* 9*d.* a gallon. Beefs, 1,470 carcasses, at 16*s.* 7*d.* a carcass. Muttons, 8,322 carcasses, 3 *qrt.*, at 21¼*d.* a carcass. Oats, 3,488 qrs. 6 bushels, at 3*s.* 5*d.* a qr.

13 *Hen. VIII.* Spent 21,665*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; whereof spent in wheat, 2,897 qrs., at 8*s.* 0¾*d.* a qr. Wine, 317 tuns, at 110*s.* 10*d.* a tun. Ale and beer, 1,400 tuns, 160 *g.* Beefs, 1,467 carcasses, at 21*s.* 1*d.* the carcass. Muttons, 7,751 carcasses, at 23¼*d.* a carcass. Oats, 3,505 qrs. 4 bushels, at 2*s.* 6½*d.* a qr.

18 *Hen. VIII.* Spent 20,254*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; whereof spent in wheat, 2,927 qrs. 7 bushels, at 7*s.* 4*d.* a qr. Wine, 276 tuns, 3 hogshds., at 4*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* a tun. Ale and beer, 1,405 tuns, 1 hogshd., at 25*s.* a tun. Beefs, 1,342 carcasses, 3 qrs., at 15*s.* 10*d.* a carcass. Muttons, 7,666 carcasses, at 21½*d.* a carcass. Oats, 3,482 qrs., at 3*s.* a qr.

The expences of this 19th year will exceed any of the foresaid years in the following items:—In every qr. of wheat, 2*s.* 8*d.*; in every tun of wine, 30*s.*; of ale and beer, 4*s.*; oats 8*d.* a qr.;—making in all a difference of 1,150*l.* Annuities, charged only in the 18th year, to the King's old servants, 373*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Liveries for the guards and household servants, 321*l.* 3*s.* Charges for the King's dining and supping apart, 100*l.*; for the ambassadors and strangers at court, 500*l.* Increase of 8 messes of meat, 320*l.* Total, 2,765*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; which, added to 21,665*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, the expences of the 13th year, amounts to 24,430*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 3.

1527.

3085. ROYAL FURNITURE.

R. O.

Stuff and plate in the custody of Ric. Rawson, chaplain and clerk of the Closet to the King, as appears by two indentures, one between Geffrey Wren, late clerk of the Closet, and Rawson, and the other between Sir Henry Wyatt, master of the jewels, and Rawson.

The contents of Wren's indenture.

Two rich arras altar fronts of the Three Kings of Colleyne; three others of Our Lady. The Three Kings and the crucifix. A piece of arras of the Passion of Our Lord, lined with sarcenet. 2 arras altar fronts of the Assumption and the Salutation, with images of St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. 2 white damask altar fronts with the Salutation, and roses crowned. 2 black velvet altar fronts, embroidered with a crucifix. A pair of linen altar cloths, "sore worne" vestments. Cloth of gold with roses and columbines, and the orferey with roses and portcullis; cloth of tissue, the orferey nynnell work; crimson velvet, worn; white damask, with branches and roses, the orfery with a crucifix; black velvet; tawny velvet. Three bawdkyns: two red, one damask. 2 corporax cases, and 3 corporax. 3 superaltars, 2 red sarcenet traverses, one old. 3 red sarcenet curtains, old; 2 cloth of gold cushions, worn, an old carpet, a parchment salter, covered with blue damask, and two silver gilt clasps. A "portues" of parchment, covered with blue velvet, with 4 tassels and 2 gold clasps; another covered with red leather, with two silver gilt clasps. A parchment primer, covered with black leather, with 2 clasps. A silver gilt register, 5 gold and silver gilt brooches, and 13 of other metals. A vellum mass book, covered with broken satin, and one silver gilt clasp; another, parchment, covered with black velvet, with 4 red silk knots, and 2 gilt copper clasps. A vellum prayer book, covered with purple velvet, with gold clasps enamelled with images. A parchment primer, covered with crimson velvet, and a gold clasp; another, cloth of gold, with two silver gilt clasps; 4 half portuesses, printed on paper, covered with red leather. A bag of satin fugery, green, for the King's books. 2 old paper printed mass books. 2 trussing coffer, a standard, a long coffer for tapers, a little coffer of timber.

"The contents of Sir Henry Wyat's indenture."

A gold crucifix with three pointed diamonds, and an image with a ruby in his side. A gilt chalice and a paten; another small plain gilt, 2 gilt chased basons, a holy-water stock and sprintle. A silver gilt bell and an iron clapper. 2 gilt cruets. Images of Mary Magdalen, with a box in her hand, of St. Margaret with a dragon, of St. Barbara with a tower, and of St. John Baptist with a lamb. 2 gilt chapel candlesticks. Images of St. Peter, with a book, a key, and a diadem with six glasses; of Our Lady, with a child, a bull and a lily, and a crown with glasses; of St. Leonard, with two naked men, with a gilt chain of St. George, gilt, with a dragon, one wing broken; a silver gilt crucifix, with an image of Our Lady and the King, crowned, with a sceptre, and 2 rolls with scripture, standing on a base, and a leather case for it. A gold bessande. A gilt candlestick with pannier and ink-horn, a pair of snuffers hanging by a chain, and a crown garnished with roses, sheaves of arrows and pomegranates. A little candlestick for syses. A pair of gilt snuffers with portcullis; a little parcel gilt coffer with four relics.

Pp. 4. Endd.: A remembrance of the King's stuffe delyvered to Mr. Rawson, clerk of the King's closett.

3086. JOHN CREKE.

R. O.

Bill in Chancery.—John Creke, merchant, against Ralph Dodmer, alderman of London, and Dr. Shurton, dean of Wolsey's chapel, executors of Will. Moncaster, whose factor, Creke, was in Spain.

Corrected draft, in Wriothesley's hand; pp. 4. Endd.: "Termino Paschæ, anno xvij. et xvij. H. Oct."

1527.

R.O.

2. Bond given by Rob. Shirton and Ralph Dodmer, to abide the award of John Champeneys, skinner, London, and Martin de Gynnya, merchant of Spain, in the above matter. Dated 4 Feb. 18 Hen VIII.

Copy, pp. 2.

3087.

GRANTS in APRIL 1527.

April.

GRANTS.

1. Tho. Strangwisshe. To be marshal of Berwick, an office lately held by Sir Tho. Foster. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April 18 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

4. Rob. Shorton, D.D. To have a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Mary and St. George in Windsor Castle, *vice* Ralph Wrenne. *Del. Westm.*, 4 April 18 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

5. Elias Hilton and Leonard Skevyngton. To be yeomen of the King's works, in survivorship, on surrender by the former of a grant of 6*d.* a day as yeoman of the Chamber. Hampton Court, 23 March 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 April. —P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

5. John Tyll and David Burton, gentlemen of the Chapel. Grant of the fee farm of the manors of Camberwell and Peckham, being 7*l.* per ann. paid by John Scott, of Camberwell, who held the lands of the duke of Buckingham. Greenwich, 11 March 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 April. —P.S.

11. Nich. Frechewell, sewer of the Chamber. Licence to import 200 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wines. Hampton Court, 11 April. —*Fr. 19 Hen. VIII. m. 3.*

12. Tho. Grenehall, of Norwich, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 8 April 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 April.

16. Elyas Edwards, of the King's bakehouse. To be keeper of the wood in Eyton park, Eromfelde. Greenwich, 15 April 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 April. —P.S.

18. Thos. Doland, of Istelworth, Midd., capper. Pardon for having stolen a sorrel horse of John Bukmaster at Yelding (Ealing), Midd., for which he was arraigned before the justices of Newgate. *Del. Westm.*, 18 April 18 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

UNDATED 18 HEN. VIII.

Hen. Anderson, alderman of the town of Newcastle. Pardon for the death of Wm. White. —S.B.

Sir Wm. Bulmer, sen., of Wylton, York. Pardon and release. Also exemption from serving on juries, and from being made trier, sheriff, escheator or other officer. —S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 21.*

Wm. Cary, squire for the Body. Grant of the manors and appurtenances of Parva

Brykhyll, Burton and Essyngton, Bucks, and the lordship (?) of Buckingham, late of Edw. duke of Buckingham. John lord Marney held them by virtue of an act of Parliament, but died without issue male. —S.B.

Wm. Cholmeley. To be overseer, &c. of the lp. of Ruthin *alias* Diferentloide, with 20 marks a year. —S.B.

John Clerk, chaplain. Grant of the free chapel of St. George, in Southampton Castle, void by death, with 10*l.* a year. —*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

Sir Wm. Compton, under-treasurer of the Exchequer. Grant of three tenements near the dock at Byllyngysgate, Greenwich, Kent, and lands in Estgrenewich, Westgrenewich, Depford, Leuesham, Kedbroke, Charleton, Wolwich, Beknam and Chesseleste, and the neighborhood. *Del. Westm.*, — 18 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.*

Wm. lord Dacre and Grestoke. To be steward of the manors of Penrith, Castil-sourby, Scotbye, Gamlesby and Quemer-shames, with 100*s.* a year. *Westm.*, —. —S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19.*

Sir Will. Fitzwilliam and Sir Anthony Brown. To be bailiffs of Surrey, *alias* Bagshottes Ballies, in Wyndesour forest, with 6*d.* a day out of the issues of the manor of Wokyng, Surrey; on surrender of patent 5 March 7 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Fitzwilliam, in conjunction with John Bigge. —*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 13.*

Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Sir Anth. Browne. To be keepers of Guldeford park, in survivorship, with 6*d.* a day, and stewards of the lps. of Warplesdon and Wytley, Surrey, and masters of the hunt in the latter; on surrender of patent 27 June 3 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Fitzwilliam and Wm. Cope, deceased. —S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 17.*

Wm. Fynder, of Estnorton, Leic., laborer. Pardon for the death of Tho. Grey, slain at Estnorton. —*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 26.*

Tho. Hakluyt, clerk of the King's council. Commission to order all things belonging to the office of clerk of the King's council in the principality of South and North Wales, and in cos. Salop, Heref., Glouc., Worc., Chester, Flint and the marches, lately held by Henry Knyght. —S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30.*

Tho. Hawerde or Havert. To be feodary of the Crown lands in co. Heref. and the marches of Wales; with authority to take

1527.

GRANTS in APRIL 1527—*cont.*

April.
GRANTS.

into the King's hands the persons of heirs under age, and deliver them to Tho. Englefeld, justice of Common Pleas, and Sir Wm. Pawlett, keepers and masters of such heirs. Westm.—*Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 19.

Ralph Lawrence, of Redyng, Berks. Pardon for the death of John Goodgame, clk.—*Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 27.

Wm. Lelegrawe. Grant of possessions in the parish of Sutton-on-Darwent, York; on surrender by Ric. Pole, yeoman usher of the Chamber, who held the same from the decease of Tho. Lynam.—S.B.

Sir Tho. Palmer. To be one of the ushers of the receipt of Exchequer, and to have the custody of the "Starre Chamber," in Westminster Palace. — S.B. *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 29.

Joan Penne, wife of Jasper Penne. Licence to collect alms for the ransom of the said Jasper, taken prisoner during the French war.—S.B.

Edward Rogers, of Martok, Somers, *alias* of London, *alias* of Powdrom, Devon, *alias* of Lamporte, Somers. Pardon of all felonies, &c.—S.B. *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 16.

Wm. Underhyll. Wardship of Edward Underhyll, kinsman and heir of John, and s. and h. of Tho. Underhill.—S.B.

Sir Roland Velavyle, of Beaumaris, Anglesea, N. Wales. To be constable of Beaumaris Castle. Pardon and release.—S.B. *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 29.

Sir Nich. Wadham. Inspeximus of pleas between the Crown and Peter Corbett and Rob. de Dynham, concerning the manors of Sylferton and Lusteslegh, before Solomon de Roff' (Rochester), justice at Exeter, 9 & 10 Edw. I. Westm., —. Also of four other documents touching the same matter.—*Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 28.

Geo. Warcope. Lease of lands, &c. in Persebrigge, Wiat and Esthall, parcel of the manor of Gaynesford, in the lp. of Baynard Castle, in the bpric. of Durham, lately in the tenure of John Stevenson; rent 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and increase of 6*s.* 8*d.*—P.S.

John Waterton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Robert, s. and h. of Thomas and Margaret Waterton, viz., of the manor of Woddall, in Staynley, near Wakefeld, York, concerning which an inquisition was taken 3 March 21 *Hen. VII.* before the prior of

Pomfret and others, when it was found that Sir Rob. Waterton had enfeoffed lord Leo Wellys and others of the manor without the King's licence, and that they had given it to the said Thomas, a bastard son of Sir Robert and Margaret his wife.—S.B. *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 14.

Sir Henry Willoughby, knight for the Body. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. — S.B. Westm., —. *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 26.

James Worsley. To be searcher in the port of Pole. Westm., —. — *Pat.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 2.

Nine undated protections to the following persons retained in the suite of lord Berners; viz., Tho. Agard, of Grantham, merchant of the staple—Geo. Whelpeley, of London, haberdasher—Edw. Bechyng, of Beveden, Kent, clothman—Barth. Canne, of Buknam, Norf., butcher—Steph. Bothwinsell, of Norwich—John Fletcher, of Southampton, merchant—Tho. Davy, of Cranbroke, Kent, grocer—Nich. Banestre, of London, tailor—and Wm. Dale, of Bristoll, merchant. *All signed by Berners.*—P.S. b.

19 *HEN. VIII.*

22. Ric. Trees. To be receiver of the sums assigned by Parliament 1 *Hen. VIII.* for the expences of the King's household, and appointed by Parliament 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* to be paid yearly to the treasurer of the King's chamber; with 20*l.* a year. *Del.* Hampton Court, 22 April 19 *Hen. VIII.* —*Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

22. Giovachino Osteteri, merchant of Augsburg. Licence to import and export merchandise for 10 years. — S.B. *Del.* Hampton Court, 22 April 19 *Hen. VIII.*

24. Rob. Draper. Licence to alienate the manor of Asshyll *alias* Uphall, 30 messuages, 1660 acres of land and 100*s.* rent in Asshill *alias* Up-Hall, Southampton, Southpykenham, Houghton-juxta-Pykenham and Hall, and the advowson of Asshill church, Norf., to Sir Henry Wyat. Westm., 24 April.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 20.

26. Wm. Brereton, groom of the Chamber. Grant of 200 acres of land in Chorleton, Hampton and Shokeliche, Cheshire, late the inheritance of Edw. ap Hoell, but which, reverting to Sir Wm. Stanley, were forfeited to the Crown on his attainder. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

1 May.

3088. TURENNE to ALBANY.

Teulet, i. 62.

Since writing, was sent for on Sunday by the King, who asked me if we had informed Francis of what he had ordered Wolsey to tell us about the queen of Scotland's intention of going to France. He said he was much ashamed of his sister's folly and misconduct. I said he might be sure Francis would receive no one against his wishes, and certainly not one of her character,

1527.

considering what he had said, and that I was certain Francis would make oath to that effect, considering the union between the King and him; for when he was a prisoner you had told me it was needful to gain Henry's entire friendship, as there was no prince in Christendom more virtuous or honorable. I followed the memorandum about the marriage of your niece, because the Pope remains opposed to it (*reste révolté*); and I know the King would rather have her for his bastard son, which, I think, would be to your great disadvantage, as then they would do for him in France whatever he desired. He said he was very glad of the high opinion you had of him, and, notwithstanding the trouble you had given him in Scotland, he also considered you a good and wise prince; that he would endeavor to remove his sister from having any control over his nephew, as she was incompetent to exercise it, and he was old enough to govern for himself, and that the worst fear he had of you when you were in Scotland was on his nephew's account. I replied that nothing could tempt you to do anything against your conscience, and that as to the government of the country you only wished that it should be put in good order by his advice, and a number of men removed who eat it up and ruin it. He said that many things had been badly done there, but I assure you that he would like far better that it should be governed as if you remained there (*ainsi que si vous y restiez*).

The matter of the King (Francis) is concluded, and seems to me as well assured on this side as can be, and if the Emperor will not come to reason England will make war upon him, for which preparation has already been made. Henry sends an ambassador to Spain, along with the one sent by Francis, with joint instructions to summon the Emperor to liberate the children, or declare war against him, for which purpose two heralds go with them. Henry wishes a great effort to be made this year from Italy and from England. He would send men to Calais, and Francis would strengthen his garrisons, and keep up the war all this season and winter, and in summer get ready an army of 30,000 foot and 1,500 horse, and 1,500 men-at-arms, and begin the campaign in May. He wishes the Italian army to be reinforced, and battle given to Bourbon. He says he would be ready to furnish 100,000 crowns, and would like Francis to send a good chief, saying that the marquis of Saluces was not competent. I asked whom he would like sent, and he said Lautrec, whom he thought better than you, because the Italians did not like him, though he commended your wisdom and experience. London, 1 May.

P.S.—As the interview between the King and Francis is to take place, and Wolsey will go before to conclude it, when I suppose you will be present, I shall leave on Tuesday next on my return to France.

French.

2 May.

3089. GREGORY CASALE to RUSSELL.

Nero, B.VI.27.

B. M.

The Pope performed tonight what he promised this morning, viz., taking money (*touché argent*). Of the newly made cardinals the archbishop of Ravenna has been the first to furnish money. Cannot send their names till tomorrow. Thinks he has already answered what Russell writes about. Has laboured incessantly with the Pope, advising him to remain here and defend himself, which he has resolved to do. They are in want of corn, and it has been advised that the galleys bring corn to Hos[tia]. This need not detain Russell. Andrea Doria will give him one of his galleys. Rome, 2 May.

Add.: "A mon bon seigneur et amy Mons. Russell, ambassadeur pour le Roy d'Angleterre à Civita Vecchia."

2 May.

3090. SIR GREGORY CASALE to [RUSSELL].

Vit. B.IX.103.

B. M.

News came on Tuesday of a disturbance at Florence, created by 10 gentlemen (some of them being of the Salviati and Strochi), who went to the

1527.

SIR GREGORY CASALE to [RUSSELL]—*cont.*

Lords of the town, and made them sign a capitulation, changing the government and giving Bourbon 50,000 cr. This done, the tocsin was sounded, and the people assembled; but on hearing the matter every one went home. "Ses conjurez ny feiren[t] le tumulte à l'heure que touz les cardinaulx et capitaines estoyent allez hors de Florence a lencontre du duc d'Urbyn." Four hundred foot only remained in the town, who came to the place, told the gentlemen they were fools, and bid them go home. This was on Friday. On the Saturday Bourbon retired to Pianza, 90 miles from Rome, and the light horse of Sienna went to Acquapendente, and demanded the town in Bourbon's name. An ambassador from Bologna, named Vianeze, went to Campeggio weeping, who immediately sent away his children and furniture, greatly to the Pope's dissatisfaction, who says, "qu'il en perdera son ordinaire," and that it had greatly intimidated the town. The Pope has done all he could to fortify and victual the places which can be easily held.

Yesterday came news of the 30th ult., that Bourbon had not yet moved, and that he was quite disheartened that the artillery was out of Sienna, "venant gaillardement." Seccara Colonna has demanded provisions of Viterbo, telling him that the remainder of the camp was at Acquapendente, which has very much astonished the Pope. Has been to the Pope this morning, and has persuaded him that it is needful to make cardinals at once; to which he has consented. Signor Rance, as captain, provides for everything. The Pope is in great consternation. Has done what he could to rally him, Could not raise 1,000 crowns for Rance to levy 1,000 men. All my jewels have been pledged, &c., to raise 600 crowns for the purpose. Some of the cardinals have advised the Pope to retire to Civita Vecchia, as the Trans-Tiberine people were not favorable to him. The Pope has received this evening 40,000 ducats from Perugia, Gadi, and Copys, whom he will make cardinals tomorrow. It is supposed that Bourbon will come to Rome as he did to Florence, to stir the people to revolt; or else he must go to Naples;—that the troops will gladly go to Naples to unload their booty, and hold it in security for their wages, and if Bourbon plays his cards well he may gain a kingdom instead of a duchy. If the French king intends to help the Pope he must do it shortly. "Je ne [vous] escripray autrement en Angleterre si la chose va avant. Votre seigneurie me pourra escripre." I promise you I have not had a single hour's rest since you left. Rome, 2 May. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 4.

2 May.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 73.

3091. ——— to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

As the French king is beginning to despair of the particular agreement which he has been treating with the Emperor, it is to be feared he will resort to war, especially if he obtains assistance from England. All hope of peace will thus be lost, and we shall be exposed to greater perils than ever. Rome, 2 May 1527.

Ital.

3 May.

Galba, B. ix. 56.

B. M.

3092. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Has received no letters since he last wrote. Encloses two, from lady Margaret and Salamank.

Wolsey's discreet conveyance has caused the high mind and pride of these parts to decline and suage. Has always found my Lady and *ff* well disposed to keep the amity. As for Mons. *Hoghestrat*, the treasurer general and the audiencer, which three persons are the chief rulers of the Court, has fair words from them, and offers to serve the King and *Wolsey*, which kindness

1527.

has only come of late. The chief reason we have no news is that the *lord Hoghestrat*, to save *the Emperor* some little money, keeps no posts ordinary, and no ambassador here does. Asks *Wolsey* to send him money.

The earl Sallamank has made good report of the King's reception of him, and told the privy council that, if we keep our promises to him, he will have reason to make a good report to his master. This was told Hacket as a secret. Three days ago dined with *Hoghestrat*, who asked for news from England. Told him there was none of importance. He said he had heard that *the Emperor* had given *Wolsey* the bishopric of Burgos in Spain. Said if he had done so, he knew right well to whom he had given his gift. The lady of Meghe, who was also at dinner, said she thought *the Emperor* would have given the bishopric to her cousin, who is a kinsman to the said *Hoghestrat*. *Hoghestrat* then said he did not know if it was true or not, but Hacket knows that he would rather his cousin had it than *Wolsey*.

Is informed by a man of credit that *the Emperor* [is not] as well pleased with some who have the g[overnment] here as in times past, by reason of which *my Lady* and *Hoghestrat* are sending Mons. de Rossynboys, great master of the Household, with letters and instructions to *the Emperor* in Spain. Lutheranism is increasing here, specially in Holland, Seland, Brabant, and Flanders, but they dare not yet declare themselves as openly as in Dutchland. Churches and God's service are kept up here as before, but it is not so in Dutchland. Fears that unless *my Lady* takes some remedy, the canker will wax so great, that it will be hard to bring all to a good end. Both *my Lady* and Mons. de Palmero are well disposed to find some remedy. Machlyng, 3 May 1527.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. *Add.*

3 May. 3093. REVELS.

R. O.

Receipt by John Skut from R. Gibson of 3 pieces of crimson tinsel, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds., 19 yds., and 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 3 May. *Signed.*

In Gibson's hand. Memorandum on the dorse.

4 May. 3094. JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bearer, Mr. Bromley, who has been called up by privy seal, has done good in these marches without any preferment but his fee, which has now been abated a half, 20*l.* Asks that he may soon return to dispatch the great number of suitors to the council here. Ludlow, 4 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

5 May. 3095. FERDINAND KING OF BOHEMIA AND HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Nero, B. ix. 77.

B. M.

Hears from the letters of his ambassador, Gabriel count of Ortemburg, and also from the King's ambassador with him, that the King does not wish his said ambassador to take any steps concerning Hungary without Ferdinand's advice. Has refused his request to go to count Scepus, who claims to be king of Hungary, as it would be necessary to address him by that title, which would render him more obstinate, and he would spread a report that Henry recognised his claim, and would assist him. Will attend to the King's exhortations to assist in procuring peace. Reminds him that the Emperor has made many truces and treaties, none of which have been observed. Wratistlaw (Breslau), 5 May 1527, "regnorum primo." *Signed,*

Lat., pp. 4. *Add.*

1527.

5 May. **3096. FERDINAND KING OF HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, &c., to**
 Vit.B.xxi.f.30. **WOLSEY.**

B. M.

Writes to the King. Asks him to persuade the King to aid him against the Turks. Vratislau, 5 May 1527. *Signed.*
Lat., pp. 2.

3097. REVELS.

R. O.

The King ordered a pastime "to do solace to strangers." A house, called the Long House, to be furnished for disguising and meskelyng of lords and ladies. Richard Gybun having received his commands, 14 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII., provided boards, and timber, and other materials, as follows:—painters', smiths', tailors', &c., crafts, with carriage by land and water from the Prince's Wardrobe to Greenwich, where it was all used, 6 May 19 Hen. VIII.

Timber, 30 pieces, bought at 2*d.* a foot; 327 ft. of board bought in Woodstreet, 8*s.* 8*d.*

Nails and trassche "used by carpenters" on the frame and for the rock, and for straying of cloth on the ground to stayn, and for fastening of the great roof held with canvas, and for "the selyng of the louf" (ceiling of the roof?)

Coals, from 4½*d.* to 7*d.* per quarter; a quarter of fagots, 10*d.*; spent at the Prince's Wardrobe and Bridewell "for seething paste, glue, and drying and heating of colours."

Hogs' bristles, at 4*d.* per lb., for washing and pasting brushes, &c.

8 pr. great shears, 6*s.*; scissors, 2*d.* a pair; 2 goudges, 8*d.*; 6 hammers, 15*d.*; 6 whittle knives, —; "8 nalles and 6 nall haustes," 16*d.*; 3 pr. tailor's shears, 16*d.* each. These knives and scissors spent by the painters in cutting orsade and paper, and silver paper.

White sarsnet, 12 yds., for the sides of the door of the revelhouse, 4*s.* a yard.

Flour, 18*d.* per bushel, "for pasting of the rock, and making of beasts, and querryng (?) of necessities."

Verdigris, 10*d.* per lb., "spent by the painters for the rock and branches by their feet."

Grey paper, 9 bundles at 8*d.*, and 6 "of the great scantell (?)" at 12*d.*, "spent for querryng of the mount, and for beasts and works by the painters wrought."

Orsade, 14*d.* per lb., "employed on the rock, and for kastyng and f . . . floreachyng of the stars."

"Ghen paper," 2*s.* 8*d.* per ream, "spent by the painters for leaves and flowers, and daffadylls, prym roos, and syche branches, and for the mount or rock."

Glue, 2½*d.* per lb., bought in Bucklersbury and Cheap. Norwich glue, 3*d.* per lb., spent by the painters in "spleterryng (?) and querryng and setting of stars."

Spanish white, 8*d.* per doz., spent by the painters on the rock and beasts, and on all the Long House.

Gum Arabic, 4*d.* per lb., "spent by Master Hans un (on) the mayn cloothe."

Goldfoil, 3*d.* per doz., spent on "the baas and corbells," &c.

Pots and crockery, 11 doz. and 3, 6*s.* 5*d.*

Greenfoil, 4*d.* per doz., spent on the door and lintels, and crests, "and on the baas and towers."

Vinegar, 4*d.* per gallon, used to temper verdigris.

Brooms and boughs for branches, 3*d.*

Pink, 16*d.* per gallon, spent by Master Hans and his Company on the roof, and divers greens, as on the benches of the Revels House.

Packthread 5*d.* per lb., and white thread 11*d.*, for sewing the cloths of the roof and ceiling.

"Senaper lake," 12*d.* per oz.; vermilion, 16*d.* per lb.; "Sanders to temper rooset," 1*d.* per oz.;—spent by Mr. Hans and his company on the roof.

Fine senaper paper, 15*d.* per doz., and fine silver paper, 2*s.* 4*d.* per doz., bought at the Hart in Bucklersbury. Fine gold paper, 12*d.* per doz., spent on the "baas" and towers, pillars, port and stairs, and on flowers and roses, and for 600 stars.

1527.

Hoops for the boss or body of the rock, used by the embossers :—12 large ones, 8s., and 12 score others, 14s.

Linen cloth. Hollands at 6d. and 5½d. an ell, bought of Wawen in Friday Street, spent on the roof, and the cloth "to hyll the pagent." Aprons of gilding cloths for Master Hans and other painters.

Canvas. "2 balets of vetre vandalas of the halff kros," 9l.; 472 ells, of which part were delivered to the workmen at Mr. Karre's place, and part used "to stay the roof that bare the weather."

"Spleters," 3d. per 100; "fagbrochys," bought in Fyche (Fish) Street, 2d. per 100; 4 trusses of hay, 8d. "The spleters spent and fagbroches for the rock or mount, and for beasts and syche; the hay to strew in the place of Bryght well (Bridewell) to strayn on the cloothes to stay."

Size, 4d. per gallon, bought in Woodstreet, Soper Lane, Southwark, and St. Christopher's.

White lead, 2d. per lb., bought in Bucklersbury; red lead, 20 lb. for 3s.; "spreus, okker," 1d. per lb., "generall," 6d. per lb. These colors spent by Mr. Hans and the painters on the four cloths.

Purfelyng blake, 1d. per lb.; orpiment, 2s. 4d. per lb.; Spanish brown, 2d. per lb.; "grund wex," 8d. per lb. Spent by Mr. Hans and the painters on the cloth of the roof.

"Brassell," 5d. per lb., "byes," 2d. per lb., bought in Bucklersbury. "Dry florry," 3s. 4d. per lb., spent by the painters on the great roof, and on the house "for pillars by Wrytheoke wrought."

Party gold, 2s. per 100, used by the painters on the great roof "for the lines, the regements, the stars," &c.

Twelve treen platters and 12 turned candlesticks, bought in Eastcheap, 2s.; 16 pillars turned, for work called "antyke;" spent on the base of the tower and the door, 23s. 10d.

Javelin staves, bought in Gracyus Street, 3s. per doz. To the smith in Fenchurch Street for 80 taper pins, weighing 75 lbs., at 2d. per lb.; for 55 "bollets and foor lokes," 2d. apiece; 4 rings to hang the roof, 12d.

To Master John Brown, for 80 "bassynes of fyen esstreche laten," weighing 280 lbs. 8l. 3s. 4d.; for silvering the same, 2s. each = 8l. "Thes bassynes be set and ewsyd in the revelyng hous un pelers that beer the lyghtes." Total, 16l. 3s. 4d. "Abattyd by the kounsell, 3l. 3s. 4d. And so rests dew, 13l."

"Row lyer," 22 pieces, at 3d. each; 7 knots of "Sandwyche lyen," 4d. each; 12 lb. stars of lead, 6d. per lb. The lynes and lyers spent to truss the great main roof up. The stars were gilded and set on the pillars.

Founder's earth, quicklime, and green rushes, 9d.; ironwork to hang the curtains with, 2s.; 1,000 short pins, 12d.; goose wings, 15d.; cotton, 7d. The earth for moulds; the lime for "ly" to seethe "brassell;" green rushes strewed in the long house; short pins to nail the stars; wings to whisk the cloths, and the cotton to lay gold.

106 lb. cotton candle, at 1d. per lb., spent at Bridewell and the Prince's Wardrobe, or by the tailors.

A barge and 7 men sent to Erith, 6s. a tide; 17 laborers at Erith, removing "divers great and ponderous stuff the same Sunday, all the afternoon," 3d. each; a barge and 6 rowers to Greenwich in the night, 8s.

6 carts "with divers stone," in the night, from the Princes Wardrobe, 6d. each to the carters.

ii. Lists of workmen "that wrought the said stuff."

Monday, 14 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.: 3 laborers cleaning the wardrobe, 5d. each.

15 Jan.: 4 men removing lumber, 5d. each. 13 painters, of whom 9 are at 6d., 1 at 8d., 2 at 10d., and 1 (Rob. Wrytheoke) at 12d.—16 Jan.: 13 painters; 5 carpenters, at 8d. each.—17 Jan.: 17 painters; 6 carpenters.—18 Jan.: The same.—19 Jan.: The same, and 3 tailors, at 6d. each, "to make the covering of the weather roof."

The lists are repeated from day to day to the 11 March, Sundays being generally omitted,

1527.

REVELS—*cont.*

and also Saturday 2 Feb. There are, however, payments to 11 painters on Sunday 17 Feb., and a day's wage of 6*d.* to 4 men* at Erith (occupation not specified), on Sunday 24 Feb. Also 4*s.* a day, which is granted at the King's pleasure to Master Nykolas and Master Hans, beginning on the 8 April, is paid up for the last time on Sunday 3 March.

Wednesday, 3 April, and Thur., Fri., Sat., and Mond. following : 6*d.* a day to John Kallby, "to wait on the tilers for to receive the canvas from the house."

Wednesday 10 April to Tuesday 7 May : lists of painters and carpenters employed each day, with their wages ; 15 painters and 6 carpenters employed on Sunday 5 May.

The special operations on which the above mechanics were engaged is sometimes stated in the margin, as, "Tailors to sew the cloths for the roof and ends of the House of Revel ;" carpenters "at Grenwyche, to hyyll (?) the mayn rouf ;" "to lyer the clothes for the selyng" (ceiling) ; "to trym a werke hous at Gren wyche ;" "to hang up the great particion of canvas," &c. On Monday, 11 March, 10 men are employed "to hang the cloths in the King's sight, and taking them down again."

Pp. 70.

6 May.

3098. REVELS.

R. O.

i. For the King's use at the triumph.

Delivered to Gibson, 5 March 18 Hen.VIII., for new trimming of 24 barbs, with new bolsters of canons stuffed, new buckles, and tails of Hungary leather, 3*s.* 4*d.* each ; for 9 copper gilt buckles for the King's barb, at 12*d.* = 4*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Corrected in Gibson's hand : "£3 abattyd by the kounsell."

R. O.

ii. 1527, 19 Hen.VIII.

John Skutt. For making 8 gowns of cloth of tissue and red tinsel for the Princess and 7 others, for the triumph at Greenwich, 6 May, 10*s.* each, 4*l.* (*In Gibson's hand*) : "By the kounsell, 53*s.* 4*d.*"

Received of Mrs. Phellype 12 yds. red ribbon for laces.

iii. "The Copper."

For a quantity of hoops of various sizes, 19*s.* 5*d.*

iv. Tuesday, at Bridewell, for coals, 5*d.* ; for woodcocks, 9*d.* Wednesday, ———. Thursday, coals at Bridewell and here, 9*d.* Friday, coals at Bridewell, 5*d.* ; candle, 2*d.* To my master, 4*d.* This morning, for coals at Bridewell, 4*d.*

v. A long bill for nails and tacks. *Signed by Gibson.*

Mutilated, pp. 2.

vi. Account of money spent by Gibson for flour, hoops, thread, size, boat hire, &c., 1*s.* 7½*d.* *Signed.*

Memoranda of delivery to Lady Gylford of 7 bonnets, 5 caps, and 3 ears.

Names of workmen.

P. 1.

vii. Parcels delivered to Ric. Gibson, sergeant-at-arms, 18 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII.

Paper, packthread, hammers, knives, awls, orsady, &c., 25*s.* 5*d.*

P. 1.

viii. Another copy. *Signed.*

ix. Names of 17 working men on Monday, 22 April,—5 labourers and 3 carpenters. Tuesday, 31 May, 16 tailors. *In Gibson's hand.*

Nine pieces of paper stitched together.

* The name of one, Harry Davell, is that of one of the painters,

1527.

R. O.

2. Gibson's accounts for jousts held Monday, 6 May 19 Hen. VIII.

Was ordered by the King to prepare 16 bards and bases, "covered with riches," two for himself and his associate, and to cover four bards for the challengers.

Bought of Wm. Bottre, 28 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII., 17 yds. purple velvet, at 14s., for 2 half bards and bases; 1 yd. cloth of gold, 40s., for embroidering them. Of Eliz. Phelyp, 48 oz. of gold of Venice at 5s., and 12½ oz. of purple silk at 1s.; 20 lb. 7 oz. of silk cordells at 10d. the oz.

Wages to workmen: 18 men, at 6d. a day, 6l. 2s. Thread and shears, 7s. 3d.; buckram for linings, 12s. 4d.

To Thos. Foster, for embroidering bards with mountains, and brooms, and other devises, 9l. 3s. 9d. 48 oz. damask gold, at 5s., bought of Robt. Spendlay.

To Nic. Mageor, saddler, for trimming bards with bolsters, thongs, buckles, nails, &c., 4l. 5s. 8d. (abated to 3l. by the Council). Carriage from Greenwich to London, 8s. 4d.

Total, 84l. 19s. 6d.

29 yds. plunkkett sarsenet, at 3s. 8d.; 25 yds. red sarsenet, at 3s. 8d.; 20½ yds. purple velvet, at 14s.; 61¾ yards white sarsenet, at 3s. 8d.; 37 yds. white sarsenet, at 2s. 4d. = 39l. 7s. 9d.

In Gibson's hand, pp. 6.

ii. Copy of the above.

Pp. 5, mutilated.

R. O.

3. For the King's triumph held at Greenwich, 6 May 19 Hen. VIII.

For embroidering 2 half bards and bases, of purple velvet, richly powdered with knights riding upon mountains, and ladies casting darts at them, and clouds, the spaces between flourished thick with broom of gold and silver of Venice, and gold of damask, 9l. 3s. 9d.

Altered in Gibson's hand: "8l., by the kounsell."

To Rob. Spenlay, gold drawer, for 48 oz. of gold of damask, 12l.

P. 1.

R. O.

4. For the charges of the Revel House.

For canvas for covering of the main roof, 30l. 464 ells of linen cloth, with gold, silver, &c., for the ceiling, 40l. Timber, boards, hoops, &c., for the pageant, 24l. For 80 basons and the silvering of them, and the setting them up, 14l. 6s. 10d. For colors gold, &c. For painting the stages, rails, and pillars, 6l.

Articles spent on the Revels, 6 May 19 Hen. VIII.

In Gibson's hand, pp. 4.

6 May.

Vesp. C. iv.

87.

B. M.

3099. GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Letters came on the 30th April, stating that the Viceroy had taken a truce for eight months with the Pope. A place is left for the French and the Venetians. It is thought that the first post went to the French king. The Nuncio and the Venetians here are surprised they have not heard of it, and imagine that Francis is dissatisfied and retains the post, although the Pope had promised that he should join it. Some say Bourbon is not contented, and is gone to the land of the Venetians, and to content him the Pope sent him 60,000 ducats. It is thought there are secret articles for him and all the Pope's affairs with the Emperor. The Pope has promised for the Emperor's army 150,000 ducats, the Florentines 200,000. The advance of Bourbon made the Viceroy more quick to accept the truce, "*ne admitteretur in participatum gloriae*." The Emperor has sent 200,000 ducats into Italy. The Empress expects her time in fourteen days. Wrote by Bluemantle that the Emperor said he stood under *appellationem ad futurum concilium*. The appellation is now printed. Valladolid, 6 April* 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

* So dated by mistake.

1527.

6 May. **3100.** LEE to [HENRY VIII.]
 Vesp. C. iv. To the same effect. Valladolid, 6 May.
 113. *Hol.*, pp. 2.
 B. M.

7 May. **3101.** GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].
 Vesp. C. iv. Wrote last on the 17 April. Lee has since written twice, but there
 114. is little to report even now. What there is Wolsey will learn by their joint
 B. M. letters. Some think the truce will not take effect, as Bourbon will not
 agree to it; others that it will be only between the Pope and the Emperor,
 not between the Emperor and France and the Venetians; for which reason
 the Emperor is about to raise 120,000 ducats for Italy. He is treating with
 the merchants. Hears that the Emperor has ordered the building of twenty
 galleys to be completed, of which the Genoese will pay half the cost. They
 say Bourbon's soldiers will not hear of the truce, as they hope to plunder
 Florence. The Pope is sending hither the Datary. Valladolid, 7 May
 1527.

The Emperor has told the Nuncio that the French have detained two
 couriers sent hither by his Holiness, and have intercepted letters of the
 Legate, which, though they cannot decipher, they will not give up to him.

Hol., *Lat.*, p. 1.

7 May. **3102.** SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to HENRY VIII.
 Nero, B. II. Thanks Henry for his declaration by his ambassador of his concern
 102*. for the safety of Christendom. Henry has heard of the death of Sigismund's
 B. M. nephew Lewis, and of the disasters of Hungary, and how Sigismund has
 alone to resist the Turks, the Tartars, the Muscovites, and other infidels, as
 well as the encroachments of schismatics. Asks the King to assist him, and
 to exhort other princes to do the same. Endeavors to prevent the impending
 war between the two rival kings of Hungary, and desires the King to help
 him in his endeavor. Cracow, 7 May 1527. *Signed.*
Lat., vellum. *Add.* *Endd.*

7 May. **3103.** SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to WOLSEY.
 R. O. Thanks him and the King for Wallop's charge, and asks assistance
 Rymer, xiv. against the Infidels.
 196. Commends his subjects of Dantzic and others who trade in England.
 Cracow, 7 May 1527, 21 regni. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

7 May. **3104.** GREENWICH.
 R. O. "A book of payments of money disbursed by Sir Henry Gwylford, knight, and Sir Thomas Wyat, knight, in building a banketing house at the King his manor of Greenwich." (*In a later hand.*)
 "Here after ensueth as well the receipts of ready money received by the right honorable Sir Henry Guildford, knight of the most honorable order, and comptroller of the King's household, received of the King's highness, and of Sir Henry Wiat, treasurer of the Chamber, for the making of two arcks triumphant of antique works, garnishing and trimming of a banket house at the King's royal manor of Greenwich. Payments made for wages of joiners, laborers, mulders of paper, sawyers and carpenters, turners making candlesticks and pillars, mulds bought for casting of lead, carriage by water and land, crounys made of plate, painters Italians. Necessaries-bought, as iron, iron pins for candlesticks, coals and faggots, hogsheads, Spanish iron, tin, lead, thread and white paper, being in the reckoning of George Lovekyn, fine gold, party gold, silver gold size, painter's

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oil, colors, cotton, packthread, whiting, brushes, tails for pencils, line, fine bise, coarse bise, sangdragon. Generals, white lead, packthread, cotton, and other necessities for painters, bought and provided by Master Broune, the King's painter, and Vincent Vulpe, with the wages of guilders, painters, and grinders of colors, being in his reckoning. Antique heads, linen cloth for lining of knots cast in paper, brown and white paper to make knots with, sponges, oil, pork grease, flour for paste, candles, wax and roson for moulds of paper, nails of divers sorts, wire for candlesticks, tools for painters, glue, tin, coals, potter's earth for the bataille, and boat hire, being in the reckoning of John Demyans. Wainscot bought for making of antique cups, for candlesticks, iron work for the said candlesticks, red buckram bought for the roof of the Banquet House, party gold, gold paper, silver and green, orsedye, gold skins, glue, white paper, nails, packthread, colors bought, carriage by water, small cord, folding ladders, and the wages of workmen as well, guilders, painters, and joiners, as tailors working and trimming up the said roof and candlesticks, being the reckoning of Clement Urmyston. Divers necessities bought for the trimming of the Father of Heaven, lions, dragons, and greyhounds holding candlesticks, as more plainly appeareth in the reckoning of John Rastall. And divers other necessities received by George Lovekyn, of Thomas Foster, of the King's store, as wainscot, plaster, quarters, quarter boards, elmyr planch board, lead and nails, with allowances for fetching of the King and Queen's stuff and plate from the Tower and Baynellskastell to Greenwich, and so re-carried thither again."

Received by Guldeforde, of the King, 600*l.*; of Wiat, 60*l.* Paid to joiners for wages, working day and night, including Sundays generally, holidays only excepted, being St. Matthew's Day, Lady Day, Palm Sunday.

Wages to moulders of paper, day and night, at 18*d.*, 16*d.*, 12*d.* Sawyers and carpenters at 6*d.* per day. Sawyers at 6*d.* the day and night, and others at 10*d.* the day. Laborers at 4*d.* the day, and 2*d.* the night. Casters of lead, 12*d.* day and night. Archangell and Raphael at 3*s.* 4*d.* day and night, others at 20*d.* To Italian painters, Vincent Vulp and Ellys Carmyan, at 20*s.* the week. Paid to Master Hans for the painting of the plat of Tirwan, which standeth on the backside of the great arch in grete, 4*l.* 10*s.* Italian painters and gilders, Nicholas Florentine at 2*s.*, and Domyngo at 16*d.*, day and night. — bricklayers, 7*d.* a day. To Chr. Smythe, plumber, of London, for 80 lb. of sawder for sawdering of the lead cast in knots, roses, leaves, castles, lions, greyhounds, and other antique work, at 6*d.* the lb. To Rob. Wilkyns, turner, of London, for making of 44 candlesticks, pillars 40, 13 bases for pillars by a bargain in grete, 9*l.* 14*s.* To him for 88 pillars at 16*d.* each, and 30 bases for pillars at 8*d.* each. Paid to John Wildeman, brazier, of London, for moulds bought to cast in lead at 6*d.* per lb., and repair of the same, named the broad leaf and the rose, the rose and the garnet, the leaf, the double ring, the double flower, the great pillar, the little flower, the 2 dolphins, the little pillar. Coals at 10*s.* the load, 9*s.* ditto, (horse coals) 5*d.* the sack, 4½*d.* ditto. Wood at 2*s.* 9*d.* the hundred; faggots, 2*s.* 6*d.* a load. Boat hire. Cart hire. Master Carrewis place mentioned. Paid for 40 round pins of iron for the candlesticks of the great arch to set the wax upon it, at 3*d.* each; for one hundred and a quarter of Spanish iron for bars of the furnace to melt in the lead, 6*s.* 8*d.* 5 hogsheads for plasterers at 8*d.* each, for shavings of white paper to make lions, &c., and the King's arms, 16*d.* 12 lb. candles, 1*d.* per lb. Iron for the great arch, 3½*d.* per lb. 24 ells of fine canvas for lining of the backside of the great arch whereupon Turwin is stayned, at 7*d.* the ell. 200 of 6*d.* nails, 12*d.*; 500 of 3*d.* nails, 2*s.* 1*d.* 14 candlesticks of plate, at 5*s.* each. 4 great cans or reeds to light the candles in the banqueting house, 14*d.* A sword for St. George, 2*s.* 8*d.* Black collars for Mr. Hans, 3*s.* 4*d.* To 2 tailors working 2 days upon St. George's coat, and sewing the carpets in the disguising house, 12*d.* a day each. 2 sheets for the gilders to keep the gold clean from fretting. A great caldron for melting wax and rosin for the moulds of paper, 40*s.* Trimming, tinning, and dressing of 4 flat bars of iron, at 6*d.* each. Stools and forms, 20*s.* To Thomas Weyver, for keeping a book of workmen, overseeing them at work night and day, receiving and delivering stuff, 13 weeks, 40*s.* To John Midelton overseeing the workmen and keeping of the gallery by the said space, 40*s.* Total of George Lovekyn's payments, from

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GREENWICH—*cont.*

6 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. to 7 May 19 Hen. VIII., for making of 2 arches triumphant antique wise for the King's banketing and disguising house made at Greenwich for his banquet and tryumphe holden there, 262*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Gold, &c., bought by Master Brown, the King's painter, for gilding and painting the two arches:—fine gold, 50*s.* the thousand; party gold, 20*s.*, ditto; fine silver at 7*s.* 6*d.* ditto; distemper, 8*d.* the gallon; lean oil, 16*d.* gall.; fat oil, 16*s.* gall.; fine sise in oil, 6*s.* 8*d.* quart; vermillion, 2*s.* lb.; white lead, 2½*d.* lb.; red lead, 2*d.*; Spanish oker, 1½*d.* lb.; coarse bise, 3*s.* 4*d.* lb.; Spanish white, 8*d.* doz. lb.; copperas, 1*s.* lb.; Spanish brown, 1*d.* lb.; sapgreen, 16*d.* lb.; brasell, 8*d.* lb.; gilding cotton, 10*d.* lb. Fyne hers for tollis, 8*d.* lb.; working tollis, 2*d.* each; fine thread for tollis, 8*d.* lb.; white paper, 2*d.* quire; paper royal, 8*d.* quire; a great fox tail, 6*d.*; a potell of pink fine, 12*d.*; verditor, 14*d.* lb.; general, 8*d.* lb.; fine floreye, 2*s.* 6*d.* lb.; fine ynde bavedens, 14*d.* half pound; russet, 8*d.* lb.; orpiment, 16*d.* lb.; 4 oz. of synoper tops, 4*d.*; dark oker, 16*d.* lb.; one doz. of black, 10*d.*; double sarsenet beaten with fine gold and antique works, 16*s.* 8*d.* yard. Other items for colors, &c., among which, ½ lb. of ground glass, 2*s.*; 3 pints aquavitæ, 2*s.* 3*d.*; for the hire of two grindstones, 13 weeks, 3*s.* 3*d.* Wages to gilders, painters, &c., by the day and night, at 2*s.*, 20*d.*, 16*d.*, 14*d.*, 12*d.*

Payments made by John Demyans. Wages of laborers working upon moulds, &c., day and night, 12*d.* and 4*d.* To John Demyans for 6 antique heads, gilt, silvered, and painted, at 26*s.* 8*d.* each; for old linen cloth for moulds of paper for the vaulting of arches, comprising old sheets at 2*s.* 8*d.* per pair, &c.; brown paper; sponge, 2*s.* 6*d.* lb.; pork grease, 3*d.* lb.; fine flour for paste, 2*s.* bushel; candles, wax, and rosin for knots; different sorts of nails with their prices; tools for the moulders; tin, 4½*d.* lb.; wainscot for antique cups for candlesticks, &c. For 24 wainscots spent in making 230 cups for all the lights, side branches of 5 lights, and hanging branches of 6 lights, 20*s.* 10*d.*; for sawing and to the turner, 1½*d.* the cup each; carving, 3½*d.* For 100 antique knops, pomander fashion, for garnishing the shanks of the hanging lights, 6*s.*; for carving of them, "as hit is to see," 7*s.* For 66 pieces, turned lyllypot fashion, more than a foot long, 6*s.*; carving, 5*s.* For 800 pieces, turned and bored, for the garnishing of the crooked irons of all the hanging branches, at 2*s.* 8*d.* the hundred; 90 feet of timber turned, that standeth up bearing the cups over the side lights, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 250 round pieces, turned and bored, thorough gilded, 5*s.*; for 4 wainscots to make the 18 beams to bear all the lights, 4*s.* 8*d.*; for sawing thereof, 3*d.*; th'embowing and carving of the said lights, at 6*d.* each; 680 yards red buckram, at 4½*d.* Other items for varnish, gold skins, &c. For 400 little roses, and 500 little antique leaves of lead that garnished the 18 beams for the lights, 1,900 leaves of lead that garnisheth the cups for all the lights, weighing 27 lb.; 20 great budds of timber to set in the roses. For 31,700 of party gold spent in gilding all the buckrams for the roof, at 22*d.* the hundred. For 400 party gold for candlesticks. For 3 quarters of fine gold that gilded the 20 great budds. For 4,200 of nails spent in nailing 800 pieces for the lights, and 12,700 nails for the nailing of leaves and lilylots, at 13*d.* the 1,000. For 5 burden of rushes that strawid the floor where it was shewed, 7½*d.* For making the pageant of lights with 20 images holding candlesticks; the joiners' work, wainscot, and the clothes that garnished it, in grete, 33*s.* 4*d.* Printing the buckrams, by the day, 8*d.*; working at the press, 6*d.* Painters working on the candlesticks, 8*d.*; grinder of colors, 6*d.* Cutting plates round for candlesticks, 6*d.* Cutting of gold paper, silver paper, and orsedye for the candlesticks, 8*d.* Gilders working upon the buckram for the roof, 8*d.* Tailors liring, ringing, and sewing the roof, at 6*d.* Setting up the roof and the candlesticks, 8*d.* Necessaries of the King's store received by George Lovekyn, of Thomas Foster, comptroller of the King's works.

"Divers necessities bought from trimming of the pageant of the Father of Hevin," lions, dragons, and greyhounds holding candlesticks, as more plainly appeareth in the reckoning of John Rastall; for the writing of the dialogue and making in rhyme, both in English and Latin, 3*s.* 4*d.* For the washing of 5 doz. napkins, at 8*d.* a doz. Washing and bleaching, for the scouring and oiling of 4 cases with carving knives small, 3*s.* 4*d.* For washing 5 doz. napkins, 28 towels, 2 long tablecloths, and one short tablecloth, 6*s.* Sum

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total of the whole account, ending the 7th May, anno 19 Henry VIII., 761*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; whereof received by me, Sir Henry Guldeford this present accountant, 660*l.* So, more to be had for the full contentation, 101*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; whereof had of your own store by the hands of Tho. Foster, as appeareth by the particulars within written, wherefore a warrant to be had, 43*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* So, to be had in ready money, 58*l.* 15*d.* Signed: Henry Guldeford.

Pp. 58.

8 May.

Add. MS.

12192, f. 43.

B. M.

3105. PRINCESS MARY AND FRANCIS I.

“Relation de ce qui fut négocié en l'an 1525 (1527) avec Henry VIII. le Roy d'Angleterre et le Card. d'Yorck par l'evesque de Tarbes, le vicomte de Turenne et le president le Viste, ambassadeurs du roy François Premier, touchant le mariage de la fille dudit Roy d'Angleterre avec ledit Roy François, et pour traiter une alliance contre l'empereur Charles V. pour dellivrance des enfants de France. Rédigé par écrit par Claude Dodieu, conseiller en la cour de Parlement de Paris.”

Arrival of the
French am-
bassadors in
England.

On Feb. 26, 1525,* Messire Gabriel de Grammont, bishop of Tarbe, François vicomte de Turenne, Antoine le Viste, president of Paris and Bretagne, and the writer, embarked at Boulogne, arriving at Dover (Donuoes) at 1 p.m. Were met by Jean Joachim de Passaut, seigneur de Vaux, and proceeded to London. On Saturday, the 2nd of March, de Vaux went to the Cardinal, who asked him what charge they had as to Fitzwilliam's offers. De Vaux excused himself, and said only that it depended on Wolsey whether they took effect.—March 3. The ambassadors, with Dodieu as secretary, had audience of Wolsey at Westminster. The Bishop thanked him in Latin, on the part of Francis, for being the occasion of peace with the king of England, which peace had been the means of his deliverance; and for proposing the marriage with the English princess. Wolsey answered he had not merited such honor; and after reading the letters of credence presented by the Bishop, went with them into a little room, where the Bishop in French thanked Wolsey for his offers of the marriage, and of a closer league for the deliverance of the Princes, which the Emperor's anger at the marriage would make more difficult, and said they had brought powers to conclude these articles, and to treat for a universal peace; and they were instructed to apply first to Wolsey, and to take his advice. One article they advisedly omitted, to ask Wolsey to moderate the demands made by Fitzwilliam.

Wolsey insists
on a new and
perpetual
treaty.

Wolsey thanked them for attributing the King's deliverance to him, and said that after seeing him at Ardre, he had become his servant in consequence of his nobleness and virtues, and no subsequent circumstances had destroyed his affection, which was increased by the similarity of the two Kings in habit and person; he had endeavored to obtain his release, and to preserve his realm in his absence, and to dissuade Henry from invading it. As to Fitzwilliam's proceedings, Wolsey denied that he had any instructions to offer the Princess in marriage, and could not have taken it upon him to offer such a noble lady, but it had been talked of in France with his knowledge, and by the advice of Madame; he added certain words in the Princess's praise, that she ought to be asked, not offered; he had desired, and would desire, the restitution of the Princes, and for that reason had offered an offensive league in consideration of the marriage, but before either, he intended to confirm perpetual peace, that there might be no further contention between them; of this Fitzwilliam and the bishop of Bath had made overtures in France. Answered that there was sure friendship, and that since the last treaty of peace with Madame, no one had doubted it would be perpetual. But Wolsey replied that this treaty was only during the lives of the two Kings, and they could not persuade him of the contrary, although the president of the Parliament assured him that it spoke of the King and his successors. He said

* 1526/7.

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.

nothing could be done without this, and the Princess could not be given to a man with whom they were not sure of perpetual friendship; he had told the French king of this, and he had said he would send ambassadors with full instructions. They answered they had no instructions on this point, and it was quite new to them. How can this be? said the Cardinal; Brinon and Robertet have been commissioned by Francis to hear the proposals made for perpetual peace by Madame's advice, and since Morette's departure I have sent them to France by Fitzwilliam, who has been answered by Francis that since the principal is granted, she has granted the three accessory demands about Boulonge, Ardre, the salt and the 50,000 cr. Answered that they thought the Cardinal was satisfied as to them, by the answer given by Fitzwilliam about their unreasonableness, and that Francis could not grant them without dishonor; he ought not to buy a wife so dear, when the marriage was so profitable to both parties. Wolsey answered that he regarded the honor of Francis as much as his master's, but he knew for certain that Henry could not consent to leave the Emperor without the perpetual peace and pension and the salt, and he had considered how to draw up the obligations so as to preserve the honor of France.

Madame
Eleanor.

He then asked about Francis's capability to marry, for he knew that he had espoused Madame Helienor *per verba de presenti*, that he had called her his wife in letters and in an apology in his own name, and that he had sent the secretary Bayard with articles signed by himself to demand her. Answered that the King made great protestations against the validity of the said marriage with Madame Helienor, which would be shown to the Cardinal, if necessary; that the King was but little bound by the treaty, as he was then in the Emperor's power; that he had refused to confirm it after returning home; that the Emperor bound himself to deliver Madame when he received the Princes, which he has not done, and has therefore broken the treaty. Wolsey was content with this;—repeated that the perpetual peace must be the foundation of the treaty, and that the Pope must give a judgment to take away all suspicion of the Spanish marriage. He meant to deal with them openly, and said nothing could be done without the salt and the 50,000 cr.; that he could not believe they had no instructions about it. Offered to show him all their instructions; which he declined, and said they ought not to dissemble, lest the Pope, hearing that the marriage makes no progress, should abandon them; for the Emperor, who is raising money in Flanders, under the pretence of a crusade, would meanwhile invade Italy, and the French king would be abandoned by all, and in greater danger than ever, especially as the Emperor offers to pay the pension owed by France, and to give one of the Princes as hostage with certain frontier towns in Flanders. Answered, that Francis would be very glad for his children to be in the hands of the King, but as to the Emperor's offers, the King had found out how much security was to be placed in him, and would not be likely to listen to them. Wolsey repeated that the marriage must be pressed on as the thing most likely to promote their interests. Answered, they had brought sufficient powers for that, and hoped that he would find the conditions reasonable. Wolsey again said that the marriage could not be settled without the perpetual peace and other demands, that he would tell the King of their coming, and on Thursday next they should see him.

The ambas-
sadors have
powers touch-
ing the mar-
riage;

Said that no such great demands were made when the Dauphin was proposed for her, though he might not be king for a long time. Wolsey replied angrily that that treaty was made when they were under age, to preserve the friendship of the kingdoms, but it was never intended to carry it out, and it could not be done without these demands. He then took the bishop of Tarbe aside, and told him of the trouble he had had to bring the King to consent to this, and of the opposition shown by some persons, and he said the same to the Viscount. He then recalled them, and said he would

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DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.but none for
the league.They still
deny they
have instruc-
tions.

arrange that we should declare our credence to the King, and would ask him to commission persons to deliberate about it, that he did not doubt all would be entrusted to himself, and that on Friday they might begin to work. He then dismissed them, keeping Jean Joachim, and told him of the trouble he had had about the marriage, and that it was in danger of being broken off by this delay. Joachim answered that the delay was on his side, that he had always told him that this design of making France tributary would never be executed, but notwithstanding he had sent Fitzwilliam; that he was quite sure the ambassadors had no instructions about the perpetual peace, and if Francis knew how he had behaved about it, and in doubting his capacity, he would be very much displeased. Finally, he begged Joachim to prevent the ambassadors from writing anything to the King that might make him angry. On his return, Joachim told the ambassadors how necessary this marriage was to the English. They determined to persist in their refusal, as their instructions contained nothing except to ask the Cardinal to moderate the demands made by Fitzwilliam.

On Monday the 4th the Cardinal sent word that he wished to see them next day at 9 o'clock, which was Shrove Tuesday. He then told them that the day before he had told the King of their coming, and their powers for concluding the marriage, the offensive league, and the perpetual peace, at which the King was much pleased, and asked for the conditions of the peace, and was much surprised when Wolsey told him they had no charge about it; and he went on to use the same persuasions that he had on the previous Sunday about the salt and pension. Begged him to excuse them, as there was no mention of it in their instructions. Wolsey would not believe this, and said they must have other instructions, as Fitzwilliam had reported that Francis had consented to what he asked, and Clerk had written the same from France, and Francis's letters which he showed them gave credence to Fitzwilliam; he wished that Fitzwilliam would report to them what he had said to Francis about the salt and pension; that it was no use to send ambassadors unless he would grant them, and that Francis had replied that he was content with the marriage, and the ambassadors should settle the demands by Wolsey's advice; perpetual peace was more advantageous to France than England, and the pension was very little for deserting their old ally in favor of their old enemy, and the war expences they would be led into would be far more than this; he would rather pay it himself to the French king than that the alliance should fail, always repeating these words, *Sine hoc nihil fiet*, and they on their side always assuring him that the King could never consent. Finally, he said he could not believe that Francis had given up his intention of treating with the Emperor and marrying dame Eleanor; suspected that he had sent them thus unprovided to facilitate treating with Spain; and said that if he would let him know such to be his intention, he would willingly assist to bring it about.

On their return consulted on their future course, as their instructions only authorized them to ask the Cardinal to moderate the demands, and decided to write to the King that they hoped to make the Cardinal abate a little, and to ask him to write a letter to the king of England according to a minute drawn up by Jean Joachim, and sent to monseigneur d'Alluye (?) asking him not to insist on what is so dishonorable and grievous, and similar letters to Wolsey.

Interview
with the King;

On Thursday the 7th, went to Greenwich, "distant de Londres 3000" (*trois milles*). Were presented to the King in his *arriere salle*. The bishop of Tarbe presented him the letters of credence from Francis and his mother, which he called Wolsey to read. Thirteen or fourteen other persons were present, including the bishops of London and Ely, the dukes of Montfort (Norfolk) and Suffolk, the marquis of Exeter, Talabor, grand master of England (Talbot earl of Shrewsbury), Feuguillain, Mon. de Rochefort, Mr. Maure (Sir Thos. More), his secretary, the dean of Windsor (Sampson), and others. The bishop declared as his credence the first and second articles of the first

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.

instructions. The King replied that he was much obliged to Francis for condescending to take his little daughter, who did not deserve such honor; he had for a long time had an affection for the King, such as a simple gentleman might have for his friend, and, if their state allowed, he would not be one single day without his company; their alliance was so firm that there was no necessity to make a fresh treaty; that in consequence of the marriage he hoped they would achieve what would be to the glory of God and the exaltation of all Christendom. Afterwards he said he was astonished that nothing was said in the credence about the universal peace, but he had been informed that they had orders to treat of it. Answered, that they were commissioned to do so after the marriage, for which chiefly they were sent. He said, you forget the perpetual peace and the conditions required. Answered, that the peace between the kingdoms was so firm that it would last for ever, and it could not be more ample. He answered that it was for their lives. To their argument that the good effects of the peace would induce their successors to maintain it, and that the knowledge of its utility was the true way to preserve it, he said that the chief cause of its commencement was the friendship of the kings, but that their successors might have a different opinion; their friendship made him desirous of removing all causes of war from their successors. The ambassadors excused themselves for want of power. Henry said this could not be, and showed Madame's letter, expressing a hope of perpetual peace. Told him that was not the meaning of it; that they had no instructions on that point, as it was considered a thing already done; that they had informed their master of the Cardinal's instances, and they asked Henry that commissioners might be appointed to settle the conditions of the marriage with them. He agreed to this, but wished to know the truth about Madame Helyenor, for he could not give his heiress to a man about whose capacity to marry there might be doubts. Reminded him of Fitzwilliam's interview with the King on the subject; that he had been forced to promise what he did not think himself bound to perform; that Fitzwilliam had spoken about the Princess as from the king of England, and that in consequence of that, they were sent; Francis would never do anything contrary to honor or his conscience, and they feared he would think it strange that this difficulty should be made after he had given his word. The King said nothing was intended but to discover if the French king was able to contract the marriage. Would say no more about it, as they were not instructed to dispute about his capacity. The King recalled his councillors, and, after consulting with them, said that Francis did him great honor in demanding his daughter, and he would give her, if Francis was a mere gentleman, but all advised him not to risk her being afterwards separated, and his capability of contracting marriage must be declared. Promised to inform Francis. Wolsey then with great courtesy told them that the next day was fixed for the commencement of the business, and asked them to come to his house in the afternoon to meet the English commissioners. Answered, that if a declaration of the King's capacity was necessary, it was only waste of time; they would write to him, and could say nothing till they had his answer. Wolsey said they had better come and hear what they had to say; which they agreed to do. The King took Turenne aside, and told him that such great matters could not be treated without difficulties. Turenne said these should be graciously handled, and advised him not to require anything dishonorable from Francis.

with the
Council.

On the 8th, met Norfolk, Suffolk, the bishops of London and Ely, lord Rochford, Fitzwilliam, and Mr. More, at the Cardinal's house. Wolsey thanked Francis for the offer of marriage, but finished by saying that the engagement to Madame Helyenor must be cleared up. Answered as before, and said they had informed their master, but they expected he would think it strange. The Cardinal and the others excused themselves; said they did

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DODIEU'S
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not consider he was bound by his promise; they did not wish to irritate him, but wished to have everything settled honorably to both parties; future disputes about the marriage might lead to trouble; they desired the reasons for which Francis is free to marry, and a papal declaration thereon, to be placed in the archives of France and England. The English commissioners then declared in French, that they wished for the conclusion of the marriage, and they only desired matters to be so firmly settled that they might not be hereafter broken. Thanked them; promised to write to Francis, but declined to dispute about his capacity till they heard from him. At Wolsey's request, showed him their powers for treating of the marriage. He found fault that they were not empowered to swear for Francis and bind him under censures and obligations. Promised to obtain such a power; and the Cardinal said they were content to commence the capitulation about the marriage, told him that, in consequence of what Clerk and Fitzwilliam had said, they had been sent to ask for the Princess. He answered that the King had consented to it, and they all thought that the conditions would be considered so reasonable, that matters would be soon settled; he then told them that the Imperial ambassador had been with him that morning, having heard of the proposed alliance, and was more mild than usual. Knew he came then by Wolsey's orders, but said nothing. He went on to talk about the need of a universal peace against the Turks; said that the Ambassador told him he had power to treat for peace with Francis, and to give up his children on such conditions as the king of England thinks reasonable; that the Ambassador had had the power for a long time, but Wolsey had advised him not to produce it till they came, and now he would give it to Wolsey, and a copy to the French ambassadors. Answered that they had ample powers for a universal peace, which they would show before the ambassadors of the Pope and Venice, but not without them,—that they did not intend to treat with the Emperor till the marriage was concluded, and that Francis would remit his differences with the Emperor to Henry. Wolsey said that Clerk had told Francis it would be better to begin by concluding the universal peace; to which he answered, that though he had told his ambassadors to begin with the marriage, he would follow Wolsey's advice; which was to take the peace first, as the Emperor was well disposed. Excused their refusal by their instructions, and said besides, if the peace were made, the Emperor might stipulate for Francis marrying his sister. He answered that the Emperor might consent to the marriage and give his sister to Charles de Bourbon. Answered that their commission did not require the consent of the Emperor or his sister, and that the King would not suffer Bourbon's affair to be connected with his.

The ambas-
sadors at last
show their
powers.

Next day brought their powers for the universal peace, and the papal and Venetian ambassadors did the same by Wolsey's orders, that they might be read over without beginning to capitulate, and in the absence of the imperial ambassador. This done, Wolsey talked for a long time with the bishop of Tarbe, making him great offers, and saying that the conditions of the marriage would be easy, as the King had no male heirs, and that he would look at the previous treaties of marriage, and follow the most sumptuous. The Bishop said the King meant to take her over to France; but Wolsey said that could not be, on account of her age. The Bishop said that all the virtues and graces he had spoken of could not exist in a person unfit for marriage, and they would supply the deficiency of age, and that the greatest difficulty was the salt and the pension, about which there was nothing definite in their instructions. On the following Monday, the 11th, Rochford invited Tarbe and Turenne to visit the King the next day, while waiting for their answer from France. The President and Jean Joachim visited Wolsey on Tuesday. The Bishop and Turenne were conducted to Greenwich by the bishop of London and Rochford. After dinner the King sent for them to the Queen's chamber, and they talked about the King's prosperity and the

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.Conversation
with queen
Katharine.

friendship of the two monarchs. The Queen asked the Bishop if they did not intend to treat for a universal peace. He answered that the object for which they had come must precede, but did not state what it was, as he did not know whether it ought to be mentioned to the Queen; but the King said, smiling, to her, that he was speaking of the marriage of the Princess. They then begged for her favor for the marriage; which she promised, but said that what concerns only two princes should not delay the profit of all Christendom. Suggested that after the marriage, Henry, being Francis's father-in-law, could moderate the disputes which would arise on the articles of the peace, so as to tend to the honor and content of all parties. To the Queen's objection that this alliance would make the King suspected by the Emperor, told her that the two Kings would be so powerful that they could dictate terms to the Emperor.

Went to see the furniture and riches of the King, who ordered a suit of armour to be made for Turenne, like his own, which are said to be the safest and the easiest that are made. When Turenne was speaking to the King of the high regard Francis had for him, and that he was the means of his deliverance, he told Turenne of the close alliance that he had had with the Emperor before the King's capture; that he had prepared 6,000 horse and 30,000 foot to invade France when the King was taken prisoner; he then sent word to the Emperor of his preparations, and told him to do the like, according to their alliance; to which the Emperor answered, that he had the French king in his power, and that his captivity seemed a better means for obtaining their ends than going to war; that from this time he lost his wish of attacking Francis, and exhorted the Emperor to treat him well and set him free graciously; made a defensive alliance with Madame, and thus ensured the tranquillity of the kingdom in the King's absence. He thought Francis ought to be much pleased with the devotion and obedience of his people, who never favored Bourbon, much as he had been esteemed in France, and he considered him very happy to reign among such people. Le Viste, Jean Joachim, and Dodieu were all the afternoon at Westminster with Wolsey, who tried to treat about the salt and the 50,000 cr., saying that the peace made with the Regent was only for the lives of the kings; that it was not authorized by the Estates of England, without whose consent such contracts were never considered stable or binding on successors; that in order to make them accept it, some profit must be shown to accrue from it, as England will be bound not to trouble France, even in those lands to which a claim is asserted, and he could not think of anything less than the salt and pension; he recited the articles for the succession of children from the marriage, and for the first son to be brought up in England, &c., like enough to their instructions; that in an affair of such importance the Estates of both kingdoms must consent; and he endeavored to make them say something about the demands, but they merely replied that they were waiting to hear from Francis, but would discuss the marriage. Wolsey, however, returned to the demands and the custom of assembling the Estates. In answer to the President's question about their manner and powers, he answered that they were summoned by the King, and deliberated on matters proposed by him, the result of which was always in accordance with the King's desire, and that their decisions were inviolable. Thought that this consent of the Estates was put forward for some purpose, as they discovered afterwards; and the President insisted that it could not be so, as the law of succession was fixed in France and England; there was no necessity for this in France; the King, who is the soul of the law, could make what law he chose for the good of the kingdom, and being registered in the Court of Parliament it was rigidly enforced. Wolsey then spoke about the capacity of Francis to marry, called his doctor to read reasons which he had drawn up in favor of it, founded on the non-consummation and the compulsion by imprisonment;

The ambas-
sadors will not
discuss the
demands of
England, nor
Wolsey the
marriage.

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NARRATIVE.

all the doubt was owing to Francis having demanded her by his ambassador after his return. Answered that they had not heard of that, and, from what Francis had said, thought it was not true; that the captivity of his children caused him as much fear as his own, and would excuse what he had said. The next day, the 13th, Wolsey invited them to dine with him the following Friday.

D'Ouarty's
instructions.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning seigneur D'Ouarty, Grand Maistre Reformateur des Eaux et Forests de France, arrived with two instructions; the first approving of what the ambassadors had done as to the demands, which the Council thought unreasonable, and would not grant, even if they could not succeed in their charge otherwise. But, contrary to the advice of his Council, and for the love he bears to the King and the Princess, he will deliver to the King during his and the Queen's lives 1,500 cr. worth of salt every year, which shall be delivered "au Brouage" at the current price to the King's deputies. He demands the delivery of the Princess within a month after the ratification, otherwise he will not listen to the marriage; the offensive league must commence at the consummation of the marriage, and last until the delivery of the Princess; the universal peace must be taken after the marriage and offensive league; they must manage matters with moderation so as not to produce a rupture. The second instructions were, that if the English deputies persisted in these demands, the King would grant them as follows: that any child, male or female, who came to the English crown, should have for his appanage from France 1,500 cr. worth of salt, and 50,000 cr. yearly to him and his successors. And it was suggested in the agreement to insert the words "la fortune de France distraite." As to the King's obligation to Madame Eleanor, the same answer as before was given, and that a declaration from Rome could be had, though it was not necessary. Finally they contained instances of the Emperor's ingratitude to Henry, and of the opportunity offered in Italy to diminish his strength, orders to hurry on the marriage and the delivery of the Princess, as delay will produce suspicions, and the Emperor will spare nothing to prevent it, and any mischance in Italy might hinder it. D'Ouarty also brought a letter in cipher, unsigned, that if the ambassadors see that a refusal of the demands will produce a rupture, they must yield, and take pains to find out whether the object of the demands is to delay the delivery of the Princess and the offensive league.

Went to Wolsey, and found him in the gallery with the English deputies. D'Ouarty gave him the King's letters from the draft sent by Joachim, and begged him to give up the demands, and advise Henry to do so, as they were dishonorable and impossible. This seemed strange to Wolsey, to judge from his face, and he asked them if they had anything else to say. They said they had not; that that was their answer from the King. He said they either did not understand their commission, or intended to manage it differently to their orders; for Clerk had written that the King told him they had power to grant the demands, which letter he translated to them in Latin. Referred to D'Ouarty and the King's letters to the Cardinal, and assured him that was all the answer. Dined with him, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Rochford, the bishops of London and Ely. After dinner, Wolsey repeated that from his desire to serve the French king he had advised the marriage and the alliance for actual war against the Emperor, contrary to the opinion of many of the Council; that the demands were so small that he would never have thought Francis would have made so much difficulty; as to his praying the king of England not to force him to do what will make him hated by his people, he ought, on the other hand, to regard the honor and satisfaction of the King and people of England, who will never grant a perpetual peace without some recompence for their claims; and though he is better disposed to Francis than to any one else beside the King, he would rather die than give such advice, for which he would be thought either a fool or a traitor, and would

Wolsey is as-
tonished that
they still make
difficulties.

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NARRATIVE.PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

be in danger of being murdered in his house: Francis should consider his services, and not press him to do what might cause his death.

To these words, spoken with an angry countenance, they replied calmly and gently, telling him the gratitude Francis felt to him, and his desire for his safety, and the increase of his power, in consequence of his favor to French affairs; and he begged him to dissuade the king of England from making such a demand, which is neither honorable nor reasonable; his Council determined that it could not be granted, but, from his affection to the King and the Princess, he will pay 15,000* cr. of salt annually during the life of the King and Queen, which is making his kingdom tributary. Wolsey took no more account of this than if they had given him a pair of gloves; said he would abate nothing; that the King had granted it to Clerk; that they did not understand matters, and would spoil everything; that he was displeased at their not taking his advice; that if he knew any other way he would help them to it willingly, but that to decide on the perpetual peace, which is the foundation of everything else, the Estates must be summoned, and they would never consent to the Princess's marriage without taking away all occasions of future war, which cannot be done without this recompence. Understood by this for what reason Wolsey had invented his three Estates. It was finally settled that next day D'Ouarty should present his letters to the King.

D'Ouarty
visits the
King.

Consulted on their return as to what they should do. Were much troubled by Clerk's letter, and saw it would be difficult to defend themselves. Next day, the 16th, D'Ouarty and Jean Joachim being ready to go to Greenwich, Mons. Chesnay (Cheney), gentleman of the Chamber, came to conduct D'Ouarty, and said the King expected him alone. After reading his letter, the King said he knew that he came about the demands; that as to the salt, it was only 15,000 cr., he had often lost more than that at play; as to the pension of 50,000 cr., which he finds so odious, he should think also of Henry's honor, and that he cannot give up his claims on France without contenting his people, especially as he is giving up his only daughter. D'Ouarty answered that Francis did not ask for her because she was an heiress; if Henry had a dozen daughters he would ask for one, from his affection and gratitude to the King, which he will never forget, as the Emperor had done. Henry seemed pleased, put his hands on D'Ouarty's shoulders, and told him commissioners were appointed to treat with them; that he would tell Wolsey to be reasonable, and they must be also. The King then led him to the Queen's chamber. Gave her messages from Madame and the queen of Navarre, but said nothing about his charge, as Wolsey had told him not to do so. Wrote on the 16th to their master an account of these conferences.

Next Monday, the 18th, D'Ouarty and Joachim visited Wolsey, who received them coldly. He told them he heard from the Venetian ambassador that the Pope was in treaty with the viceroy of Naples for a year's abstinence from war, which was delayed till England and Venice had decided about joining it; the proposed marriage was the best remedy to keep the Pope from doing this. The Papal and Venetian ambassadors then entered by Wolsey's direction.

He repeated what he had said, adding that Henry, to gratify Francis, had aided the Pope and the Holy League, and was ready still to help his Holiness with money, and keep him from the alliance with the Emperor, if his Holiness, the French king and the Signory would bind themselves not to make any agreement with the Emperor without Henry's consent. They thanked him, but declined answering without their colleagues, and asked when he would please to treat about the marriage according to the king of England's desire. He replied that the King was determined to have the two demands; that he knew that the difficulty made by Francis came from his desire to marry Ma-

* "Quinx mil ecus;" elsewhere, 1500 in figures.

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NARRATIVE.Wolsey sug-
gests a dif-
ferent match.

dame Helyenor, but the alliance could be made by the marriage of the Princess with the Dauphin, or of the duke of Richmond with the French princess. This was a new proposal. Answered that this was not the way the king of England meant the marriage to be treated; nor was it according to his own promise at Greenwich, that he would do what was agreeable to the French king. He answered that he had told them the way it could be done. Till now the ambassadors hoped they would gain something, but on hearing this report they were in great perplexity. Clerk's letters and the news from Italy were the causes of their failure. After long discussion, determined to offer, at the next meeting, to treat in detail of the demands and the conditions of marriage, according to D'Ouarty's second instructions, and to find out their intention as to the speedy delivery of the Princess.

On the 19th met the deputies, except Suffolk, at Wolsey's house at 9 a.m. Wolsey did not receive them with his usual countenance. He asked Tarbe and Turenne if they were well lodged; said that, if not, he would find them another house nearer his own. Said they were satisfied, and asked him to consult about their matter, as the King wished. He said he was ready, but they must begin with the foundation, the perpetual peace. Told him that the peace, the marriage, and the offensive league should be treated together; it was not reasonable for them to negotiate about the demands, without knowing what would be agreed about the marriage and the league; his suggestion, that paying the pension to the King and his successors was only paying it to themselves, is not true, for the King and Queen are young enough to have male children, in which case it would not be reasonable for these conditions to be observed. He replied that the payments might be declared to be for future kings of England, the issue of the Princess. He said that the difficulties on their side were no less, and that the perpetual peace could not be had without these demands. Answered that if they were to make these promises, they would be void as indiscreet and causeless; if they were made for the marriage, it would be selling the Sacraments of the Church; if for the peace, there is perpetual peace already. This last assertion he would not allow, and referred to Joachim, who had been present at the meeting for the last treaty. He answered nothing then, but told them afterwards that Wolsey was right. Said that the manner of the demands was dishonorable and impossible, but if Wolsey would treat about the marriage and the league, and show himself reasonable, they hoped to find means to grant a portion. As he was determined to listen to nothing before the peace, assured him that he would have what would please him, and began to tell him some of the articles about the Princess's dower and the succession. Wolsey seemed easy about this, but wished first to know what they meant about satisfying him as to the demands. Wished first to be assured of the prompt delivery of the Princess, and the offensive league; but proposed that any child coming to the English throne should have for his appanage from France a certain sum for him and his successors. He thought nothing of this; and said that the portion, which would be in lieu of the right of succession of their children, would not recompense them for their claims in France; and, finally, that the perpetual peace is the commencement, and, that despatched, the rest could be settled in an hour.

He would say nothing about the delivery of the Princess, except that he would act so as to satisfy Francis; but, when pressed, said she should be delivered when she was of marriageable age. Referred to Clerk's and Fitzwilliam's offer, but he said she could not be delivered till she should be of marriageable age in the opinion of the queen of England and Madame. As to the offensive league, he said that it should be discussed with the peace and the marriage, and signed at the same time; ambassadors should then be sent by both Kings to summon the Emperor to accept honorable conditions, or war on refusal. Made him repeat this, and took their leave. Tarbe, D'Ouarty, and Joachim returned to ask Wolsey if, granting the salt and pension, Fitzwilliam's offer of the prompt delivery of the Princess would be

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.Wolsey will
not agree to
the delivery of
the Princess.

carried out. He answered that he would not advise her delivery till of age, for half the realm of France, and he refused to give hostages, but their promise might be trusted. Tarbe said, in presence of Norfolk, "When you would not observe the marriage with the Dauphin, and told us it was never your intention to keep it." He denied that he had spoken of it, but had said that the marriage should be ratified by such princes and estates of England as ought to satisfy them, and advised them not to break off what might be so useful to their master; their objections must arise from the King's wishing to marry Madame Helyenor; if the King would say so, he would make the marriage with the duke of Orleans, or the French princess with the duke of Richmond. D'Ouarty said Francis had broken off the marriage by advice of the King and Wolsey, and such proposal should be let alone. Would have granted the demands immediately, if Wolsey had granted the delivery. Wrote to the King on the 20th.

On the 21st Joachim went again to Wolsey, reminded him of former interviews about the marriage, in which he promised the delivery of the Princess, in consequence of which the ambassadors had come, and that he had made fresh difficulties at every conference with them. He said the King could choose whether to marry the Princess or let d'Orleans have her. Answered that the King wished for her; that this proposal about d'Orleans was merely to put off her delivery, which had before been granted. Wolsey replied that Fitzwilliam had no power to grant it, and begged Joachim to return with the others to talk more fully about the last proposal.

Wolsey's
offers.

On the 22nd Tarbe and Joachim were all the morning with the Cardinal, who finally proposed an alternative marriage; that if Francis refuses the Princess, the duke of Orleans shall marry her, and shall be brought up in England with her; the King shall not promise her to any other, unless, when the Duke comes of age, he refuses to marry her; the two Kings shall endeavour by peaceable ways to recover the Princes, and, if their conditions are not accepted by the Emperor in a certain time, shall make war on him; perpetual peace shall be taken between the two Kings and their successors, with payment of the salt and 50,000 cr. annually by France, to be observed if the marriage take place, and the English make war on the Emperor; if the marriage do not take place, Francis shall reimburse Henry for the expenses of the war, and shall pay the salt during Henry's lifetime; or the peace shall be maintained with paying the war costs, according to the choice of the French king; if Henry refuse to deliver the Princess when of age, he shall not be reimbursed for the war, and the perpetual peace shall not hold good; all conquests shall be divided; the Kings shall be bound not to make separate terms with the Emperor, and a universal peace shall be treated for at the proper time through Henry.

These articles Wolsey told them to communicate to the French king, and he would do the like to Henry.

(The above articles follow in Latin.)

Wolsey also offered to visit Francis on this matter at the end of May. Received letters from Francis, that he had heard from Venice that the Viceroy, being unsuccessful against the Pope, was endeavoring to obtain an abstinence. He disapproved of this after the successes of the army at Fressellonne, and the reduction of the city, and would not accept it; he had heard that Russell, ambassador with the Pope, had returned to Rome with Cæsar Feramousque, and thence to Venice, to persuade the Signory to accept the abstinence, which is contrary to the present negotiations; and he wishes them to remonstrate with the King about it. To this Wolsey replied that Russell would do no such thing. He went the next day to Hampton Court, where the King was. The Princess also had lately come thither.

At Hampton
Court.

March 25, dined with the Mayor of London. After dinner, went to Hampton Court, and stopped at the village at the end of the park. The

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next day, went to the Palace, a handsome house, built by Wolsey, and presented by him to the King. Wolsey asked Tarbe if they had considered the articles; to which he answered that they had sent them to Francis, but refused to give any opinion on them, except that Francis would not think much of them, as he refused the immediate delivery of the Princess. This cold speech did not please Wolsey, who said that the delivery was impossible, and he could not make a treaty more profitable to Francis than the said articles. Henry approved of them, and the consent of Francis alone was now wanted, and he asked the ambassadors to tell him so. After the King had heard mass, Wolsey led them to him in the hall. The King told them he had sent for them to stay with him while they were waiting for their letters. Dined with Wolsey, Norfolk, Suffolk, and the marquis of Exeter. After dinner, went with Wolsey to the Queen's chamber, where the King was also. The Queen and Wolsey conversed with the Bishop, and the King with Turaine and Le Viste about the Lutheran heresy and his book, showing himself to be very learned. Taking leave of the Queen, the King talked with them for some time, and then Wolsey led them to his room with Norfolk, Suffolk, Rochford, and Fitzwilliam. Before entering, he told Tarbe that to conceal from the other English deputies that nothing new had been done, and to hide from them the occasion of our truce, he wished to treat now of the universal peace. He spoke of the cruelties of the Turk, and exhorted them to come to a universal peace for the purpose of a crusade. Tarbe answered, he thought they had already satisfied Wolsey about that, and asked permission to consult with his colleagues. They then produced the last article of the first instructions brought by D'Ouarty, that they must first treat of the marriage and the offensive league. He remonstrated with them, but to no purpose; he wished them to understand that he had drawn up the articles, to satisfy Francis; asked them to tell Francis of Henry's wish; said it should be concluded immediately on hearing that Francis accepts; that haste was necessary, that there might be more time to fight the Emperor; that for the security of these articles there was no need to assemble the Estates, or observe great solemnity; ambassadors should be immediately sent to the Emperor to demand an answer in 20 days; if this were negatived, Henry would meet the King at Boulogne or elsewhere a fortnight before Pentecost; that then the alternative marriage should be decided; Francis should be satisfied as to the offensive league and the delivery of the Princess; that to hasten matters, the offers to be made to the Emperor about the liberation of the Princes should be agreed on; that he would promote French interests with as much affection as if they were his King's. Returned to their lodging in the village. Norfolk, Suffolk, and Exeter, who supped with them, told them of the King's answer to the Archduke's ambassador, who asked for aid against the Turks, that the strength of the Emperor, the Archduke, and England is not sufficient, but that he will assist if they make peace with France.

Returned to London the next day, March 30. Sent an express with an account of everything to the king (Francis), asking him to communicate his final intention to Clerk. Wrote also to Madame; told her of Wolsey's affection for her, that he had ordered daily prayers to be offered for her in his college at Oxford. Wrote to Robertet, asking him to bestow on Wolsey's bastard son, whom he calls his nephew, and who is studying at Paris, a house belonging to St. John Lateran. 4 April, received two letters from the King, dated 27 March. The first letter said, that he had heard from Clerk that Wolsey could not content the ambassadors, as they would not declare the King's wish as to the demands, and he expected the King had some other purpose. He wished them to tell Wolsey that they had orders to treat about the demands, if he would treat at the same time about the marriage and delivery of the Princess, and the offensive league, and to ask Wolsey to be reasonable; their powers were so ample that nothing

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DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.Francis sends
the powers
asked for, and
wishes Wolsey
to confer with
him in France.PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

should be delayed for want of it; they must speak openly to Wolsey, and not let him get suspicious. In the second letter, the King said he had re-read their articles and letters of the 22nd, and would show them to Madame. On April 4, received other letters from the King, dated 31 March, enclosing the powers asked for, and instructions about the articles; he hoped that they would conclude the treaties this time, and he asked Wolsey to persuade Henry to allow him to come to France, and to tell him the time; he would do for him what he would not do for all the cardinals in Rome,—would go to Picardy to meet him and talk privately with him; he said also that the Pope had concluded eight months' truce with the Emperor, which he and the Signory would not enter. The instructions were that he wished to marry the Princess, that articles for the dowry, &c., and for the salt and pension, should be made; that if she could not be delivered at once, the offensive league must begin at June 1, and last till the recovery of the Princess and the satisfaction of the king of England; the expence to be shared; he approves of the alternative marriage, but his wish is to marry her himself; if war is made, and the marriage not performed, he will pay expences, except as far as Henry has paid himself by conquests from the Emperor; the Princess's age must be inserted in the marriage treaty. There was added, in cipher, that if they cannot obtain the immediate delivery of the Princess they must conclude the articles as they are, but must be careful to do nothing disagreeable to their master. Three powers were also sent, dated March 31; the first for treating of the marriage, the peace, and the league; the second to Turenne to be the King's proxy to marry the Princess *par paroles de* futur*; the third to conclude the foresaid articles.

The same day Joachim informed Wolsey that the King had written. He answered he heard from Clerk that the King approved of the articles, and had sent power to grant them. The other ambassadors went to him after dinner, showed him the King's first letters, the agreement with Venice to persevere in the Holy League, of which Wolsey had already heard, as well as of the suspension of arms granted by the Pope. He said much about the means of making the alliance and the marriage; that the conditions of the latter would depend on whether it were the King or the duke of Orleans; that ambassadors must be sent to offer a ransom for the Princes, which he estimated at two millions; if the Emperor will not take a ransom without the marriage of his sister, both the King and Cardinal advise it to be carried out rather than break off the affair, deducting the 2,000,000, which would be a suitable sum for her dowry. Answered, that this about Madame Helyenor was contrary to their charge. He replied that their charge was to treat of the offensive league, which could not take place till the Emperor had refused the conditions offered, or insisted on the marriage with Madame Helyenor; that rather than fail of a universal peace, Francis had better marry her, and this should be treated of. Answered, that for that marriage the aid of the King and Wolsey was not necessary; that the King had no wish for it after the advice of Wolsey, the Pope, and the Signory. Read and discussed the articles in Latin. As to the condition that if neither marriage take place, the French king may choose either perpetual peace or payment of war expences, Wolsey said he must declare what he will do before the war commences.

Next day returned to Westminster, and met Wolsey and the deputies. Demanded the prompt delivery of the Princess, the execution of the offensive league, and the renunciation of claims on France, and showed the powers sent them.

He made a difficulty about the delivery, whatever security they promised. Offered to treat of the alternative marriage, and showed their power. After consulting with his colleagues, he asked the French to choose between the

* "et" in MS.

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certain and the alternative marriage. They chose the former, for the King. He spoke again of the difficulty about delivering her, and said that was his reason for proposing the alternative; that Henry approved of the articles, but they were drawn up roughly, and would want modifying. Fearing that this would merely bring new difficulties, insisted on their conclusion as they stand, alleging the limitation of the power sent to them.

The principal contention was about the article should Henry refuse to deliver the Princess, which was drawn up in Wolsey's presence. He wished it to be struck out, and another to be inserted that if the King or Orleans refused the Princess twice, the expence of the war should be paid, to make the conditions equal. It was determined that if, after the declaration of Francis as to the marriage, which must be before the commencement of the war, the King prevents it, Francis shall not be bound to observe the peace or repay the costs. The declaration of Francis as to the marriage, the time of which was not specified in the articles, was settled to be made before the English declare war. Wolsey returned to what he had said about the marriage with Madame Helyenor, and the dukes of Orleans and Richmond. Made the same answer as before. Not contented with having so often spoken of Madame Helyenor, Wolsey told Tarbe that the King and his Council advised this marriage for the good of peace, if the Emperor would not restore the Princes without, and would not make war on the Emperor if Francis refused it. At this De Tarbe desired his fellows to bear witness to these words, and they took leave of him, ill-pleased, and "en contenance de rupture." Could not make out for certain Wolsey's intention, for he had prevented the marriage with Madame Helyenor as much as he could, but made these offers to discover what Francis wished. Always answered so as to extinguish his jealousy about her. While dining, Wolsey sent to say that he wished to see one or two of them privately. Tarbe and Joachim went. Wolsey agreed not to mention Madame Helyenor in the treaty; and to the article about Henry's refusing the marriage, it should be added, "after Francis's declaration about the alternative." This must be made at the interview between the Kings and the Cardinal before the commencement of war, which Henry will be bound to make, even if Francis refuse the marriage entirely; if Orleans marries the Princess, and she succeeds to the throne, the peace must be observed; the conditions to be offered to the Emperor shall be inserted in general terms in the treaty, and the particulars given to the ambassadors, signed by both Kings; war to be declared in twenty days; Francis to offer 2,000,000 and Hedin, on the Emperor returning Tournay, the sovereignty of Flanders to remain with the Emperor during his life, and Bourbon's revenues to be paid to him yearly. If the Emperor demand the marriage, and will deduct the 2,000,000 from the dowry, the ambassadors must inform their masters and wait for answer. Wolsey also promised an interview between the two Kings.

Wolsey alters
his tone about
Madame
Eleanor.

Treaties
drawn up.

Wrote to the King, 7 April. On the 10th the treaties were drawn up and read before the Cardinal and the English and French commissioners;—the first of closer friendship, the second the offensive league, the third the perpetual peace. In the last, they wished an article to be inserted that Francis should not be bound by it, unless the war or the marriage take place. He would not consent to this. All they could gain was that a separate article should state that the treaties depended on each other. Copied the said treaties secretly at night, and discussed them in the morning. Proposed several modifications, and sent them to the King on the 12th, by "le Commandeur de l'An (Laon)," asking for his opinion, and that the bishop of Bath might not hear anything of it; but said nothing of the endeavors for the reformation of the treaty made by Tarbe, Joachim, and Le Viste, who went to Wolsey on the 11th, and showed him the said difficulties, some of which he granted, as much as possible to the King's profit, always advising them to finish their charge as soon as possible.

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DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

On the 14th heard that Wolsey had gone to the King. On the 15th went to him again at Westminster. He said the King approved of the treaties, with many good words and promises, and, notwithstanding their excuses of the little leisure they had had to see the treaty, told them that if it was not settled by Wednesday it must be put off till the Thursday after Easter; he had added the number of men required for the war,—9,000 foot, 3,000 archers, 6,000 pikemen and hackbutmen, and 1,000 horse, with 500 men for the sea,—and he was sure Henry would be ready sooner than Francis. Promised matters should be settled on Wednesday, and signed on both sides, subject to the pleasure of the King. As their power which contained the first articles was not sufficient, Wolsey drew up a draft, which they sent to Francis. Heard from Italian merchants in London that Wolsey had ordered them to take their property away from Flanders and the Emperor's country, and not to trade there.

On the 16th Wolsey was taken ill with tertian fever. Went to his house next day. He excused himself from dining with them, leaving them with the deputies. After dinner he talked about the difficulties which they had sent to the King by the Commander de Laon, and most were altered as they wished. Tried to alter the articles about the twenty days to be given to the Emperor to answer, about the consent of the king of England being necessary to attempts for the delivery of the Princes, and about the 50,000 cr.; but in vain. The English referred to a similar pension granted by Louis XI. The salt in case of the marriage of the Dauphin was reduced to 1,500 cr. Sent particulars to the King. The treaties could not be signed, owing to the many erasures, and business was postponed till after Easter. After breaking up the meeting Wolsey talked with one and another. Learned that Suffolk will lead the army. He told Tarbe how desirous he was of serving the French king.

Terms of
Francis.

On the 19th, Friday, the Commander de Laon arrived at 8 a.m., with letters of the 18th, saying that Francis found matters were very different to Clerk's and Fitzwilliam's offers, and to the first articles sent; he was satisfied with the renunciation of rights, the 50,000 cr., and the salt; the crowns to be of the weight and alloy now used in France; he will pay two thirds of the war expences; the time for making the summons must be fixed, that the war may begin on July 15; he approves of the treaty for closer friendship, if the choice of the marriage remains with him; if, after choosing, the marriage falls through by his fault, he will pay for the war; if by the King's fault, Francis will be bound to pay nothing; they must be careful about the article which forbids either to treat with the Emperor separately, as by that Henry might leave the Princes as hostages. This was altered so that no treaty could be made without the delivery of the Princes and the reimbursement of Henry; the article not to have effect before the marriage, or after the actual offensive league. The King intends to observe the treaty of Madrid, except as to Bourgogne, Auxonne, Masconnois, Auxerrois, and other adjacent lands, and to leave the sovereignty of Flanders and Artois to the Emperor during his life. He will not execute the article about the kingdom of Navarre, the duke of Gueldres, and Fornsecs (?) As to the aids demanded by the Emperor in Italy and Germany, he wishes to have the King's and Wolsey's advice, as well as about Naples and Milan; he will pay 500,000 cr. three months after the treaty, at the delivery of the Dauphin, "autres cinq mils" (cinq cent mils) at the delivery of Orleans, and the rest by 100,000 cr. a year. The treaty of Madrid will be followed as to Bourbon. Nothing to be concluded but what these letters authorize.

Were much astonished, and afraid that their letters had not been understood; that they could not hope for any diminution, and Wolsey was pressing them to sign, and always saying that his master was continually urged to break it

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DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.

off by many of his Council, one of them being Norfolk, with whom Wolsey had had high words in the King's presence, which had partly caused his illness. Fearing delay might lead to serious consequences, despatched a courier to Francis post haste. The price of the crowns was fixed more advantageously for Francis, at 35 sols Tournois. If salt is scarce one year, less may be paid, and the quantity made up the next year. As to the renunciation, it cannot be made without delivering land; the English only intend to promise, not to trouble the King or his successors in his possessions. Wolsey says it means simply that as long as the French wish to have peace, they will pay the 50,000 cr.; when they please to make war they will be free from it. The terms of the offensive league are more exact. Immediately on the Emperor's refusal, the English will commence war. As to the King's choice of the alternative marriage, which was granted in the first articles, Wolsey said it was not right that such a lady should be at the King's refusal, and it was worded that Henry should marry her to Francis or the duke of Orleans as he thought best; but still Francis can refuse her for both without Henry's consent; in this case, if war is made, Francis must either accept the peace or pay the expences, which he will be freed from if the marriage is hindered by any one in England. If after the declaration it is hindered by Francis, he must pay double the war expences.

These particulars are remitted till the interview with Wolsey. The article against separate treating is to last till the return of the Princes and the satisfaction of the king of England. The terms to be offered to the Emperor were those before mentioned. Though matters were thus near enough to the King's wishes, put off the settlement until the arrival of the courier sent on the 19th. Wolsey's illness assisted them in doing this. Though still suffering from tertian fever, he sent for Joachim and Tarbe on the 22nd. He spoke of his services to Francis and Madame, and his endeavors to settle the treaty; said he had heard from Clerk that the King and Madame were ill pleased with the variations he had made from his previous offers. This was very unpleasant to him, and did him more harm than his illness. They could see that he was angry with them for having written thus to Francis. They excused themselves by their necessity of writing a full account to their master. Wolsey spoke of a difficulty that had before been made about the summoning and defiance of the Emperor; a month's time to be given the Emperor seemed too long, if war was to be begun this year. It was altered, that war should be declared in 20 days after the offers were made, or if he prevents their coming to him. As to the article about separate treating, Francis complains that it is not fair that he should be unable to treat separately for the restoration of his children, as that is the end of the alliance; but Wolsey insisted that their friendship must be such that they can treat of nothing without common consent, else suspicions will arise; the Emperor has many friends in England, and has tried all means to dissuade Henry from this alliance, even by means of women who he thinks are favored by the King; but Wolsey has done what he could to hinder them.

Francis
desires power
to treat separately
for his
children's
liberation.

Answered that Francis did not see why he should be prevented from treating for his children, if he provided for Henry's satisfaction; if Henry obtained this, did not think his consent was wanted. It was settled that the article should remain as it was, but a separate one should be inserted in the offensive league, that if the Emperor would at any time return the Princes and give honorable terms to Henry, Francis might receive them without waiting for Henry's consent, and similarly in Henry's case.

Spoke also of the Italian news and of the Pope's cowardice, and his proposal of going to Spain. It was agreed to write to the Datary that the Pope, by advice of Fr. Nicolo, wished to send to France, and would not leave Rome for the present. Sent the above articles to the King. Next day, the 23rd, went to Greenwich, where the King kept the feast of St. George. After dinner he led them to the hall where the Queen, the Princess, the queen

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.The Princess
Mary.A new power
received.

Mary and a large company were. He told them all to speak to the Princess in French, Latin and Italian; in all which languages she answered them.* She then played on the spinet very well. She is the most accomplished person of her age, to judge from what he (Dodieu) has heard. Was not there, being busy about the two last articles with the Cardinal's doctor, who is very uneasy in his manner and suspicious. The ambassadors wrote to the King after their return, about what Henry had said;—his hopes of bringing back the Pope into the League, his desire to humble the Emperor and invade the Low Countries; that his affairs have always been hindered by the delay in talking of war, and that he intended to visit Francis. Said that this interview would delay the war, and he might entrust everything to the Cardinal; but he answered that he would tell Francis things of which Wolsey knew nothing.

On the 25th received a letter of the 23rd, bidding them to sign the articles at once, enclosing a power according to the draft sent, and asking for news of the King, Queen, Princess and Cardinal, thanking the latter for the pains he had taken in his affairs. Showed them to Wolsey on the 27th. They relieved him from the distress caused by Clerk's letters of the 17th. He told them that the Scotch queen had left her husband, earl Douglas, for a simple gentleman named Stuart; her son had remonstrated with her, and she intended to leave Scotland and go to France, and she talked of marrying Albany; Henry was much vexed at this, and could not believe that Francis would encourage his sister in her folly; he wished them to tell this to Francis, that she may be sent back to her brother, if she comes into the King's hands. Assured him that the King would not favor her, and that Albany could not intend anything so wicked, and they would send a courier the next day about it. Next day, Dimanche de Quasimodo, Dodieu and Wolsey's doctor† looked over the treaties, and found their copies did not agree as to the article about treating for the restoration of the Princes without Henry's consent, which Wolsey had granted. The Doctor spoke to Wolsey in English, who argued against it as before, and finally said he would think of it. The same day Turenne and Douarty visited the King, who spoke of the delays, and said it would be the end of August before the armies could take the field, and Francis had better reinforce his armies in Italy to defeat Bourbon and the Emperor's forces there; it was necessary to stop his progress there, and depriving him of Italy was the best way to injure him; to this Henry would contribute 100,000 cr. and more without asking for any recompence; he did not give this advice to save the aid he had promised against Flanders, but because he did not think it well to send a large army thither unless to do some great exploit, which cannot be done there now; at the declaration of war, Francis should garrison his frontiers to annoy Flanders, Haynault and Artois during the winter, to assist which Henry would forward troops to Calais, and he should send by sea to break down the dikes of Holland, Zeland and Brabant; finally he sent his recommendation to Francis and Madame, with certain secret messages by Douarty, who came to take leave of him.

On Monday, 29 April, brought the treaties, with the intention of signing them. Met the Doctor in the gallery, who said they could not be signed that day, as there were other matters to attend to. Joined the other ambassadors, who were waiting for Wolsey, whilst he was talking to his colleagues. Thinks they were discussing the making war in Italy. When they met the French, they showed great desire of signing the treaties, which would have been done but for the article about separate treating, which was still under discussion. It was settled that in the separate treaty which states that the treaties depend upon each other, a clause should be added, that as the restoration of

* She was then in her twelfth year.

† De Augustinis?

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DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.

the Princes and the payment of Henry's claims are the chief causes of war, the Kings should be bound to make peace if Charles offers to do these things on reasonable terms, and they shall try to make all Christendom join the peace. Knows this article did not please them at first; but it remained thus, and thinks it is like that sent on April 22, except that in the previous one Francis could treat for both objects without Henry's consent, and now Henry is bound to consent. Thinks it much to their advantage, as it is easier for Henry to make peace with the Emperor than for Francis to do so, and this binds Henry so firmly that he cannot abandon them. Discussed the ratification of the treaty of peace, which must be authorised as solemnly and be as stable as their coronation oaths. Wolsey, not content with this, wished it to be ratified by the Three Estates of France. Have often refused this, and explained the French custom. He asked for the ratification by the Estates of Normandy and Languedoc. Demanded in return that of the Estates of England, and told the Doctor that it could not be refused, as an article obliges the Kings to pass the treaty in the form of a law, and no law can be passed in England without this. This objection threw the Doctor into great doubt, and he talked for a long time with the Cardinal, who was much troubled, and recalled the English deputies. After consulting with them, he assured the French that the authorisation of the Estates was not necessary, though he had often said before that it was, and Dodieu was told the same by More; and the Doctor then wished the clause to be taken out, saying that acknowledgment by the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer was sufficient, but finally allowed it to stand, although he does not mean to observe it. This may be occasion for a rupture. April 30, the treaties were signed and sealed. It was agreed that Mr. Ponius (Poyntz) and Clarencieux should go to Spain with the bishop of Tarbe.

The treaties
signed.Audience
at Greenwich.

1 May, kept at home, for fear of the London artizans, who go in arms "querir le May," and sometimes attack foreigners. 2 May, Douarty returned to France. 3 May, received letters from the King, dated April 23, saying that the Holy League had been confirmed with Venice, although the Pope had left it. 4 May, received others of the 1st, that he would do what Henry wishes about the Scotch queen. On the 4th, Saturday, went to Greenwich after dinner with the bishop of Ely, Rochford, and others. Found the King on his throne, with Wolsey, the ambassadors of the Pope, Venice, and the duke of Bari, and many prelates and nobles. After the King had embraced them, they sat in front of his throne with the Knights of the Garter behind them. Tarbe recited a Latin speech, thanking the King for his good wishes, and saying how Francis desired to maintain his friendship, and to marry the Princess. The King, after consulting with his prelates, told the bishop of London to reply; which he did, standing bareheaded at the foot of the throne, thanking Francis, and promising a more detailed answer. Henry then spoke very graciously to the ambassadors, thanking God that matters were in such good train. They showed their master's letters about the Scotch queen, which pleased him, as well as those about the Holy League. He spoke of the means for bringing back the Pope to the league. Were taken in the evening to a house well furnished for their lodging.

Henry con-
firms the
treaty.

Next day, Sunday, 5 May 1525 (1527), the bishop of London sang mass in the chapel, after which the King swore to and signed the treaty, protestation being made that he would not be obliged to keep it unless Francis did the same by a certain time. Tarbe and Turenne dined with the King; Le Viste and Jean Joachim with Wolsey and other lords. Discussed for a long time with Wolsey the conditions to be offered to the Emperor, but nothing was settled that day. At night Wolsey returned to Westminster; they, to the house in the garden, newly built, near the lists, where a tournay had been held all day. A great supper was given in the house. After supper Henry said to Tarbe what he had before said to Turenne about the war in Italy. The

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PRINCESS MARY and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*DODIEU'S
NARRATIVE.Offers of the
Emperor.

festivities lasted till day. The next day, the 7th, Wolsey declared that the Imperial ambassador had come to him to thank him for the trouble he had always taken to preserve peace between his master and the King; to ask him to continue doing so; to tell him that Francis could not ask for the princess Mary in marriage, as he had promised himself to Madame Helyenor, with whom he would have consummated marriage in Spain if the Emperor had not prevented it on account of his illness; that Francis only wishes to impose upon the King; in proof this, letters were shown from him to Charles, his wife, and Madame; that the people of Spain had offered him much money and troops to fight the Turk, which he refused for the present, telling them that war could not be made without the union of all Christian princes, which he is trying to procure; he asks for Wolsey's advice thereupon; has sent power and instructions for peace, and is quite ready to conclude it; his wife expects to be confined in June, but she is so weak that the doctors fear she will die, and if so, he wishes to marry the princess Mary, as his people urged him to marry his present wife and not the Princess, as the latter was so young. He offers also Madame Helyenor's daughter to the duke of Richmond, with a dowry of 300,000 or 400,000 ducats.

To this Wolsey had replied that they had heard of the refusal of the Estates to assist the Emperor in his affairs, and their offers to defend Hungary; that Henry and Francis intend to send ambassadors to the Emperor with reasonable terms of peace, and they will accompany him against the Turk; is sure that the kings of England and France, and the Signory, will be reasonable; if Charles had not forgotten the benefits he has received, would consider himself much obliged to him; is sorry for his wife, but such overtures during her life are not honorable; that the King would rather marry the Princess to a simple gentleman than to a prince who has refused her; it is too soon to talk of the duke of Richmond's marriage; that he will probably be able to make a great and honorable match; that he does not wish to prevent the marriage which the Emperor says Francis has contracted, but the letters shown do not seem to be his handwriting, and the artist who has tried to forge them is a bad workman. He showed them other letters of Francis to compare with them. They excused themselves by saying that they were sent to them.

Wolsey then began to talk of the terms to be offered to the Emperor; both his master and himself thought both the Princes should be restored at once for the ransom of a million, saying "*quod non est malicia super maliciam mulieris*," and that Madame Helyenor, being disappointed, might do some harm to the one who remained; that 500,000 should be paid at once, and children of the noblemen be offered as hostages for the remainder; the sovereignty of Flanders and Artois should remain with Charles during Francis's life; that he should give up Hesdin if the Emperor returns Tournay; the duke of Bari must be restored to Milan, paying the Emperor 50,000 cr. yearly; all exiles to be reinstated; the Emperor shall be excused the 100,000 cr. from Naples during his life, on condition that he has nothing from Milan; the King shall make no more claims on Naples or Milan; Bourbon shall have his revenues; Henry demands payment for his loans to the Emperor, the first payment to be made when the first million (of the ransom) is paid; he demands the kingdom of Castile by right of his predecessors, Tournay and Tournesis according to previous conditions; and 40,000*l.* promised annually as indemnity, which have not been paid. Henry is very anxious for the return of the Princes, and will be content with half the money due to him at the payment of the first million, and the rest annually, as the other million is paid; he will remit his claims to Castile, Tournay, and the 40,000*l.*, till another time.

Thanked the Cardinal, and told him that it was impossible to pay 1,000,000 at once, and that if the Emperor had so much money at once, it might

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tempt him to make war again. Wolsey replied that he begged Francis to take his advice in good part; Henry would be paid his debts out of the first million; if Charles made war with the rest on Francis, Henry would assist the latter.

On the 8th left London. On the way received letters from the King to Francis and Madame, expressing his satisfaction with the conduct of the ambassadors, and his intention to observe what had been resolved upon.

The letters are copied.

Fr. In a modern hand. Pp. 75.

8 May.

3106. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
115.

B. M.

Complaining of the conduct of the English admiral in possessing himself of a Spanish wreck which was not derelict. 8 May. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: D. Eboracen. Cardinali atque totius Angliæ legato. Endd.

9 May.

3107. GIBSON'S ACCOUNTS for REVELS.

R. O.

"Werks be gun the xiiii. day of Yenyvyer for the Kyngs graas as pagents and other devyssys for plessyer, the xvijth yer of my soverayn lords rayn."

Monday, 14 Jan. : 3 laborers, for cleaning the Wardrobe, 15d. Tuesday, 15 Jan. : carrying away lumber and old store, 4 men, 20d. ; 13 painters, 6d. to 12d. each ; brushes and purfeling tools . . . Wednesday, 16 Jan., to Thursday, 9 May : wages of painters, carpenters, and laborers, from 5d. to 12d.

Articles bought : 8 pair of great shears, 6s. ; 13 pairs of scissors, 2s. ; 30 pieces of timber, containing 108 feet, 18s. ; 12 lb. verdigris at 10d. ; orsade at 14d. a lb. ; a ream of geen paper, 2s. 8d. ; horn glue, 2½d. a lb. ; gum arroyke, 4s. a lb. ; gold foil, 3d. a doz. ; vinegar, 2d. a pottle ; pink, 4d. a quart ; vermilion, 16d. a lb. ; russet, 8d. a lb. ; coals, 7d. a quarter ; cotton candle, 1d. a lb. ; sinaper lake, x . . an oz. ; 6 gouges to cut stars, 8d. ; white paper, 2s. 4d. a ream ; silver paper, 2s. 4d. a doz. ; 324 ft. elm boards, at 2s. 4d. the 100 ft. ; cloth for the roof, 16 score ells ; 3 carts to carry the King's stuff from London to Greenwich, 2s. Hay to strew under the roof cloth, 1d. ; a boat to bring it to Brightwell, 1d. Orpiment, 2s. 4d. a lb. Tailors' wages for making garments, 6d. a day Hire of 17 labourers at Errethe to remove heavy stuff, 4s. 3d. "For kosts doon as by fors of ryppyng of roops the bettyr to kep the laborers together," 10d. "Brassyll to make wattyr," 10d.

March 11 :—Total of wages of painters for making a rock, staining 600 yds. of cloth, and making flowers, beasts, &c., 24l. 0s. 11d. Carpenters' wages for framing the great pageant, the ports and towers, cutting stairs, and levelling and hylling the roof, 8l. 11s. 8d. Tailors' wages for sewing and making the great roof of canvas and 8 rich coats, &c., 7l. 6s. 4d.

April 15 :—2 carts to carry the body of the [pa]geant to Greenwich, 16d. 7 coifs for ladies, 4l. 14s. Wages for painters, &c. till 9 May.

In Gibson's hand ; pp. 66.

10 May.

3108. FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND.

[Cal. B. I. II.]

l. 217.

B. M.

Since he wrote last, has heard from the Venetian ambassador that the Pope has made, in presence of Russell and the count de Carpy, a new capitulation for rejoining the league, of which a copy is enclosed, that it may be shown to Wolsey and the King, and he must ask the former to send his opinion and advice upon it. Sieur Douarty arrived yesterday, and gave an account of what they have done, and of the honorable and loving words of the King. Will thank the King and Wolsey when he sees them. Au Boys de Vincennes, 10 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Messrs. de Terbe Viconte De Turenne, president le Viste et de Vaultx, mes conseilliers et ambassadeurs et Angleterre.

1527.

10 May.

Acts of
Parl. of Sc.
II. 318.**3109.** The PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.Edinburgh, 7 May 1527. A judgment against Sir John Striveling of
Keir annulled.

10 May. Concerning the same and similar matters.

11 May.

3110. RUSSELL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 576.

Received his letters on the 10th. Has certified the King of the new league made with the Pope, as the King will see by his letters to Wolsey. Left the Pope on 1 April, with commission from him to advertise the King of the Pope's necessities. Laurens Toscaine has been sent to France for the same purpose, and the General has also been despatched to Spain to complain of the Imperial troops. Was detained at Civita Vecchia till the 4th. Sends letters from Gregory Casale, "mentioning the successes of Rome." The Pope greatly dislikes making fresh cardinals, and said he would rather lose his right hand than do so for money. Bourbon is rapidly advancing from Florence, expecting to find Rome unfurnished, as the Pope had disbanded his army on the promise of the Viceroy. He was probably there by the 6th. If the army of the League follow they will be "put to a great after deal." Never were Infidels more cruel than the Imperialists. Savone, 11 May.

*Signed.**Add. Endd.*

11 May.

3111. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IX. 105.

B. M.

To the same effect. Savona, 11 May. *Signed.**Pp. 2, mutilated.***3112.** [CLERK and OTHERS to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 54.

B. M.

* * * " . . . yme and s and three more his gentlemen have sithens Easter.† He said this was his," for the rain, which has been co[n]tinual for 40 days, will not suffer him to go farther. In such matters he has spent a long time. From him went to my Lady. After giving her the King's commendation and Wolsey's [letters] communication was had with like resolution "w tions with right large words of her high co[n]tentment" with the conclusion of this new treaty, saying [on her] faith that she did not rejoice so much i[n the restitution] of the King her son as she doth in this [alliance], which is now between him and the ky[ng of England]."

Went again on the morrow "and so coming thither the King * * * and damage lately concluded between the King's brother and him, which thing he said desire to have it amended." Said that the being so lately made, that anything in the instructions c[on]trary to the treaty was rather by inadvertisement than otherwise, and he asked him to [show us] that point, that we might show him our opinion. He said his Council should show us the tr[eaty] and the instructions, and so he left us with them.

Send a copy of the article apostyled in the place misliked.

They say that it will "make principally to the Emperor's purpose to ha[ve a sus]pension of armour, and greatly to the hind[rance] which is now at a great * * * wyng that w obtain the suspension of arm[our]"

† 21 April.

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greatly to his purpose, therefore in n your Grace in their King's name that instructions may be so couched that suspension of armour unto such time th be perfectly concluded in such manner shall have no color to revoke his word t perfect conclusion, they say must needs [be made in] England, or at the leastwise cannot be done [in] Spain, for they here be in league with the and cannot treat ne come so shortly unto co[m]munication with] them, which thing, as they say, your Grace [knoweth] right well. We said that it did appear article, that your Grace, fearing like deme[anor from the] Emperor, and that by colour he would dry[ve over the] time ye made a provision, that the com subscribe the articles, they said that th trust to be had to that subscription g, thereby should not take * * * * * men knowen yng with him during the King's otherwise. Being there in council brought unto us your Grace's letters of the 11th of the” about the conversion of the intended charges against Fl[anders] and the Low Countries to Italy. Went into another room to read them, and to deliberate about changing the article, which they wished done [without] sending to Wolsey, for shortness of time.

On returning, told them that the King's mind was evidently “not only th no suspension of war be made, but a[lso] should be now during * * * * * they should h be cause also that the thing them of the Council, and that expectation four or five days to know by us concerning the said conversion into the wars of Italy, seeing we h[ad your Grace's] letters at that time thereof.” Showed them a sum of the whole matter, which they liked ma[rvellously] well, and thanked the first inventor thereof, “saying that as to[uching] the qualification of this new contribution the other should have been in his time accord[ed] treaty. They said we should hear what t[he bishop] of Tarba would say about it, wh[o] declared there that the King's highness at had declared unto him that the said should be so converted, without dis qualification and more * * * * * King's pleasure [d]e Tarba, that the King's highness in this matter of good reason could m otherwise, but that if the contribution compris[ed in] the treaty should begin before the time, it was to be understood that it should begin with such quali[fication as was] expressed in the treaty;” that the King, talking to such a wise man as Mons. de Tarba, needed no other expression thereof, and they need not stick thereat, seeing that this conversion was so much to their benefit. He replied that the King freely and frankly, and meant no such thing. Said they had heard Tarba's report of the King's saying and “mine” of Wolsey's letters, and it lay in them to believe which should seem best, that they knew right well that I would be plain in the morning, and so after some merry c how much the one of the * * * * * in this matter King their master, reporting th without other resolution taken at that [time, they bade] us to come again in the morning.

P.S.—Have been today with the Ky[ng], and showed him Wolsey's pleasure about the ration of the King's contribution for the affa which he liked very well, “and r 2 points:” 1st, as to the qualifying of [the contribu]tion according to that comprised in the tre[aty, he] said that Tarba had brought the King's promise to make the contribution without qualification, which promise he did not doubt. “Secondly, he saith that now should be made in Italy, m the intent to let the enemies their grains, which th . . .

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[CLERK and OTHERS to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

* * * * * ll your coming nyth
cannot be before 3 weeks sho after that be no provision
made for the the recolt in Italy that should come in time ; th[at]
this thing must be concluded and put in execution immediately, not tarrying
upon your Grace's coming, or else the conversion of the King's c[ontribu]-
tion for the war in Italy not to be spoken of, for [it will] be but in vain."
Made the best answer they could, but [he] would not be turned, asking
us to report this to the King and Wolsey, and saying that he would send De
Tarba again to Wolsey. He says that the Pope has sent Russell and another
. unto him desiring help against the [th]at they will
be here tomorrow or the next d[ay] with the army is arrived at
Ro * * *

Pp. 8, mutilated.

12 May. 3113. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix.

106.

B. M.

Copy of letters written in the castle of St. Angelo.

Our misery is increased by the fact that since the arrival of Paul de
Aretio from Florence we have not heard anything of you. We are in great
dread of the result of the siege. If you could hasten to our succour all might
be well; if not, you will hear of a more horrible destruction than you have
heard of before. "Nulla est hic fides, neque in genere neque in particulari,
nec quisquam est aut ulla domus quæ non vendita et recuperata centies fuerit."
It is in your power to destroy entirely our gratitude and life itself, which is
what they aim at. Send word as soon as possible by trusty messengers and
by various ways "qu[od] mittere volueritis. Mittite Romam per anteriorem
portam et per portam s . . .," by which you† can come securely, and give us
the countersign "Chiavelluzzi." 100 good men of the Pontifical forces could
mount their horses, and come here safely. But those who are willing to
defend the lives of their lords ought not to require urging. If you wish
to attack those that are in the city, or wherever they present themselves,
as they are wholly occupied in plundering, perhaps some safety might spring
out of our misfortunes. If you cannot do this, you may advance your camp
so near us that you may carry us off with your horses. Begs a speedy answer.
Castle of St. Angelo, 12 May 1527.

The bishop of Verona gave me this copy to urge your Lordship to hasten.
If you do not intend to forsake us, give us a sign. Your Cardinal is here, and
is well.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

May. 3114. The SACK of ROME.

Vit. B. ix.

108.

B. M.

On Saturday, 4th May 1527, Bourbon arrived before Rome, and asked
the Pope's consent to his passing to Naples, offering to pay for provisions.
He received a rough refusal from Signor Rans, at the instigation of the Pope,
who had received for recruiting his army 300,000 ducats by creating eight
new cardinals. On Sunday the 5th, drew off his troops from Rome behind
St. Peter's, pretending to cross the Tiber (*prendre son passage par le T.*);
but early on Monday the 6th, whilst there was a great mist, he prepared to
assault the town behind the Campo Santo at Thurion Gate, and the said
Sieur was among the first to mount the walls, where four ensigns were
planted. He was there wounded, and assisted to descend, and carried into
a neighbouring chapel, but when the gate of Thurion was taken he was
conveyed to the church of Campo Santo. Captain Rans, who was on the
wall with 4,000 men, seeing that they retreated, as many men were killed by

† Duke of Urbino? See Casale's letter of 16 May.

1527.

the artillery of the assailants, cried out that Bourbon, Orange, and four ensigns were taken, in order to encourage them to return to the wall. They, however, retreated to the Place St. Esprit; but Rans left them, and went to the Castle of St. Angelo, where was the Pope, with five or six cardinals. Cardinals "Sanitate Quatuor," who was wounded, and "Ezis" (Cesis?), retired with Rans. The besiegers continued to advance; and the Romans, seeing that Rans had deserted them, tried to escape, some jumping into the Tiber. The Imperialists killed every one they met,—men, women, and children. This lasted from the morning to 2 p.m., during which time Bourbon was killed. Before his death he confessed, received his Creator, and desired to be carried into Milan, though some think that he meant Rome, for he was continually saying "à Rome, à Rome." About two in the afternoon, the Imperialists took the gate of St. Pancras, where they encountered some resistance, and then began to pillage, which lasted at least 10 or 12 days,* without there being any resistance, except in three or four houses, which they mined and blew up. Many people had sent their goods, amounting to two millions of gold, to the house of the Portuguese ambassador, but they were obliged to surrender on promise of their lives. They gave out that as soon as the city was taken, the prince of Orange took possession of the Pope's palace, in which were lodged cardinals Campeggio, Cibo and Rodulpho, "et le Jehan d'Urbain, capitaine des Espaignaers en la chancellerie vies'e (?) maison du duc de Millan." Both the generals tried to stop the pillage, but unsuccessfully, though afterwards the Germans obeyed the Prince, and the Spaniards Capt. d'Urbain. On May 19, the Pope was still in St. Angelo. Before the taking of the city, the Viceroy of Naples and the Pope had made a truce for eight months, during which both armies were to retire, and the Viceroy went with the Pope's *maitre d'hotel* to persuade Bourbon and the Imperial officers to retreat also; but they took it ill, and told him not to interfere with their affairs. It was reported that the *maitre d'hotel* was wounded. The Viceroy was obliged to retire to Naples, where he was on the 19th.

Negotiations were carried on between the Pope and the deputies of the prince of Orange, and it is agreed that his Holiness shall pay 300,000 ducats; the cardinals with him, who are De Monte, Farnese, SS. Quatuor, Pizano, Trivolze, Besine (?), Campeggio, Ancona, Cesis, la Minerve (?), St. Egidio, and it is said Ara Cœli, 200,000 ducats; and certain merchants who were with them, 100,000 ducats; that the Pope and eight cardinals shall go as the Emperor's prisoners to Gaeta, and surrender Ostia, Civita Vecchia, Parma, Placentia, and Lucca; and that cardinal "Calonne" (Colonna), who entered four days after the capture, with 8,000 men, shall be vice-pope. "Lequel De Calonne se mist au pallaix St. Geo de Campefflore, et sont avecq luy les Cardin[aulx de] Tortosa et Trefort, De Laval, De Ezarinne,† Senne, et T," who, though they were good Imperialists, have redeemed their houses at the following sums: the card. of Tortosa for 40,000 cr.; De Laval, 45,000 ducats; De Ezarinne, 35,000; De Sene, 40,000; and De Tarobanche, 25,000. After paying these ransoms, their houses were again plundered, and they have been obliged to retire with card. Colonna.

Meanwhile, the army of the League had been reinforced, and put in order to march against Rome. The Pope was informed thereof by means of a disguised page, and broke off the treaty. They arrived on May 22, and are at l'Insula, four miles from Rome, numbering 30,000, but they have great fear of the Imperialists. Provisions are dear at Rome; but there cannot be great want, as the League cannot prevent the arrival of victuals from Naples.

* Over these words is written "3 ou 4 jours."

† Caesarinus.

1527.

The SACK of ROME—*cont.*

The Pope was not taken on May 19, and it is said that he has victuals for five or six months. News came to Ligorgne on June 3, that he was not taken.

The Florentines, on hearing of the taking of Rome, drove out the Medicis, and made a signory like that at Venice, and have sent governors to Pisa and Leghorn to govern in their name, and not in that of the Pope; but the castles still hold out for the Medicis.

The Great Chancellor of the Emperor has been sent to Italy with 30,000 d. and other commissions. "La Regente, la Reyne de Navare, apelle dame d'Alanson, Mons. Vandome, le Cardenal (mal voulu) de Lorraine, Mons. de Lottrecht et le Chanslyer." The Viceroy has written to the *Emperor* (*this word in cipher*) to come himself, "other in good time to make p." (peace), or else there is no possibility of keeping Italy longer.

Fr., pp. 6, mutilated. The last paragraph in Hacket's hand, and the last sentence in English. Endd.

3115. SIEGE of ROME.

"Il Sacco di Roma del 1527. Narrazioni Contemporanei* scelte per cura di Carlo Milanese." Firenze, 1867.

Contains accounts by Guicciardini and Buonaparte; a dialogue by Francesco Vettori; a letter from Card. Como to his Secretary, dated Civita Vecchia, 24 May 1527; and from an officer in Bourbon's army to Chas. V., dated Rome, 8 June 1527.

12 May. 3116. ITALY.

R. O. From the letters of the Signory [of Venice], 12 May.

The Proveditor of Pisa writes on the 10th from Deruta, that the enemy entered Rome on the 6th, and plundered it, that Bourbon was killed by a musket, and that 3,000 German foot were slain.

The Pope and Cardinals, except Valla and Cesarino, have escaped to the Castle, and with them Renzo and Oratio Baleono. No one was spared by the plunderers.

Desire their ambassador to beg the King and Wolsey for the aid they have long promised, lest the enemy gain everything, and make the Emperor monarch of the world. Will do all they can, but the King knows that their strength is not sufficient to restrain the enemy. Florence has entered their league, and will supply 250 men-at-arms, 500 light horse, and 5,000 foot, till the end of the war, with all necessaries.

Lat., p. 1.

13 May. 3117. ST. MARY'S, WINCHESTER.

P. S. b.

Petition of Agnes Kyng, prioress, and the convent of St. Mary the Virgin, Winchester, for a congé d'élire upon the death of Joan Legh, late abbess, on 11 May. Presented by Chr. Middilton, LL.B., John Cooke and Matthew Greston, notaries public, and Tho. Lee, dated 13 May 1527.

3118. [WOLSEY] to LORD ———.

R. O.

Your godson, my lord of Northumberland's son and heir, hearing that you are "somewhat acrased," has desired permission to visit you, which [Wolsey] has granted. Begs him to be careful of his health. Has commissioned his said godson to show him certain matters, "of your onor (?)," of which [Wolsey] requires to be informed of his further mind.

P. 1. In Tuke's hand.

* Another account will be found in Schardius, II. 230.

1527.

15 May. **3119.** The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

1. "Book made by me, William Danby, by my lord Cardinal's commandment, for such evidence and writings belonging to my lord of Northumberland, and other necessary things, which I, the said William Danby, doth know of for the time that I was solicitor to the late earl of Northumberland, made this 15 day of May, anno 19 Hen. VIII., as hereafter followeth."

Among the documents in this catalogue may be mentioned a patent of the stewardship of Kirkbyshire, made by the late earl of Derby to my late lord of Northumberland,—which patent is delivered to my lady of Derby to make my Lord a new one: a patent made by the earl of Worcester to my late lord of Northumberland, confirming the said office: an indenture between the late Earl and Sir Edward Ponynge concerning lands in Kent: "an indenture quaterprited of the agreement of all the Brien lands," made 4 Hen. VII., between my Lord's father, the lord of Ormond, Sir Thos. Seymour, and Sir Edward Ponynge: an indenture between the late Earl on the one part, and Mr. Shelley and others, for payment of a bond to Thomas Seymour: an extract from the will of the late earl of Ormond, sealed by his executors, Ric. bishop of London, John Young, master of Accon College, William Frost, and John Fitzjames, giving the late Earl a title in these Brien lands: certain deeds of James late earl of Wiltshire: a warrant made by Ric. III. to my lord's father, for him to enter all the Brien lands in England: an old book, found in Southwark, covered with leather, relating to Ponynge's lands in Kent: memoranda of loans to lord Fitzwalter and others: a debt of 2,500 marks by my lord of Shrewsbury for the marriage of my lord Percy, &c.

P. 5.

R. O.

2. Mutilated document relating to the manors of Staunton Drew and Staunton Wykes, of which an estate is to be made in fee simple, before next Ascension day, to [Henry Percy, knt., earl of Northumberland], Thos. marquis of Dorset, John Arondell, Hen. Willoughby, Sir Leonard Grey, Sir Giles Strangwyshe, Sir Nic. Wadam, Sir Amias Pawlet, Sir John Dudeley, Steph. Gardyner, LL.D., Thos. Crumwell, gent., and others, who are to grant certain annuities to David Broke and Thos. Kyngdon out of the issues of the premises, and to stand seized of the residue to the use of "the said Thos. Arondell," for life, and afterwards to the use of lord Daubeney and the heirs of his body, &c.

Corrected draft, written in Wriothesley's hand on a roll of paper, of which the beginning is lost.

15 May. **3120.** LADY LUCY.

R. O.

19 Hen. VIII., 15 May. Receipt by Alex. Pyrry, receiver of the abbot of St. Mary's, Tewkesbury, of 4*l.* 10*s.*, from lady Lucy, for the half year's rent of the farm of Alnyskotte. *Signed.*

P. 1.

15 May. **3121.** RAPHAEL MARUFFO.

R. O.

Acknowledgment by Albert de Prato of a debt of 19*l.* 15*s.*, to Raphel Maruffo, 19 April 1527.

Ital.

Receipt by Rafael Marruffus of the above sum by the hands of Sir Henry Wyatt, treasurer, 15 May 1527.

Lat. Endd.: Alberto de Porto.

1527.

16 May. **3122.** JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O. St. P. VI. 578. Wrote in his last of the sack of Rome. Repeats the contents of his letters, in case they have miscarried, and sends copies of news from the Venetian camp. The Senate have received letters to the same effect as he wrote before, and as he heard from D. Camillus Ursinus, who was present at the storming of the suburbs. The Pope, believing Rome could be defended by 3,000 foot, refused to leave the city, and issued an order forbidding any one, on pain of death, to take anything out of it. This was on the 1st May, when it was reported the enemy had reached Sienna, from which they came by forced marches in five days, and, arriving at night, attacked the town in the morning. Particulars are given in the annexed copies. The enemy arrived before the bridges could be destroyed. If the Pope be not relieved immediately, he will be driven to ignominious conditions.

When the news first came Casale urged the Senate to write to the camp for the duke of Urbino to march to Rome, who was only waiting for orders. Was backed in this by the other ambassadors, and insisted that, even if one army were defeated, they would receive the support of all Christian princes against men who had conducted themselves worse than Infidels. Told them that if their army advanced they would liberate the Cardinals from the castle of St. Angelo, and that they would have the Pope and Florence at their disposal. The Council accordingly, yesterday evening, gave orders to this effect, though they do not expect the city can be recovered, for the Imperialists will fortify themselves, and cannot be driven out. Gives some arguments that he used in answer. Hears that they have appointed Frederic Bozzolo, with a body of horse and foot, to try and relieve the Pope. The same thing is being attempted by signor Rangone, but it will be difficult unless the whole army follow. Hears also that on the 14th the duke of Urbino had advanced towards Rome, and part of his forces had arrived at Orvieto, two days' journey from the city. The Milanese have attacked our forces again at Lodi. Venice, 16th May 1527. *Signed.*

*Lat., pp. 5. Endd.*16 May. **3123.** ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 107.

From the Signory's letters, 16 May.

B. M.

We have heard from your letters of the 24th and 27th April that the Legate is quite recovered. By letters of the 14th we have heard that our Pisan proveditore has gone to Orvieto, and thence towards Rome, with all our forces, to rescue the Pope from the castle. He thinks that can be done the more easily as Gentile Baglione had left Perugia. Fred. de Bozolo has been sent with forces to liberate the Pope and the Cardinal from St. Angelo. Twelve days ago resolved to elect a captain-general, and increase our forces by sea and land. Are hopeful of the King's support.

*Lat., mutilated, p. 1.*17 May. **3124.** HENRY VIII.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Commission to bishop of Bath, Thos. Bullen, lord Rocheford, and Sir Anthony Browne, to take the oath of Francis I. to the treaty of closer alliance between the two crowns. Greenwich, 17 May 1527.

*Latin.*17 May. **3125.** For SIR RALPH ELLERCAR, jun.

R. O.

Lease, by the advice of John Daunce and John Hales, of certain sheepcotes called Cheshousecote and Wethercottes, with "le coote Garrele," in North-west Marshe, with le crofts in Keningham Marsshe, in the lordship of

1527.

Brustwick in Holderness, Yorkshire, parcel of the lands of Buckingham. Westminster, 17 May 19 Hen. VIII.

Original Patent, cancelled. Endd.: My lesse off the marche in Holdernes.

20 May. 3126. WALLOP to WOLSEY.

R. O. I wrote on the 26th ult. of the receipt of letters from the King and St. P. vi. 581. Wolsey. Visited the king of Poland; complimented him on keeping the Lutherans out of his dominions. He was very well pleased, and said that neither in his nor his predecessor's time had any English ambassador been in Poland. Was extremely well treated. On his return saluted duke George of Saxony. The king of Bohemia will leave on the 21st, to invade Hungary. The Waywda has little power to resist him, except he is assisted by the Turks. He is favored by the king of Poland, whose first wife was the Waywda's sister. The Diet at Ragensbruck makes no progress. Bressle in Slesia, 20 May 1527. *Signed.*

Add.

21 May. 3127. ARCHDUKE FERDINAND to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Bradford, 244. I have received your letter by the bp. of Labach, and am satisfied with the sentiments you express. Nothing that the world says would induce me to distrust you. Schweidnitz, 21 May 1527.

21 May. 3128. BISHOP OF WORCESTER and EDWARD LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O. The Empress was delivered of a son this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Suppose that the messenger from the Emperor to the King is sent to announce the news. There is a rumour of the Pope's death. Hopes Wolsey will excuse this short letter, as they are anxious not to detain the Emperor's messenger. Valladolid, 21 May 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

21 May. 3129. ERASMUS to LEONARD COX.

Er. Ep. p. 982. Thanks him for his letters. Is sorry to hear of the ill-health of their friend Justus. His *Copia* has been again edited six months ago. Gives an account of a reading in Aulus Gellius, when, 20 years ago, he was engaged at Sienna in teaching Alexander, the archbishop of St. Andrews, brother of the present king of Scotland.* Basle, 21 May 1527.

Lat.

23 May. 3130. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 116. Lee's servant arrived on the 21st with the King's letters to the Emperor and your Grace's to us. Sent letters by post to Bilboa the same day for the King and Wolsey, announcing that the Empress had given birth to a son that day and hour. Had audience next day, and presented the King's letters. Touching the pledges, he said he trusted the King would see that they were reasonable. He said it was reasonable the bishop of Tarbes should have a safe-conduct, but it was needless for Sir Fras. Poynes or any of the King's subjects. On our saying the King did not require it from any misgiving, but only because the Bishop and Poynes came together, he consented, and bid us tell Almain to make it out, and he would sign it. He is marvellously joyful at this son, and doubts not the King will be

* He refers immediately after to the same Prince, and says that he was so near-sighted that he could not see his book without holding it close to his nose. (Ibid., p. 986.)

1527.

GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

glad of it, "forsomuch that the King's highness and the Queen's grace hath thereby encreased one little cousin." Went to Almain, who professed his readiness, but said Poynes needed no safe-conduct. We urged it, saying they were now on the borders. He seemed to doubt of the offers. We urged that the King and your Grace considered them acceptable. Combated his objection, that, when all was done, no conclusion could be taken except in England.

Hears that the king of Poland* has beaten the Tartars, and slain 26,000 of them. The Hungarians say they will rather revolt to the Turks than have Don Ferdinand for their King. No one can defend the country unless he be on terms with the Turks. News of the Viceroy, and his arrangement with Florence to pay 130,000 ducats to the Emperor; which he infringed directly he came to Bourbon's field. Valladolid, 23 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

23 May.

3131. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Ib. f. 118.

To the same effect, except that in this letter he gives an anecdote of the great courage shown by the Tartars in defending the lives of their Prince and his brother. Valladolid, 23 May 1527.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

23 May.

3132. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.

58.

B. M.

Has received no letters from him since he wrote last on the 3rd inst. Was told at Machlyng, on the 21st, that, notwithstanding the corrections that have been done, some Antwerp printers have brought to the market here divers English books, intituled the Ny[we] Testament. Has come hither to see punishment executed. Has found 24 in one [mann]ys hand. Is seeking for more, and trusts shortly to see them burned. The marquis of Antwerp and the drossart of Berghes daily ask for a certification from England of particular articles of heresy, without which they can make no corporal punishment on the printers. Hears that at the last Fran[kfurt] market there were more than 2,000 such English books; but there they favor Luther, and leave all good old customs. Hears that some English disciples of Luther are beginning to translate the Bible into English. The King or Wolsey had better write to my Lady about it.

There is great danger in these Low Countries. Two out of three keep Luther's opinions. Is told there are many in England, but they dare not declare themselves. Has caused the Deputy of our nation here to make a congregation of all the English people here, and read the King's letter to them. He has also issued an order that none of them shall buy, nor sell, nor read such like books, and those that have any must bring them to the Deputy before next Sunday. The people and some Lords here murmur that if the Emperor does not agree to the conditions sent him by the king of England, the latter, by Wolsey's means, will be more favorable to the French than to the Emperor. Could make no other answer but that the King and Wolsey would not incline either way without reasonable cause; and if they knew the trouble taken to preserve peace between Christian princes, they would not marvel at the King's favoring the party which shows himself to be the more reasonable. Barow, 23 May 152[7].

Letters from Dutchland state that the [city] of Florence has compounded with Bourbon for 300,000 ducats, and 50,000 ducats every year.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

* The Polish ambassador, from whom they received this news, was Johannes Dantiscus, who had been with the King at Beaulieu, as appears by Lee's letter to the King.

1527.

23 May. **3133.** For ST. MARY'S, WINCHESTER.

Congé d'élire to the Prioress and Convent, on decease of Joan Legh, abbess. Westm., 23 May.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 6.

25 May. **3134.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND and BRIAN HIGDEN to
R. O. HENNEGE.

Have made a new proportion of expences for the funeral of my lord of Northumberland, which they have appointed to take place on Thursday come se'nnight. Will endeavor to have it done that day, as Whitsunday week is so near, though the time is very short; and trust not to exceed the sum assigned in Wolsey's letters. Will send up Will. Worme, as desired, though he would be of great use to them. The household is a heavy charge, owing to the great resort of strangers. Neither beeves, muttens nor salt fish was left at my Lord's death, and only 20 marks in money, which is spent long ago, with much more, for which pledges have been given. More money must be borrowed before the funeral, else the house will break and "sparple," which would be a dishonor while the body lies unburied. If it be broken up afterwards, the servants should have their wages at least for the past time and for this quarter. There are also many poor men to be paid for hand labor. Wresill Castle, the xx[v.] day of May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: Mr. Thomas Hennege, gentleman usher of the Chamber unto my lord Legate's grace.

25 May. **3135.** RICHARD CROKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Can do nothing with the Prince, unless Wolsey will restrain his attendants, and especially his usher Coton, who do all they can to make him and his fellow pupils dislike literature and the clergy. They will not allow the Prince to rise at six, or to attend mass earlier, and during last summer altered all the hours Wolsey had prescribed. In the winter Coton defended the Prince and the other boys in all their negligence. Expostulated with him, and alluded to Wolsey's authority, when he answered that the Cardinal would not dare to speak so if the King were arguing with him about it. He has forbidden Croke to have access to the Prince, even at the hours of teaching, and told him openly before the Prince that he should not go to him without definite letters from the Cardinal. Although he thus keeps his instructor from him, he allows buffoons to sing indecent songs before him, and to abuse the clergy. He has made him despise Croke's authority so much that his studies will be ruined unless Wolsey interposes. He has been taught to say "*Præceptor, si tu me verberes, ego te verberabo,*" and thinks he can say so with impunity when he sees his fellow pupils, his inferiors, laughing at Croke even before his face, and rescued by the grooms when he attempts to punish them. On one occasion Twyford, a relation of Coton's, said to him, "*Quid? Tu nudaveris puerorum nates coram tanto principe?*" bidding him take the boy into the chamber if he wished to flog him, and, when he attempted to do so, assisted the boy. One boy, named Scrope, who was taught Latin by Croke, follows Coton's example in exciting the others against him, and calling him names, and has ill-treated a boy of good disposition sent by the King, who lives with Croke. Coton excuses all the Prince's faults, telling Croke he is too severe; takes him out for hunting, or other reasons, without Croke's leave; does not allow the boys to ask his leave to be absent from lessons; forbids those who sleep in the Prince's chamber to rise before daylight, or to come to Croke to be taught at night; forbids the Prince to write to the King, to Wolsey, Magnus, or Parr, at Croke's suggestion; takes him out to shoot after dinner, which fatigues him for his lessons; and always interferes if Croke scolds him.

1527.

RICHARD CROKE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Praises the Prince. Though only eight years old he can translate any passage of Cæsar. Pontefract, 8 kal. Jun.

Lat., hol., pp. 7. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: From Mr. Croke, 6 July.

28 May. **3136.** CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 583. News has come that the duke of Bourbon was slain in an attack on Rome on the 6th, and that the Pope and Cardinals had taken refuge in Sant Angelo. 45,000 have been slain without regard to age or sex; many friars and priests murdered. The Venetians have promised assistance, but I think it will take no effect. The king of France has sent to raise 10,000 Swiss, and says he is hourly expecting news from De Tarbe. It is said that the Imperialists propose that the Pope should surrender Castle Angelo, pay 300,000 ducats, go into Spain, and submit to the Emperor. Francis is willing to accept the two gentlemen recommended by the King, but I think they will not easily be admitted into the chamber. I think Dr. Stevens' oration very eloquent. I shall keep myself to generalities. No tale is liked here so well as a short one. Paris, 28 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

29 May. **3137.** ERASMUS to WARHAM.

Er. Ep. p. 984.

Lately sent him a copy of St. Jerome with gilt leaves. All things are ripe here for a revolution. Lee in Spain is active in producing ill will to Erasmus, neglecting his proper duty as an ambassador. At Rome everything is in confusion. It is supposed that the Pope will make a league with the Emperor. How long is it to be suffered that the Pope should ally himself first with one prince, and then with another, until peace becomes hopeless? Basle, 29 May 1527.

Lat.

29 May. **3138.** TREATY between FRANCIS I. and HENRY VIII.

Léonard,
Recueil des
Traités de
Paix, p. 273.

For the entertainment of an army of 30,000 foot and 1,000 lance-knights in Italy against the enemy. Sir Thomas More and Stephen Gardiner, archdeacon of Taunton, acting as commissioners for England, and Gabriel de Grammont bishop of Tarbe, and John Joachin, for France. Wolsey's visit to France is here arranged. Westminster, 29 May 1527.

English counterpart. Lat.

R. O.

2. Fragment of the French counterpart of the same.
Vellum.

30 May. **3139.** For EDMUND PECKHAM, the King's cofferer.

R. O.

Draft grant of the manors of Aldeforde, Echels, and Alderlegh, Chester, and Flint, with the office of steward of Londondale, late of Francis viscount Lovell, attainted. [Westm., 30 May 19 Hen. VIII.]*

Paper roll. Latin.

31 May. **3140.** The KING'S DIVORCE.

*

R. O.

Judicial proceedings before Wolsey at his house at Westminster, on the 17th [M]ay 1527. Present: Will. archbishop of Canterbury, Steph. Gardiner, Will. Claiburgh, registrar of the proceedings, John Alen, Will. Bennett, John Cokks, doctors of law, as *testes*.

Oath administered to registrars.

* The latter part of this document is much altered, and the date struck out.

1527.

The KING'S DIVORCE—*cont.*

Itaque ne videar ista contra suscepti muneris rationem neglexisse, propositum articulum secundum jurisdictionem mihi competentem et vestrae Majestatis consensu prorogatum, vestrae serenitati objeci, et nunc etiam judicialiter objicio, auditurus quidquid ad justificationem dictarum nuptiarum ex parte vestra dici aut allegari possit."

To this the King read his reply from a written paper, as follows:—

"Quod ad articulum p[raedict]um attinet verum et notorium fatemur, ac temporibus et locis opportunis lubentissime ostendemus quod ad justificationem actarum nuptiarum poterimus adducere; nunc autem quoniam jud[ic]iis semper adesse ac personaliter comparere Reg[ni] administ[ra]tioni vacantes non poterimus, procuratorem dare ut liceat pet[imus] qui nostram vicem suppleat, ac in absentia nostra nos[tram ca]usam agat."

Whereupon the King nominates as his proctor Dr. John Bell; and Richard Wulman is appointed promoter of the suit.

"Hiis ad hunc [mod]um pa[tratis] praedictus magister Ricardus Wulman promotor officii pa ejusdem officii petitionem interposuit in hanc quae subsequitur formam:—

"Reverendissime Pater atque amplissime jud[ex], in hoc judicio illae mihi partes mandatae [sunt ut executi]oni officii diligenter intendam, illudque pro[move]am primum peto quoniam articulus de se omnibus notorius sit, prout etiam ex adversis conceditur, pro notorio etiam pronuncietur, judicetur et declaretur.

"Secundum quam petitionem praedictus reverendissimus Dominus decretum hujusmodi ex scripto recitatum de concilio assessoris sui p . s"

* * (Here occurs a passage quite unintelligible from mutilation.)

Upon a petition for delay the Cardinal appoints a certain day for further hearing the cause. On the 20th May the King's proctor appeared before Wolsey and the Archbishop, and put in the following justification on the King's behalf:—

"I[n Dei nomi]ne, amen. Coram vobis [reverendissimo in Christo patro et domino,] domino Thomae miseratione divina [titulo] Sanctae Ceciliae [Sa]cro-sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae presbytero Cardinali Eboracensi [a]r[chi]e[piscopo] Angliae primati et Canc[ell]ario ac Apostolicae Sedis non solum[nato] sed etiam de latere legato: Pars illustrissimi et [invict]issimi pr[inci]pis et domini nostri, domini Henrici Dei gratia Angliae et Franciae Regis, Fidei Defensoris et domini Hiberniae, [in] confirmationem, decl[arationem] et justificationem matrimonii ab [illu]strissimo principe nostro cum illustrissima domina Catherina quondam Ferdinandi His[paniarum Re]gis defuncti filia contracti ati et consummati [per] reverendissimam pater[ni]tatem] vestram eidem objecti et (?) [ad] efuta (?) suamque legitimam [defe]nsionem infrascriptum articulum et contenta in eodem facti matri[monii] tem producit et et quatenus necesse erit et de testibus instrument[is et] aliis probationibus bus coram vobis probare intendit.

"Q in infrascripto articulo proponit ad omnem juris effectum con[jun]ctim et divisim.

"In primis dicit quo idem princeps Arthurus frater illustrissimi R[egis nostri] cum illustrissima domina Catherina illustrissimi Regis Aragoniae [filia] efflu matrimonium contraxerit, illudque sane tam tanquam cum v eamque carnaliter cognoverit. [Posteaque illustr]issimus rex noster [cum] praefata illustrissima domina Catherina [fr]atris sui relicta circiter decem et octo annos praeter[it]os post mortem dicti [ill]ustris principis Arthuri etiam matrimonium contraxerit" * * * * *

Sufficient cause having been shown why the court should take cognisance of the suit, the proceedings were adjourned to Thursday next:—

"Quo die [Jovis], viz. xxij. die mensis Maii anno Domini supradicto

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[dictus] Johannes Bell procurator prædicti illustrissimi et invictissimi principis Henrici Octavi Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris et Domini Hiberniæ, &c., [a] prædicto reverendissimo domino instanter requisivit quod ipse admissus
 pro at cui declarare velit illumque (?) admittere ad probandum ea . . . assignare idque concept'.

"[Reveren]dissime pat[er atque ampli]ssime judex nisi pater hunc diem [cons]tituit ad audiendum paternitatem vestram objectione mat[rimoni]i ne ex parte in[victissimi et illustris]simi principis Henrici Octavi Angliæ [et Franciæ R]egis, Fidei Defensoris et Domini Hiberniæ me . . . [instant]issime peto ut ea admitti ad sciendum et determinandum . . assignare [ad pr]obandum contenta in eodem."

To this the Cardinal and his assessor agreed, and a day was assigned, the octave of St. Michael, "ad" The King's proctor then produced the bull of Julius II., dated vii. kal. Jan. 1503, which is cited at length. Wulman, as promoter of the suit, asks a decree that a copy of it be published, and a term assigned within which objections might be alleged. This is granted, and the morrow of Ascension Day following appointed for stating objections.

On the morrow of Ascension Day, viz. 31 May, Wulman produced a set of objections, viz., that it was notorious prince Arthur had married Katharine, cohabited with her, and carnally known her;—that the King married her after Arthur's death, and still cohabits with her;—and a number of others, including, so far as can be ascertained, the usual objections against the Pope's power of dispensing in the case, and also that the King, when he came to the age of puberty, made a protest against the marriage. Of which objections Master John Bell desired a copy to be given him; which was granted.

"Ac ulterius, quum idem rever[endissimus] Cardinalis causam] hanc cuj[us] cognitionem cum consilio [in]gressus est, tam arduam videbat adeo cujus a pendet tam ex sac[rorum ca]nonum interpretatione et sententia qua[m] deliberand' et consulend' censuit, Eorum procedend' decrevit ad dilucidationem præ [the]ologos quam jurisperitos vocandos et citandos [et consi]lium interposituros, animique sui sententiam des Episcopos Roffen' et Lincoln', necnon Lundon' et. quam plures."

A vellum book, Lat., pp. 23 ; badly mutilated. Endd.

31 May. 3141. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O. Ratification by Philip de Vyllers Lisle Adam, master of the Hospital
 Rym. xiv. 197. of St. John of Jerusalem, of a bull passed by him and the chapter of the Order at Viterbo, 20 Feb. 1526, authorising Thos. Docray, prior of the English Priory, Albon Pol, bailiff of the Eagle, and John Babington, preceptor of Dalby and Rodley, to grant the preceptory of Francford to Wolsey for the endowment of his college at Oxford. Viterbo, 31 May 1527. *Sealed.*

Lat.

R. O. 2. Copy of the same.
Lat., pp. 5, in Wriothesley's hand.

R. O. 3. Fines with increase of rents granted by divers farmers to John Higdon, dean of Cardinal's college, Oxford, "in circuitu s mensis Maii," 19 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 5. Endd.

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GRANTS in MAY 1527.

May.

GRANTS.

1. Sir John Dudley. Licence to alienate the manors of Bury and Swavelyng, Hants, to John Mylle, Hen. Huttoft and Tho. Pate, and the heirs of the said John Mylle. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, ms. 12 and 29 (two entries).

1. Ric. Pigot, master of the children of the Chapel Royal. To have the pension which the abbot elect of Whitby gives to a clerk of the King's nomination. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

5. Tho. Tamworth and John Myme. To be auditors, in survivorship, of the accounts of the following officers; viz., the treasurer of Calais, the mayor and constable of the Staple of Calais, the clerk of the Hanaper, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, constable of Windsor Castle, captain of the Isle of Wight, Chief Butler of England, keeper of the Change in the Tower of London, and clerk of the Prince's Council Chamber at Westminster, with the custody of the books and records there. To have 10*l.* a year, and diets, out of the issues of the duchy of Cornwall; on surrender by Tamworth of patent 7 July 6 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 5 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 4.

11. John Carewe, of Haccomb, squire for the Body. Annuity of 50 marks. *Del.* Westm., 11 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

15. Ric. Bryan. Wardship of Humph. s. and h. of John Prynce, of Telkisbury (Tewkesbury), Glouc. *Del.* Westm., 15 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 15.

16. Wm. Blakden. Presentation to the church of Oye, marches of Calais, vacant by resignation of Roger [N] *Del.* Westm., 16 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

17. Sir Ralph Ellercar. Lease of land in the lp. of Brustwik-in-Holdernes, Yorksh., parcel of the lands of the late duke of Buckingham, for 21 years; rent, 23*l.* 10*s.* *Del.* Westm., 17 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 15.

18. Ric. Cuckeson, of Wakefeld, Yorks. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 6 Dec. 18 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 18 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

18. John Norton, Tho. Ryder, Roger Lassel and Walter Bradford. Commission to make inquisition in co. York concerning the lands and heir of Elizabeth late wife of Roger Tempest and late wife of Edw. Redmayn, dec. Westm., 18 May. — *Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 19*d.*

18. Roger Wygston, the King's servant. Grant of the moiety of the issues and rents of certain messuages and lands in Hogshawe and Fulbroke, Bucks, of the yearly value of 69*s.* 4*d.* John Kendale, late prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England, was

seized of them in right of his hospital *temp.* *Hen. VII.*, and leased them to Ralph Lane, who pulled down the messuages and converted the lands into pasture, contrary to the statute; so that they belong to the King. To hold from 12 Nov. 7 *Hen. VIII.* until the lands be restored to their original condition, according to the usage of the country there. *Del.* Westm., 18 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

19. John Cooke, of Othon Beauchamp, Essex, horse chapman. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 19 May.—*Fr.*, 17 & 18 *Hen. VIII.* m. 2.

21. Oliver Cabrik *alias* Cavrill, surgeon, of Southwark. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 21 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

23. Edw. Vaux and Eliz. his wife. Lease of lands in the lp. of Cotingham, Yorks., at the total rent of 19*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *Del.* Westm., 23 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. b.

24. Sir Anth. Browne, knight for the Body. Licence to import wine and woad. *Del.* Westm., 24 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

24. Wm. Dauntsey. Wardship of Anthony s. and h. of Edw. Tynewo. *Del.* Westm., 24 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

25. Nich. Clerke, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Robert Wingfield. Greenwich, 6 May 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 25 May.—P.S.

25. Henry Redmayn. To be head mason in the Tower of London and elsewhere, with 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 25 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 4.

28. Tho. Balle, mercer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Anth. Uttred. Greenwich, 27 April 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 25 May.—P.S.

29. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household. Lease of the King's new coal mine in the lp. of Bromefeld, Wales, lately held by Sir John Shelston and Lancelot Lother, at a rent of 20*s.* a year, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 29 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. b.

30. Wm. Brereton, page of the Privy Chamber. Grant, in reversion, of the manors of Aldeforde, Echeles and Alderlegh, cos. Chester and Flint, leased to Ralph Egerton, now knighted, for 20 years, at an annual rent of 100*l.*; also to be steward of the manor of Loudondale, Chester, lately belonging to Francis lord Lovell; with an annuity of 100*s.*, also held by Egerton. Hampton Court, 30 May 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 30 May.—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 21.

30. Raymond Cutturus, of Calais. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Del.* Westm., 30 May 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

30. John Nevell and John Tregyan,

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steward of the Chamber. To be constables and keepers of Tyntagell Castle, Cornw., parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, and a meadow called Halmer, in the lp. of Tyntagell; on surrender of patent 23 Feb. 7 Hen.VIII., granting the same to the said John Nevell alone. *Del. Westm.*, 30 May 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 8.*

3143. SPAIN.

Cambridge
MS. 1044.
f. 43.

Instructions to Sir Francis Poyntz, sent to the Emperor "ensuing the tenor of certain treaties" made with the French king, to be communicated to the French ambassadors, with whom he is to act for deliverance of the French king's children, &c.

1. It has been agreed between Henry and Francis, that the latter shall use all efforts to bring the Emperor to peace, and the liberation of the children on reasonable conditions; that failing, to make war against him in the Low Countries. Passing by the court of France, Poyntz is to make the King's most cordial recommendations to Francis and his mother, communicate his instructions to the bishop of Bath, and proceed on his journey accordingly. As Francis will despatch his ambassador at the same time, Poyntz is to join him, and on his arrival communicate his charge with the bishop of Worcester and Lee, who shall confer upon it with the French ambassadors. The arrival of Poyntz is to be notified to the Emperor by Lee and Worcester, and they are to declare their charge in conjunction with the French ambassadors, requesting a speedy audience, exhorting him out of love to the King, the quiet of Christendom, &c., to give them a friendly hearing. At the audience Poyntz shall deliver him the letters from the King and Wolsey, after they have determined among themselves who shall speak for the French king, and who for the king of England, taking care to agree in their argument, enlarging upon the malice of the Turks, the extirpation of heresy, &c.

2. After pointing out that the great cause of all these evils is the present hostility between Francis and the Emperor and the captivity of the children, they shall say that Francis is now ready to make honorable offers, to which he has been induced by Henry's intercession, larger than have ever yet been heard of in such a case.

3. They shall say they are jointly sent for satisfaction of the sums due to the King, the terms of which are long since past; and that, without entering into particulars, Francis is willing to pay 2,000,000 cr. for the redemption, one moiety in hand, and the rest in three years, with certain sureties and conditions; that Francis will exchange Hesding for Tournay; that the duke of Bourbon shall have his duchy of Bourbon and his rights; that Francis Sforza shall enjoy Milan, paying the Emperor a pension. As for Henry's part, seeing that the Emperor is to receive a million of money, he trusts the Emperor will pay his debts to the King;—that as Tournay was delivered by Henry to the French king on certain conditions, the capture of it by the Emperor cannot prejudice the King's rights. If, therefore, he intends to keep it he must make the King a convenient recompense. That although the King has other claims on the Emperor, if the Emperor will accept the French offers, and satisfy the debts, he is content to remit them; otherwise he shall claim them in full.

If the ambassadors find that the offers will be accepted, but the payment of the debt and the recompense for Tournay are objected to, rather than that the peace should not ensue, they shall offer to take a moiety of the debts, of the first million, and the other half of the first instalment, and they shall require Charles to send a commission to his ambassador to conclude the same in England. If he refuses, they may conclude it there, taking precautions that there be no delay, and that the articles on all sides be put in writing; information of the same to be sent to the Pope, the Viceroy, the duke of Bourbon, and hostilities to cease. If the Emperor make any other demands,

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SPAIN—*cont.*

they shall say they have no commission, and they think no further demand will be accepted, but they are willing to write. If the Emperor refuse audience, or to answer after audience within twenty days, the heralds, whom they shall keep secret with them, shall give intimation of war in the terms here sent. This declaration to take effect after forty days; on which the ambassadors shall ask for a safe-conduct, and take their leave. *Signed by the King, top and bottom.*

Pp. 19. In Tuke's hand.

3144. SPAIN.

Cambridge
MS. 1044.
f. 55.

Secret instructions for Sir Francis Poyntz, sent to the Emperor.

As he has no experience in these matters, he shall show his secret and open instructions to the bishop of Bath, and go with him to the King and my Lady. The ambassadors shall say that the King thinks the articles touching the money are reasonable, and beg Francis to strain a point. If he cannot pay the 2,000,000 at once, they shall offer reasonable qualifications for the second million; insisting, however, on the full sum, and the redemption of both children at once. He shall also communicate his charge to the English ambassadors in Spain, for whom certain secret articles are reserved, by which they will perceive that it is the King's great desire to decline hostility with the Emperor, if possible; avoiding, at the same time, any suspicion on the part of the French. They shall moderate, as far as they can, the tendency of the French king's ambassadors to exasperate the Emperor; and, as he may not be induced to comply at first, to persuade him, little by little, reasoning with him and his Council, without provoking the suspicion of the French, and begging them to remember the perils of the time, and the unreasonableness of requiring Francis to return to captivity. The arguments urged by the Emperor in this behalf are sophistical, and if adversity should befall him he will find none to assist him. They are to urge him to leave wilful counsels.

In the article touching Bourbon they must represent that the best has been done that could be,—that Christendom must not be kept in perpetual war on his account,—and if the provision is not sufficient the Emperor had better provide some other recompense for him. They shall also insist upon the charges incurred by the continuance of the war, and the difficulty the French king will have to pay a suitable ransom. All these things will tend to inculcate moderation. The ambassadors shall know that two commissions have been issued by the King and delivered to Poyntz,—one conformable to the effect of the Emperor's commission sent to Don Inigo. If that be objected to, Poyntz has another in more ample form. Touching the article of Tournay, they shall insist upon the costs incurred by the King in its conquest, but for the Emperor's sake he is content to take a competent sum to be paid after certain rates, and for his debts they shall name 20,000*l.*, or as much under or over as they can get. Touching Milan they shall persuade Francis not to stick much on a pension to be granted to him out of that duchy. If he will not comply, Poyntz shall propose 50,000 ducats to be paid to the Emperor, and 50,000 to the French king. If the Emperor insists that he has sent a sufficient commission to Don Inigo in England, according to his communication by Bluemantle lately sent, and that till he knows what is done here he cannot proceed further, they shall say that though Inigo on his audience affirmed he had such a commission, he objected to that of the French king, which is only looked upon by the French as a mere excuse for delay, and therefore they have commandment to proceed, notwithstanding Inigo's commission. If they find the Emperor obstinate, they shall take all the means they can to make known to the nobles of Spain the King's loving proceedings in this matter, and how reluctantly he is compelled to declare war against the Emperor, as by their persuasion he may possibly be moved to moderation.

Pp. 17. Partly in Tuke's hand.

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3145. WOLSEY to ———.Cambridge
MS. 1044.
f. 64.

Although in instructions given to Poyntz "concerning such conditions as by the bishop of Worcester the King's almoner and him, jointly with the bishop of Tarbes" and other ambassadors resident with the Emperor, mention is made that they shall require the Emperor, if he accepts the peace, to send a commission here for that purpose, or that the ambassadors shall conclude it there, &c., as it is thought by the French king that any cessation of arms will prejudice his affairs in Italy, and benefit the Emperor, and no peace in reality ensue, the king of England desired the bishop of Worcester and Sir Francis Poyntz to have the articles reduced to writing at once, and sent to England to be engrossed. They are not to vary from this instruction, nor are they to accept any cessation of arms until the treaties of peace are fully finished, without the consent of the French king. If the Emperor will not consent to send a commission here, the ambassadors shall proceed according to their instructions. The bishop of Tarbes has shown on the part of the French king that he will find means that commissions shall be there for the Venetians, and whatever else is necessary. *Signed.*

In Tuke's hand, pp. 9.

1 June.

3146. WILL. CONSTABLE the elder to FRANCIS BYGOD.

R. O.

Rejoices that he is in my Lord's favor, as appears by his learning and diligent service. "I doubt not but ye may attain unto all such foreign offices as your grandsire [or] your father had afore you, and mo too," and thereby do his Grace better service. Wishes Bygod had, by patent of the lord Percy, the stewardship of his lands in the East Riding, also the earl of Cumberland's. Advises him to get from Sir Edward Nevile a joint patent along with the writer, in the stewardship of Great Driffeld and the stewardship of the lord of Craystock's lands in the East Riding, the stewardship of Scamston of the lord Latimer, and of Sledmer and other lands. Wishes him to get from my Lord a placard of all his own offices "for me, as old and crooked as I am," that the inhabitants may be accepted of my Lord's retinue, to the intent that one of Constable's children may wait upon Bygod whenever commanded by Wolsey. From my poor house of Carethorpe, 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my right worshipful nephew, Francis Bygod, esquire and ser[vant] unto my lord Cardinal's grace."

2 June.

3147. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. 1. 189.

Sends letters from France and Italy in confirmation of the cruel spoils and murders committed by the Imperialists at Rome, who spared neither age, sex, nor religion, and the danger of the Pope and Cardinals, who fled into the castle of St. Angelo, unless they be shortly succoured by the army of the League. This must stir the hearts of all Christian princes. If the Pope be slain or taken it will hinder the King's affairs not a little, which have been going on hitherto so well. Sends letters of my lord of Rochester, showing his opinion on the matter, though it may be thought "that having some conjecture his said opinion proceedeth rather of affection than of sincerity of his learning or scripture," especially his strained interpretation of *Illud quodcumque solveris erit solutum*, which would enable the Pope to dissolve all ties (*tollere omnia*).

Encloses letters from Sir John Wallop, stating that the king of Bohemia will not let him pass to the Waywode. Supposes that Henry will make no sticking if the things in his letter be true. Hopes the news of the death of the Great Turk and his elder son is true, though the cruelty of Christian princes is worse than that of the Turks. Westminster, 2 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

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3148. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Fiddes' Coll.
p. 185.

On consulting those dumb masters, such authorities as he had at hand, finds that they differ greatly among themselves, some declaring that the thing is prohibited by divine law, others that it is lawful. On mature consideration, thinks he sees an easy answer to the arguments of those who deny its lawfulness, but not to those of the other side. Cannot see any sound reason to show that it is prohibited by divine law for a brother to marry the wife of a brother who has died without children; and, considering the fulness of authority given by our Lord to the Pope, who can deny that the latter may give a dispensation to that effect, for any serious cause? But, even admitting the arguments to be balanced on either side, Fisher would be decided by this—that it belongs to the Pope to clear ambiguous passages of Scripture, after hearing the opinions of the best divines; otherwise it is in vain that Christ has said, *Quicquid solveris in terra erit solutum in cælis, &c.* As the Pope, therefore, has more than once by his act declared that it is lawful to dispense in this case, Fisher thinks this alone should determine the question. Has, accordingly, no hesitation in declaring that the dispensation is within the Pope's power. Rochester.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.: R. D. Legato. Endd.

R. O. 2. Four modern copies of the above.

4 June. 3149. SIR JOHN VERE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The dispute between my neighbour Edmond Horsley and Mr. Kecchewik is at an end. Your sending to the former made him more pliant than either I or Sir Giles Capell could get him to be. As he shows so much confidence in you, I beg you will get him a farm. Bradwell, 4 June. *Signed: John Veer, Sir.*

P. 1. Add.: To his right loving friend, master Cromwell.

4 June. 3150. THE MINT.

R. O.

Assays of silver and gold, made in the Star Chamber, 4 June 19 Hen. VIII., in presence of cardinal Wolsey, Thos. duke of Norfolk, the bishops of London and Ely, marquis of Dorset, and earl of Oxford, Sir Jo. Fitz James, chief justice of the King's Bench, Sir Rob. Brudenell, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Ric. Broke, chief baron of the Exchequer.

5 June. 3151. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv.
142.
B. M.

Wrote on the 24th May that he had sent one to Bayonne with a safe-conduct for Poynes and the bishop of Tarbes, but can hear nothing of them. Has heard of the league of Italy, and the determination of the King to send 10,000 men against the Emperor, and that the Cardinal should go over to arrange a marriage between the Princess and the French king or the Dauphin;—that you are sending to the Emperor security for 2,000,000 and the restitution of Sforza. Refers him to his letter to the Cardinal. The Emperor is much abashed, and Inigo condemned for being so scrupulous. I have said I do not believe it, and that you would not break with the Emperor except with great cause. The Emperor is sorry for Bourbon's enterprise against Rome.

This day the Prince was baptised with much pomp. His name is Philip. His godfathers are the Constable and the duke of Alva; his godmother the queen of Portugal. The Emperor told the Nuncio that Bourbon had no commission to act as he had done. Though it may be expedient to have a

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General Council, it is not expedient to have it at Spires by order of Pompey Colonna. Valladolid, 5 June.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

5 June.

3152. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

126.

B. M.

Visited J. Almain on the 24th May, who, upon my denying that I had received any news, drew from his bosom a folded paper, written in Italian, stating that a new league between France and England had been published in England on the 5th May, containing also certain terms for sending an army to Italy, and that the King intended to have an interview with Francis. It is said also that both Princes are sending here Poynes and the bishop of Tarbes, offering 2,000,000 for the liberation of the children; also demanding that the queen of Portugal be sent into France, Francis Sforza restored, the King's debts paid, and to denounce war in event of the Emperor refusing. He told me that the French ambassadors had left England, 9 May. I answered that I could not believe that the King would send 10,000 men into Italy, and if the King broke with him it would be Inigo's fault, "that converteth the Emperor's mind so much" from the King and Wolsey.

Describes his interview with Almain, asserting that Inigo might have made fuller demonstration of the Emperor's intentions. Almain said in excuse that Bluemantle had arrived the day after the league was published, and that afterwards Wolsey would not hear Don Inigo, but told him they would send articles to the Emperor; which, Lee said, was incredible. "Doubtless I found him much abashed; and so, I think, they be all." Asked if they were going to cast away the King, and thus let the French steal their best friend? "What would you we should do? saith he. Would you that we should take laws of the Frenchmen, although we were constrained to dance after their pipe maulgré our heads?" Lee said that was not necessary; that even now they might send to Mons. de Harbrach, who had left for England, and write to the King and Wolsey their full mind; and that they ought not to lose the King for mountains of gold. Almain said it was good counsel, but what if England meanwhile sent them a defiance, which it seemed by the herald that she intended? "I said nay, we come not to defiance afore parole. We shall first propose, and then hear what you will say; this is the common order;" adding that if even now they condescended to the King's mind, pretending that it had been their own mind always, they would not find the King stone or iron. At length he said he would speak to the Emperor about sending after Habarch; "but I doubt of these Spaniards' heads," he added, "when they shall hear these things."

Hope, if he has been indiscreet, the King will impute it to his simpleness, and partly sorrow and abashment that things should have come to such a pass. *Suggests reasons against the King's going to war with the Emperor:—* 1, *that it was at Henry's request the Emperor delivered Francis on such easy terms*, which is considered the sole cause of war now; 2, *the old amity of England, Burgundy and Castile*; 3, *the injury that will be done to trade*; 4, *and to the whole of Christendom*; 5, *that the Emperor has shown so much consideration for the King, in renouncing the article of Burgundy, which France alone could never have brought him to, and his willingness that the peace should be treated in England*. He sticks at nothing now but (1) *that he will admit no delays of payment*, so as to prevent occasion of new war, which seems a reasonable objection; and (2) *the restitution of Francis Sforza*. 6. *Amity with the Emperor will be a great stay to the King's affairs, and make the French afraid to break with him*. 7. *If a breach do occur, these countries may be gladder to join with France than with us, especially if the marriage with the queen of Portugal take effect*.

When Almain asked him to write to Wolsey, Lee reminded him he had formerly made him write things "that followed not so," as when he stated that the secret instructions had been sent by Echingham. Almain said he had

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LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

excused Lee in letters to Brian Tuke. This was Friday the —* May. On the Sunday† Almain came to his house, which he never did before, and told him that the Emperor was anxious above all things to maintain the amity with England, and that they had now given by Bluemantle full authority to Don Inigo to conclude. "I pray God, said I, you may better do than you have done in times past, lest you make the thing in worse case than it is yet." Almain said with this clause he thought the Emperor would put all in the King's hands. Lee said he was afraid such respect to the Emperor's honor could not be had now as might have been.

On Wednesday, [29]‡ May, he came again, and showed him a minute in Spanish from the Emperor to Don Inigo, stating that he had received his letter by Bluemantle, and letters from the King by his ambassadors, "the tenor whereof he expressed, and the form of passport granted upon the same, &c.;" that he understood such and such articles (viz. those shown him by John Almain in the paper written in Italian); that he wondered if such a report were true, as he loved the King above all princes, as shown by his willingness to have this treaty negociated in England. Some words were added, which he told Almain had better be out; that he marvelled if the King would pass over to see Francis, and feared the latter would allure him to the continuance of war. He commanded Don Inigo to agree to everything the King and Wolsey desired; adding, however, "as he shall think convenient,"—which words, Lee told Almain, "might be a starting hole," adding that he saw no words of undoubting confidence, "viz. that you put all your whole affairs in their hands." Almain promised to make a note of it, and speak to the Emperor, but said a request must be added that the King and Wolsey have respect to the Emperor's honor. Told him he might be sure they would without such addition. He sent word the same night that the Emperor was contented with the clause; but I desired that he would not have the letters signed till I had seen him.

Visited him on the morrow, being Ascension day, and saw the minute to Inigo, commanding him to agree to everything that he thought "convenient" to the treaty. 2. That he should declare, on the Emperor's behalf, that he is willing the King and Wolsey should take his affairs into their hands, trusting they would have respect to his honor. Neither he nor Worcester was satisfied with these terms. I told him, therefore, that unless the King had absolute and irrevocable power in this matter, you would not desire Francis to send ambassadors to England. De Pratt was present, showing himself a sorrowful man, and expressing his great goodwill to England, and both avowed *that the French king had proposed to the Emperor to make a joint attack upon Calais, and he would never consent to have the peace concluded in England.* Pressed Almain that the clause should be drawn expressing absolute confidence in the King and Wolsey, and letters be sent to that effect. Combated Almain's assertion that they would seem to do it for fear, and there was no need to include it in letters to the King and Cardinal. Declined to send the Emperor's letters by one of his servants, but consented, if there was good grounds given for settling a peace, to ask the bp. of Worcester.

At evening in the monastery of St. Francis, Almain and De Pratt met us, when the latter said that the Emperor not a little marvelled at the treaty between France and England, considering that the alliance of his house with England is ancient out of mind, and that he was resolved to write to the King on that subject, rehearsing the words as they appear in Almain's minute, and not as they are thought necessary; and he asked us to convey his letters to England. We refused unless we might see the letters. They urged what they had written was equivalent to what we wished, but they would not con-

* Blank in MS.

† 26 May according to duplicate, f. 134 b.

‡ Blank in this despatch, but supplied in the duplicate.

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descend to the words we proposed. My lord of Worcester and I declined to send any one except we might see "undoubtful matter to conclude peace." *

A merchant, named Thos Travesse of Bilboa, complains that they have been much troubled of late by a commission sent to Biscay. They are called to account for their merchandize 20 years past, on suspicion of exporting gold. Has desired the Emperor's letters that the merchants may not be troubled. Worcester is a man of greater practice in all these matters than he. Valladolid, 5 June 1527.

Hol., pp. 16.

Vesp. C. iv.
133.

2. Duplicate of the preceding, abridged, with slight alterations of order, &c., and the following additions:—

B. M.

Have heard no word of the Ambassadors' coming, or where they be. His servant still awaits them at Bayonne with the safe-conduct. A post has come through France from Flanders, but can tell nothing of them. "*I perceive that of late John Almain conveyed letters for the Emperor to the Captain of Bayonne and Robert Tette.*" News of the siege of St. Angelo and death of Bourbon. The Emperor, they say, is very sorry for the siege. Will follow Wolsey's directions, and use his own cipher.

"Now, because these orators tarry so long, the saying is here grounded upon letters coming out of France, the date of 24th of May, *that the said orators bring all good news with them, and the Emperor shall be well content.* We do all that we can to *to put them [in] that mind that never other was meant.*"

The said letters state that the Pope is dead, and Andrew Doria taken, and that Bourbon has made composition with the Florentines. There is circulated here an indiction of a council by Pompey Colonna, at which, it is said, the Emperor is dissatisfied. He will go into Arragon after the Queen's purification, where he shall receive, according to ancient custom, 500,000 ducats. Valladolid, 5 June 1527.

Hol., pp. 10. Some passages in cipher undeciphered. Add.

5 June.

3153. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.
141.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
ii. 93.

Answers the objection that Wolsey loses on the money paid by the prior of St. Mary's. By no other way is it so economical. The export of gold is forbidden here, and conveyance is very expensive. The last payment that Lee received himself was in double ducats, single ducats, crowns, royals of Spain, stufers, and black money. John Almain has given no help, because of the rumor of war. Found the authority sent by Wolsey for frightening the bp. of Palence of no use, as it had neither witness nor notary's signature. The bp. of Toledo now owes a great sum. Valladolid, 5 June 1527.

Hol., pp. 2.

5 June.

3154. JOHN AP HOWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

5 June 1527. Wolsey has committed his matter to Messrs. Roche, Wythypoll, and Nic. Warryn, who will, no-doubt, reckon truly between them; but if Wm. Clay makes untrue reckoning, the arbitrators cannot go further than the books; and as Wolsey favors Clay, Ap Howell will have no remedy. Dares not go abroad, for Bottry and Statham have got a writ against him, and hears that Clay has a privy seal for him also. Asks for Cromwell's advice. Thanks him for delivering the two bales of camlet to his wife, and that his cousin and Edmond Gyfford have entered themselves as his sureties in the actions against him.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

* In the duplicate despatch Lee says that he himself "for his simpleness" had yielded to the Emperor's request, for fear of being thought uncourteous; but that my lord of Worcester, "like a man of further cast and experience," saw many objections to this, which he would doubtless report.

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JOHN AP HOWELL to CROMWELL—*cont.*

R. O.

2. Money laid out for Master Gylles Cuvert.

A topnet of figs, 17*d.*; a quartron of raisins, 20*d.*; a sugar-loaf, 7 lbs. at 5*d.*; 12 ells linen cloth, at 11*d.* For writs against Baynham, and one to be executed at Calais, 15*s.* 6*d.*; reward to Croke for obtaining the said writ, 3*s.* 4*d.*; for counsel in the Chancery to speak upon the return of the writ from Calais, 3*s.* 4*d.*; making the return of a writ returned by John Ahowell against Mr. Bottler, 2*s.* "For my pains at sundry times," 13*s.* 4*d.* For a gold button, 3*s.* 4*d.* For bread, drink, apples and other acates, when Mr. Everard was here, 1*s.* 8*d.*, &c. Total, 4*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Two copies, in Cromwell's early hand.

ii. Commencement of a petition to Wolsey from Maffeo Bernardo, merchant of Venice, about the "warauntysse" of goods belonging to Alvero de Pynt and Ferdinando Merchaunt, merchants of Portugal.

Draft, on the back of one of the preceding copies. In Cromwell's later hand.

6 June.

3155. CLEMENT VII. to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 111*.

B. M.

Sir Casale, who has been present on all occasions, will explain the misfortunes under which the Pope labors, which he cannot explain himself. In his great grief and sorrow, finds his only consolation in Wolsey and his influence with the King. Begs him to have regard to the afflictions of the Church. St. Angelo, 6 June 1527. *Signed*: "J."

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

6 June.

3156. A. CARD. FARNESE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix.

111**.

B. M.

Writes by Casale. In their present great calamity, and the nefarious crimes committed against God, the Church, and Italy, they look to Wolsey. There is no service which will meet a more divine reward than his help on the present occasion. Will not cease to pray to God for Wolsey's safety; and in regard to the Pope and the Consistory, will use his efforts to advance whatever can tend to the perpetual renown and happiness of the King Castle of St. Angelo, 6 June 1527.

Hol., Lat., mutilated, p. 1. Add.

6 June.

3157. CARD. ST. QUATUOR to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 113.

B. M.

To the same effect. St. Angelo, 6 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

6 June.

3158. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote last on the 3rd, desiring him to show my lord Legate certain things for his discharge. Sends a letter to Wolsey from the council of Calais, about their determination where they think he had best lodge in the town. Is sorry the little house Wingfield has begun to build here will not be ready before Michaelmas. There is little ink in his pen; but Tuke will see, when he comes, that "they which avauncyd the fassium" of his house remembered little what was meet for my Lord's person. Understands from Mrs. Baynham that Tuke will lodge with her bedfellow. Calais, 6 June 1527.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Master Brian Tuke, the King's councillor, secretary, and master of his posts.

June.

3159. [FRANCIS I.] to MONS. DE VAULX.

Cal. D. x. 156.

B. M.

* * * "faict avecques le
 sieur le cardinal d'York, mon [bon ami, et M. le v]isconte de
 Rochefort, et Monsieur de ste . . . disner sont

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venus devers moy am Et pour leur premiere arrivee m'ont seulle[ent delivres les] lettres de mondit bon frere et Cardinal mon c[ousin, et m'ont] amplement faict entendre la bonne volonte [quil porte à la paix] et au bien de mes affaires, et en particulier la[mour] que mondit bon frere me porte, de quoy jay es[te bien content.]

"Samedi ilz retourneront et en public me expos[eront les instructions] que mondit bon frere leur a baillee, et Dimenche [sera faite la] solemnite du serment et [tr]adition des ratific[ations des] traictez comme il est requis et que faict a este en [Angleterre,] lesquelles choses j'ay bien voulu vous advertir aff[in que vous] entendez l'estat et disposition ou sont les mat[ieres qui sont] si bien que mieulx elles ne pourroyent estre.

"Au surplus, j'ay depeche ledit evesque de Terbe pour a[ller en] Espagne suyvant la conclusion prinse en Angle[terre pour] la sommation accordee estre faicte a l'Emper[eur par Mons.] de Poyns et ledit Evesque ensemblement estre capitule; a quoy et a toutes choses qui ont [este] promises et jurees, je ne viens aulcunement

"Au demourant, pour ce que vous avez au devant en[tendu ce qui est] advenu a Rome et l'estat en quoy le nnoyent, et pour n'avoir encores riens Salusses, je ne vous en escripray pour ces[te fois] t ce que m'en viendra * *

. nne a este et es
. crudelitez que les ennemys y on[t] es
et si enormes que pareilles ne sembla[bles n'ont jamais este] faictes, ne tant vituperables et honteuses l'Eglise
et Siege Apostolique quelles ont st plus
que tres requis donner ordre et provis[ion] faict
de la Chrestiente est en danger de tumber [mani]feste ruine.
Et a Dieu, Mons. de Vaultx en sa sainte garde."
Paris, v . . June.

Mutilated and defaced.

7 June. 3160. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.ix.115*.

B. M.

Writes by Casale, who had been with them at the siege of St. Angelo a month complete, and has rendered good service. Campeggio has been plundered of all he had, and is compelled to redeem his life with a large sum of money. Wishes his collector in England to gather his rents, and transmit them as soon as possible. St. Angelo, 7 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

7 June. 3161. CARD. ST. EUSTACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B. ix. 114.

B. M.

To the same effect. St. Angelo, 7 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

7 June. 3162. CARD. OF RAVENNA to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.ix.114*.

B. M.

To the same effect. St. Angelo, 7 June 1527.

Hol., Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

7 June. 3163. N. GADDO CARD. FIRMANUS to [WOLSEY].

Ib. f. 115.

To the same effect. St. Angelo, 7 June 1527.

7 June. 3164. [CARD. ——— to WOLSEY.]

Vit.B.ix. 112.

B. M.

Imploring his aid in present necessities. St. Angelo, 7 June 1527.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

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8 June. 3165. CARDINAL TRIULZI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The danger of the Pope and the Holy See must now be known to Wolsey through Casalis, who has been conspicuous in behalf of the afflicted cardinals. They trust to Wolsey for relief, who shares their dignity. Rome, 8 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd. in a contemporary hand.

Also endorsed in a modern hand: "Letters from Pope and Cardinals to King H. 8. and Card. Wolsey. Scr. 22 April 1614."

8 June. 3166. JO. MAT. [GIBERTO] BISHOP OF VERONA to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.IX. 116.

B. M.

Wolsey will be fully aware of their sad condition. God has bestowed so many blessings on the King that he might be better able to assist others who are in misfortune. Has himself been totally deprived of all his fortune by the siege. Rome, 8 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated. Add. and endd.

8 June. 3167. RECORDS.

R. O.

1. Indenture, dated 8 June 19 Hen. VIII., certifying that Stevyn Gardiner has delivered to Sir Wm. Compton, under-treasurer, thirteen boxes and one little coffer, containing writings concerning England, France, the Emperor, and Scotland, and a basket of the King's household books, according to schedules in the boxes, &c., subscribed by Gardiner. *Signed by Gardiner.*

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R. O.

2. Mem. that Ric. Warner, deputy of Sir H. Guildford, chamberlain of the King's receipt at Westminster, delivered to Dr. Stephens, in the Legate's name, a box containing eleven pieces of evidence about the matrimony of Spain, and *Tractatus perpetuæ pacis* between Henry and Francis.

To Mr. Edwards, the Legate's chaplain, two pieces, called *Tractatus arctioris conjunctionis*, and *Tractatus belli offensivi*, between Henry and Francis.

To Brian Tuke, at Hampton Court, a treaty of truce with the Scots, dated 12 Feb. 1525, and a letter of attorney, dated 7 March, same year.

Dr. Stephens delivered to me certain boxes, and a coffer of evidences, on 8 June 19 Hen. VIII., as appears by an indenture. The coffer and one box have been returned.

P. 1.

9 June. 3168. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts of letters from the Prothonotary Casale, 9 June.

Letters have come from the army, of the 2nd inst., stating that they have determined to go to Viterbo on account of their want of victuals, and it was understood that the Pope was treating for a most disgraceful concord. Owing to the fault of the forces of the League, the Pope is compelled to give himself up at the discretion of the enemy, to his own destruction. The Imperialists demand 400,000 ducats, and the Pope and all the Cardinals are in their power. Some are of opinion that the Viceroy will treat the Pope badly. Thinks, himself, that he will dissemble till he has extorted all the money. Wishes the allied forces had not promised to come to the Pope's assistance, for then we should not have suffered so many ills, nor would the Pope have been removed from Rome. As his Holiness's expectations are quite destroyed, the Imperialists will be able to go where they like. Hopes they will first go to the duchy of Urbino, and punish the Duke as he deserves for having destroyed the Pope and Italy. He allowed, besides, the nephew of Vitelli and Pietri Maria Rosso to leave the camp, and go over to the

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Imperialists with a large company, in consequence of his ill-treatment, and his refusing to allow D. Guicciardini to share his counsels, and he acts as an open enemy to the Pope.

The duke of Ferrara went to Modena, but the city refused to change.

Unless the French king undertakes all that necessity, expediency, and honor compel him to perform, everything will go wrong.

"These men" are so unjust, that they tax even the secretaries and agents of the Emperor.

The Viceroy went to Rome, and had an interview with the Pope in the castle, but what was done is not known. The prince of Orange was very ill from a gunshot wound.

Letters have been sent from Sienna to Ferrara, saying that the Pope has agreed to certain conditions, especially to pay 300,000 ducats, and is going to Naples with his court. The report is not believed, however.

Pp. 3. Lat. In Vannes' hand.

10 June. 3169. [CLERK, &c. to HENRY VIII.]

Cal. D. x. 121.

B. M.

"[Please it your H]ighness to understand th[at]
on to the French king's presence into his pry e
addressed to my lord Legate, your Highness shall be advertised [of all that is]
worthy to be written, chanced sithens our coming to the it apper-
taining unto my duty particularly to advertise your H[ighness] of the charge
committed unto me by your Highness. At [our interview] here had with
the French king, after such communications and deba[tes] as at
large been contained in my said lord Legate's letter, by the ad[vice of my
lord of] Bath and my lord of Rochford, who thought it then [convenient],
seeing the French king in good mode and at leisure, to deliver the [letters]
from your Highness unto him, the which also, for that that my
advertised me of the fervent desire that the French king hath to
[the] phisonamye of my lady Princess, I thought not convenient a
[to] defer the delivery thereof, and so in the best manner that I could I
[delivered the] same, declaring and unciphering unto him the devices of
your Highness on both sides thereof," leaving nothing unspoken that was
contained in his instructions, or of what Henry and Wolsey had showed
him. He [liked] the devices singularly well, and at the first sight of the
King's "phisonamye" took off his bounet, saying he knew well that face,
and further, "Je prie Dieu que il luy done bone vie et longue." He then
looked at the Princess's, standing in contemplation and beholding thereof a
great while, and gave much co[m]mendation and laud unto the same. He
kept it for some time, without showing it to any creature, and then sent it by
the Grand Master to his mother. He thanked Henry, saying he could not
have sent anything which could more show his affection, "than the [same,
bidding me] to write unto your Highness of all the good words
all his nobles sayen by your Highness for the d king. I cannot
so well declare hit * * * * * g our
entertaining between y honorable personages, and the
great cheer and feas[ting bet]wene the said place made unto us could to
my juge[ment] ended, the which was done at the costs of the
captain [t]he countie Bryen, Mons. de Pyennes, and in especial
of the Amyens, insomuch except once we never dined nor supped
[at our own] charges." The King thanks Henry for the two geldings; he
has trimmed and seared them like Turkey horses, and says he never saw
such. Par[is], 10 June.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

IV. 2.

4 Z

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10 June.

Cal. D. x.194.

B. M.

3170. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

* * * * * that your s so as well as ye can . . .
 honorable a house as any
 one thereof now within these m hath also granted
 them a g here within three miles of the
 resort at their pleasure as well plague,
 when any (which God fo[r]bid) I send your Grace my
 simple oration manner, beseeching your Grace to par[don
 my shortcomings], specially that so small mention of y[our Grace is in] the
 same, into whose lauds and most [if] I should once have entered,
 I should n[ever have come ad] exitum. Your Grace of your goodness hath
 [rewarded my] doings far above their deserts, and is that ye
 will do this." Paris,

"I have moved the French king a ment for my lord
 Chamberlain and is contented at your Grace's requ[est]

* * * * * were given unto * * *

Hol. Add.: To my lord Leg[ate's grace.]

Endd.: The 10th of June.

3171. [NARRATIVE of VISCOUNT LISLE.]

R. O.

On Monday, 27 May 19 Hen. VIII., we came out of Calais. Were met
 by De Byze (Bies), capt. of Bologne, within three leagues of Bologne, with all
 his company of horsemen. He gave us a great dinner in the castle, and
 escorted us to Abbeville, where we were met, first by the count De Bryane,
 cousin to Vendôme, Mons. de Kyrby, Mons. de Rambeurs, and many others,
 and, half a mile from the town, by the mayor and 24 of the best citizens, who
 made us a proposition in French, and sent 20 great pots of wine to our
 lodging. Were feasted by the Count as long as we remained at Abbeville. On
 Ascension even† the bp. of Amyas came to us, who had been ordered by the
 King to conduct us to court. On Friday Mons. de Pienes came to us at Flys-
 courte with a like charge, and at St. Denis I was met on Thursday by my lord
 of Bath, and after dinner by the archbishop of Burgeus (Bourges), Mons. de Guys
 de Gié, and the Grand Escuyer, who conducted us to our lodgings at Paris.
 Next Thursday the bishop of Amiens, viscount Turayn, and Mons. de Pienes,
 conducted us to court. At the stair's foot of the King's chamber we were met
 by Mons. de Guyse, Mons. de Vauldemont, brothers of the Duke of Lorraine,
 and Francis Mons. de Nevers, who brought us to the King's presence. After-
 wards visited my Lady. With the King were the king of Navarre, the cardinal
 of Lorraine, De Guys, and De Vauldemont, his two brothers, the duke of
 Vendôme, and Mons. St. Pol, his brother, the master, and the admiral, Lautrec,
 &c. With my Lady were the queen of Navarre, her daughter, Madame Renée,
 the king of Navarre's sister, the duchess of Vendôme, and her daughter, with
 old Mons. Montmorency.

Had one public audience on Saturday, Whitsun eve.‡ The great hall of the
 place was hung with fleurs de lis; the King, in his cloth of estate, in a gown
 of purple velvet furred with sables, his hose and doublet white, sat in a chair
 of three stairs high, below which, at each corner, kneeled a gentleman usher all
 the time of the oration. The king of Navarre sat on the King's right in a
 little chair. More than two yards from him, on a form at the side, sat Messrs.
 de Vendôme, de St. Pol, de Guys, and de Lorraine, and beneath that form the
 three heralds in their coats of arms. On the King's left, a little further
 removed than the king of Navarre, sat the Legate, the Pope's cousin; and "just

† 29 May.

‡ 8 June.

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on his nedyr hand," in another chair, the cardinal of Lorraine; and a good yard from him, in another chair, sat the chancellor of France in his rochet as a bishop, with hood of black satin. About a yard from him, upon a form, sat the ambassadors,—first the Pope's, then the king of Bohemia's, next the Venetians', and last the duke of Milan's. The last, though they were on the side, were nearer to the King than we three in height, who sat in the midst, and opposite to him, about 18 or 20 paces from him, on a long form covered with purple velvet. My lord of London sat in the middle, I on his right, and Mr. Browne on his left. About and behind the King were all the great lords temporal, some leaning on the pommels of his chair. Lautrec and the Great Master stood on either side; the Admiral and others behind, within a space of two yards between the wall and the back of the King's chair. The archbishops and bishops were seated on forms and stools behind us, none so high as we sat by four yards. Behind the bishops were bars, and also behind the ambassadors and great lords. My lord of Bath's oration lasted almost half an hour, and was answered by the Chancellor, sitting in his chair, and his cap on his head, "never putting it off for naming of the King his master, nor of any other prince, till he had done; and then he rose out of his chair and made us a little reverence, saying *Dixi*." After this the King talked with us half an hour, and bade us *bon soir* and *bonne nuit*.

Next day, Whitsunday, when it was arranged the King should take his oath, we were conducted to his chamber by the abp. of Bourges and others, and were entertained by the cardinal of Lorraine, the king of Navarre, the Legate, and Vendôme, until he came out of his privy chamber; on doing which he bade us good morrow, and went straight to take his mule to ride to Notre Dame. Describes the order in riding. In the choir of the great church the King had a little altar dressed for him, to the right of the high altar, about two yards lower. Beneath that was a long form covered with purple velvet, embroidered with fleurs de lis of gold. The cloth was so large it covered both the form, and all the ground within the King's travers, or large cloth of estate, "which was open both afore and behind, and the side to the queenward, and close at the wall, and it was all of the same purple velvet, embroidered with flower de lysys of gold." Within the form and under the travers, hard to the wall, was set a chair, in which the King sometimes sat, covered with the same embroidered cloth. Outside the travers sat the king of Navarre, in a chair of crimson velvet, and at his foot was a long form, right against the King's little altar, covered with purple velvet; on this we sat. About seven or eight paces behind us sat the Chancellor in a chair of black leather; and on the other side of the high altar, in two chairs of crimson velvet, sat the Legate and cardinal of Lorraine, right against us. Mass ended, the Legate gave his blessing standing, with his back to the high altar, "and then, afore the high altar, afore the King, stood a learned man of Florence, and made an oration in Latin very well, in lauding the peace and the amity of these two Kings." The King then came to the high altar, made his oath upon the mass book, and kissed it, and desired two notaries to make an instrument thereupon. On this trumpets and sackbuts played, and the choir sang the *Te Deum*. We then went on foot with the King, in the same order we came in, to one of the canons' houses, where, in a large parlor, was made a "hawt pase" for the King to dine in. His board was covered when we came in, and the King sat in the midst of the board in a large cloth of estate. Describes the order of the banquet. "When the King drank, he was served always with three persons. The first brought alonely his cup; the second brought a leyer with water; and the third, which was of the cellar, brought a flagon. And after the assay taken, the cupbearer holdeth afore him his cup covered in the one hand, and the cup of assay in the other, or setteth it on the board till the King drinketh. And when either the king of Navarre, the Legate or the Cardinal did drink, a gentleman brought them a cup or a glass uncovered." After dinner the King talked with us and other ambassadors till evensong, when we took leave.

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[NARRATIVE of VISCOUNT LISLE]—*cont.*

Describes minutely a "festyn" which took place on Thursday night in the same hall where "our oration" was made at the palace, the roof and sides of which were covered with rich hangings and "rolls of green box with garlands of the same; and in the garlands were either the arms of England and France, or else visages of antyks." When the King and we were come to the high dais, the young lords and gentlemen began to dance till night came. "And then the Kyng weshyd alone, and satt down; and the qween of Navarre weshyd togedyr."† The viscount of Toreyn carved before the King; M. de Guise, of Lorraine, before the king of Navarre and my lady Rénée; and M. de Guise de Gee, before the queen of Navarre. Each of them had a gentleman to bring them drink. After supper they began to dance again, and the King went in maskyr with Mr. Brown and many of the young lords, and danced. There were four kinds of masks: two with long gowns and hoods, and great plumes on the the head of divers colors; and one of coats of white satin with laces and cuts. Two were after the Turkish fashion. "And then was a play of shepherds which brought in the Ruin of Rome. After was a proper device of two angels brought in half skochyns, with a joiner's plane in each of their hands, which in French is called *vng peeffe*, and ever planed those half skochyns, so that they made them one whole skochyn, which awhole [was†] half white, half red. And besides that, the one of those angels had a long branch of a rose in his hand; and written in his breast, in great letters, *Angleterre*, and the other *France*. And so lovingly holding, they both this hoole skochyn joining made their reverence and departed." The maskers then danced again till two in the morning. I then took my leave of the King and my Lady, and of the queen of Navarre, and returned to my lodging.

Pp. 12. In Lisle's hand.

11 June. 3172. [FRANCIS I.] to MONS. DE VAULX.

Cal. D. x. 157.

B. M.

* * * "courir la poste jusques a
me viendroit quelque chose dimp mais il ne m'est riens
venu oultre la pillerye et grandes crudelites qui
s[ont faites à] Romme, et combien qu'on ayt presse par p et
Cardynaulx qui sont dedens le chasteau rachapter et composer
pour leur vye et l[iberté];" but according to letters of the 28th ult. and 1st
inst. from Venice, the Pope is still in the Castle, [waiting for] succours
which are being prepared on all sides. According to the advice of the King
and Wolsey, has appointed the seigneur d[e Lautrec] his lieutenant in
Italy, and in addition to the forces of the marquis of Sallusses has sent a
reinforcement (*renf*) and ordered 10,000 Swiss to be levied, x
French and Italians, "et continue en chevaulx legiers qui est force
ba aura la se[ig]neu[rie] * * *
. . . vous l'entendez assez. Da[utrepert la seigneurie de Ve]nise a faict
nouvellement 8,000 hommes capitayne general de mer,
avecques quar a tout se faict continuelle, et la plus grand
. quil est possible, car ainsy l'affayre le req[uiert]."

Yesterday in the great church here, the oath and delivery of the ratification
was solemnly performed. Will entertain the ambassadors tomorrow, and
they will return on Wednesday or Thursday. Has not been here since his
return from Spain, and finds many things which require his presence. Can-
not yet go to Picardy, but will do so when he has put his affairs in order.

f. 158.

* * * "desire ulx, de toutes
choses [le]dit sieur Cardynal, et continuerez a

† Sic.

‡ Indistinct.

1527.

m[advertir] de leurs bonnes nouvelles et ce q[ue] et vous me ferez plaisir et service." Paris, 11 Ju . . .

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated.

3173. [CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 51.

B. M.

* * * "the benediction the laude of this amity with an exho[rtation touching the] imminent danger of Italy and which oration was very excellent Italy, being it is one of the matters After the oration the King was . . . the and th . . the Chancellor before . . . ha oath in his hond shewy . . us that the King very evill (?), and that it should be troubleso[me] to read the said oath himself, and that he w[ould read] it, and that the King should swear to observe the King laid his bare ho[nd upon] a mass book touching the Gospel of that [day, and] the Chancellor with as loud a voice as trea as intelligible as he could, read the oath unto the King, and at the end the King even so as the Chancellor had read it swear it, and delivered it unto two no[taries who] were there present, desyryng * * * * * table at the which next unto him the cardinal of [Lorraine?] that board's end the king of Navarre betwixt them both the Legate. We sat on his hand at the other end of the table. He was [very] merry all dinner time, and had much communi[cation both] with the Legate, with us, and with divers other lords which stood about him; some leaning on his ch[air, and] some upon his table, all much more familiarly [than] is agreeable to our English manners. After dinner ij. [or three] hours he never departed open presence, but [for] the most part ever with us was in merry communication [about] hunting and other desports, till at the last call . . . for drink, and so, without any retiring himself to change himself or otherwise, went to the cath[edral] church again to evensong, where we left him. [We] made also the same day instance to know his [purpose] concerning his journeys to Abbeville. He remytty[d his answer until] the next day, when he said we should * * * * * wherein the said prompt and ready answer and w behaved himself very well." Asked him yesterday how he would order his voyage for his going He said he had business in hand with the Parliament, and also for the despatch of Lautrec with the *gensdarmes* into Italy, so that he cannot [go] out of this town for fourteen days, and he expects to be ten days going to Ab[beville], as my Lady and her train will accompany him. He wishes Wolsey to arrange accordingly. Mons. de Tarba dep[arted] this day for Spain. From Rome there is no news of particulars. The news of the court is too horrible to be "Pope's ambassador saith that the la ken * * * * * under the con e saving that they will not have y into Spain, but they will have him [C]ardinals unto Gayetta, which is a strong in Naples, there to tarry the Emperor's pleasure, n dyng by [con]sent out of the castle, it appeared the Pope thought himself strong enough and well enough till the 11th of this month, at w[hich] time, if no succour should come, there should be no [way] but to give up. The French army and also the [Veneti]ans were then lodged v . . miles on this side Rome [at a] place called Isula. They 18,000 fo[temen], which wise men think a small number in comp[arison] of the enemy which ly as mo[che] as the Colonyses, and by as much as the realm Naples is able to make them, besides that

1527.

[CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

many fallen unto the part without wages, for l [t]he spoil, wherein they now have had good la ose it and to send it into the realm of shall think" * * *

Pp. 4, mutilated and defaced.

12 June.
Leland's Coll.
II. ii. p. 679.

3174. HUMPHREY LLOYD.

Licence for Dr. [Humphrey] Lloyd to wear his bonnet in the King's presence.

Given under our signet, at our castle of Windsor, the 12th day of June, the 19th year of our reign.

14 June.
R. O.

3175. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

Did not arrive at Peterborough before 13 June, having been much troubled with sciatica and a cough, which took away his stomach. Delivered Wolsey's letters to the abbot of Peterborough, and used what persuasions he could to induce him to further Wolsey's pleasure; but he declares he will keep his office, that he is as able as ever for it, and that he will ride to Wolsey to prove it. The truth is, he is very impotent, and the Bishop has commanded him to remain in his monastery for fear of injuring himself. Perceives that he intends to make friends, so as to get the King and Wolsey's favor. Thinks two coadjutors should be appointed to him, else the monastery will not prosper, for temporal men have more access to him than his brethren, and none know the state of the house. Will handle him more straitly this afternoon. Wishes to know what to do with him if he will not listen to reason. Will stay at Peterborough and Spalding till he hear from Wolsey. Peterborough, 14 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate.

14 June.
Vit.B.ix.117*.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 86.

3176. R. [NIX] BISHOP OF NORWICH to WARHAM.

Received his letter, dated Lambeth, 26 May, informing the writer that the Archbishop had lately got into his hands "all the books of the New Testament translated into English, and printed beyond the sea, as well those with the glosses joined unto them as th'other without the glosses," for 66*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Thinks he has done a gracious and a blessed deed. As the Archbishop has written that other bishops in the province ought to contribute to the expense, and notify their contributions to Will. Potkyn, the writer is content to advance 10 marks. Thinks that this is sufficient for his quota. If not, will be glad to conform himself, in this or any other matter concerning the Church, to the Archbishop's wishes. Hoxne in Suffolk, 14 June 1527.

Would be glad to visit the Archbishop, but cannot do so at present. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

15 June.
R. O.

3177. JOACHIM, SEIGNEUR DE VAULX, to WOLSEY.

Has received letters from court by the King's messenger, by which Francis gives assurance that the rumor of the Pope's surrender of himself to the enemy is false. Forwards a copy with all speed. Wolsey will be glad to see that his Holiness remains determined to defend the castle, and trusts that Christian princes will uphold him at this crisis. London, 15 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

1527.

16 June. **3178.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Sends by Peter (Vannes) letters he has received of news from Italy.
 St. P. I. 190. The King will perceive by them the accursed cruelty of the Imperialists, and their detestable sacrilege. The Pope and the Cardinals will run all extremities rather than submit. Hopes they will be succored. Hampton Court, Trinity Sunday. *Signed.*
Add.

June. **3179.** WOLSEY to GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ.

R. O. Gives an account of the cruelties committed by the Imperialists at
 St. P. VI. 585. Rome. It is expedient to know whether the Emperor justifies the same. They are to remonstrate with him. If he disowns these acts, they are to require him to show some demonstration to that effect, and punish his army. If, on the other hand, he is contented with what is done, they are to send word immediately, as it will then be a ground for war.
Draft in Derby's hand.

16 June. **3180.** JEHAN FOULEZ to JEHAN DE LERRE, merchant at London.

Has received his letter by the writer's brother-in-law, desiring him to write no more at present about his affair, but trust to him, if the times should change (which God forbid), to have a safe-conduct. Has spoken with the receiver of Mons. de Nevers, who has been long at Paris with your uncle, about his goods in Flanders. He has sent Monsieur 600 livres of rent, and is much beloved by the Grand Master here, and favors the writer. He has promised to procure for me 12,000 florins on change. He is always willing to accommodate your uncle and you. If he have the receiver with him, has no fear in Flanders. Wishes him to come away shortly to make up for lost time. The arrest made by Jenoit (?) in your name, which you promised to raise, has given me much trouble. Must have patience, however, as it will not do to lose 50 out of 110. Is told he must get a quittance of Jehan Gaston, which he ought to have dated on the day of the bond. The rest is lost because he has made *sesion de biens* (become bankrupt). In haste, 16 June 1527.

*Hol., Fr., pp. 2. Add. Endd.*16 June. **3181.** LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. IV. Sent letters by Bilboa on the 5 June, detailing conversations with
 154. Almain about the coming of Tarbes and Sir Francis Poyntz, and of my
 B. M. declining to forward their letters till Worcester persuaded me, &c. Has sent duplicates in various ships, but thought it well briefly to repeat their substance here, having to send his servant to Bayonne, who arrived on Trinity Sunday eve with letters from Poyntz. De Tarbes had not arrived at Bayonne on the 13 June, and Poyntz desired a prolongation of their safe-conduct which he has procured this day, Trinity Sunday, for 100 days,

Here they either know nothing how things go at Rome, or they dissemble. Some say Bourbon is dead, but Almain says the Emperor does not know it. Valladolid, 16 June 1527.

*Hol., pp. 2.*16 June. **3182.** MONASTERY OF ST. MARY, WINCHESTER.

Petition of Agnes King, the prioress, for assent to the election of Eliz. Schelley as abbess, in the room of Joan Legh, deceased. Dated 15 June 1527. "Teste," 16 June.

1527.

16 June. **3183.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

1. Expences for the buildings of Cardinal's College, Oxford, from 30 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII. to 9 June following, being memoranda of 10 payments. Total, 1,680*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*

Master John Higden had in his hands on 1 Jan. 143*l.* 13*s.* 9¼*d.*, and on 10 Jan. received 2,000*l.*

Remaining in his hands on 16 June 19 Hen. VIII., 463*l.* 1*s.* 4¾*d.*

Paper roll.

R. O.

2. Accounts for building, in 10 fortnightly payments, ending at Whitsuntide. Total, with prest money, 1,680*l.* Remaining in the hands of the Dean, 16 June 19 Hen. VIII., 463*l.* 16¾*d.*

Paper roll.

17 June. **3184.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND and BRIAN HIGDON to

R. O.

THOS. HENNEGE.

Have, according to Wolsey's command, delivered to my Lord of St. Mary's Abbey, York, certain parcels of plate of my lord of Northumberland, late deceased, amounting to 666*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; which money they have received from the Abbot, and therewith buried the said Lord. There were neither priests, scholars, poor folk, noblemen, nor gentlemen at the burial to the number they had prepared for, Whitsunday being so nigh, so that a good sum was reserved both of the money for the "doole" and for the house-keeping at the time of the burial. Had proportioned the liveries of divers prices, some 10*s.*, some 6*s.* 8*d.* and less, but the purveyors could not find cloth of so great value in the country; and as the time was too short to send to London they had to take coarser cloth, which saved still more money.

Have discharged the household, according to Wolsey's letter of the 11 June, received on Friday. Paid them according to a book made by Will. Worme, and delivered to the writers by Ambrose Yrton; though, where it did not quite agree with my lord's "Chequiroull" here, they have followed the latter. The dean of York, with the aid of my lord of Cumberland, has taken a view of the Earl's plate and jewels, of which they send an inventory for my lord Legate. Have advised the dowager of Northumberland with her children to remain with my lord of Cumberland, who has offered her his house, "and to be as chief lady and mistress of the same." She has, however, made answer that she is too weak and ill to undertake the journey. She evidently does not wish to live in Craven, for the coldness of the air, and would be glad to remain here, or be with my lady Pykering in this country, being of kin to my Lord her son, until otherwise provided for. She is willing to live poorly, and will be at pains to please Wolsey. My lord her son, and her children, go with my lord of Cumberland till Wolsey's pleasure be known. Wresill, 17 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: Mr. Thomas Hennege, gentleman usher of the Chamber to my Lord's grace.

17 June. **3185.** [CLERK and others to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D.x. 47.

B. M.

* * * yn soper wh
 . . . so was also the Pope's legate the ambassador
 of Venice and of My[lan] King withdrew himself
 and took me, Sir [Anthony Browne], with him, and arrayed himself in
 maske[ring habits], and willed me to do the same; and so with a more
 entered the chamber where we suppy[d] and passed three or
 four hours in dancing [until] midnight and past, at which time the da[nceing
 was] finished. My lord of Rocheford took his leave [of the] King and of my
 Lady, and so we departed f[or that] night to our lodging. There was done

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no notable ne no great excess in charges, we can assure yo[ur Grace, it is] our opinion the King spent not in this feast one hundred crowns above his ordinary, for as for p maskaring habits, they were but coarse and except it were those of the cardinal of Lora[ine and] his brethern, the best was but white satin velvet, whereof there was but a couple, the one upon the King, the other upon one the

"My lord of Rocheford departed * * * * *
if it might we can perceive there was rather n then ought else. The viceroy of Naples were also then arrived in Rome, and the Pope m[ade] his peace with them." Were yesterday with [the King], who said he was still in [mind] to meet Wolsey in Picardy; but he spoke somewhat doubtfully, and they therefore advise Wolsey not to set out till he has more certainty. He said he should have much business about the despatch of Lautrec, although he [had] said he had ended the matter, and should speed him hence in four or five days. He spoke also of his preparation for 10,000 lanceknights under M. de Vadymont, one of the duke of Lorraine's br[others] Sweces and 10,000 Frenchmen and * * * * *
. master of the and the king of England his broth[er] preparations of war as the said ambassadors evidently see now set forwards. He sh[owed] unto us] that my lady Margaret did now all make a motion for a truce still to be kept [in the] Low Countries, whereunto we did comfort hy[m] all] we could, and we think your Grace shall fy[nd him] in conclusion right well disposed that w[ay]." From 17 June.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add. in Clerk's hand: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

18 June. 3186. HENRY VIII.

R. O. Commission to Cardinal Wolsey, appointing him his plenipotentiary for concluding a league between Henry, the Emperor, Francis I., and the Venetians. London, 18 June 1527. *Signed and sealed.*
Lat., very badly mutilated.

R. O. 2. Commission appointing cardinal Wolsey as the King's lieutenant and
Rym.xiv.198. plenipotentiary in France, consequent on the captivity of Clément VII.
London, 18 June 1527.
Lat.

R. T. 137. 3. Commission to Wolsey, ambassador in France, to treat for the pro-
R. O. jected marriage of Mary with one of the French princes. London, 18 June
Rym.xiv.207. 1527.

R. O. 4. Draft of the same, with corrections. Dated London, 18 June 1527.
Lat., pp. 12.

R. T. 137. 5. Commission for an offensive league against the Emperor. London,
20 June 1527.

R. O. 6. A memorial of things to be treated of by Wolsey with the French
St. P. i. 191. king:—

1. That, if the French king will agree to it, "the determination of the alternative for the marriage of my lady Princess be in to the person of the duke of Orleans;" the dowry and securities requisite to be committed to Wolsey's discretion. 2. If Francis will not consent, "the said alternative to be resolved *in neutrum*," with the provisions mentioned in the treaty *arctioris conjunctionis*. 3. "To amplify and extend the peace perpetual," and convert the provision for carrying on war in Flanders, according to the

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HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

defensive league, into a contribution for the defence of Italy. 4. To arrange the order of the personal meeting;—the place to be at Calais. 5. To conclude a league with the Pope, France, and the Venetians, for defence of Italy, “and re-integration of the State of the Pope’s Holiness and the Church into the pristine manner,” with a pension to the King of 30,000 ducats. 6. To treat for universal or particular peace between all Christian princes. 7. To declare the utmost that the King will consent to have offered to the Emperor for redemption of the French king’s children, and payment of the King’s debts. 8. To take measures with the French king to prevent the indiction of a General Council at the Emperor’s dictation, the deprivation of the Pope, or the translation of the Holy See to Spain or Germany. 9. As Wolsey knows the King’s mind upon the premises, and it is impossible to give circumstantial instructions about everything, they are left to his discretion. *Signed at the beginning and end by the King.*

Pp. 3. Endd. In Gardiner’s hand.

Cal. E. II. 154.

B. M.

7. “Apperturæ factæ pro bono pacis et totius reipublicæ Christianæ a[c pro in]dissolubili unione potentissimorum Angliæ et Francorum reg[um per] reverendissimum Card^{lem} Ebor. in hunc qui sequitur modum:—

“[Pri]mo, dictus Ser. Dominus firmiter sibi persuadet quod non potest medium . . . [mel]ius inveniri vinculo indissolubili, amore cordiali, mutua intelligentia, et animorum sincera conjunctione, nectendi istas magestates adinvicem quam faciendo matrimonio inter Dom. Delphin. et Ill. D. Mariam regis Angliæ et unicam filiam, et ad istud matrimonium concludendum ensa et contenta est majestas regis Angliæ, sub ordine, [m]odo et forma sequentibus, super quibus, si hincinde fuerit accordatum cipientur articuli formaliter (?) et juridice, ut decet, [v]idelicet:—

Si videbitur regi Christianissimo, est contentus dictus Angliæ [re]x simpliciter et realiter cum omni effectum concludere matrimonium prædictum, dando [do]tem honorabilem, qualis nunquam similis data est per aliquos [r]eges Angliæ casu quo rex Angliæ habeat prolem masculum [si]bi succedentem in regno, et si non [ha]buerit prolem masculum, ut prædicitur, sed filia sua ei erit hæres reg[ni, tu]nc et in eo casu non dabitur dos, sed successio ad regnum erit loco dotis, [quæ est lon]ge majoris valoris, pretii et æstimationis quam aliqua (?) poterit, **et illa accipietur loco dotis.** Verum tamen si dicta filia [su]pervixerit, quod Deus advertat, Delphinum, et dos debet repeti, tunc [t]antum solvetur per regem Francorum loco dotis quantum solveretur ex parte [r]egis Angliæ nomine dotis, si sua filia non successerit in [r]egnum.

“[At] si dicta Ill. Domina non erit hæres regni, tunc et in eo [casu] rex Angliæ dabit pro dote, licet nunquam antehac in matrimonio [cum] aliquo rege mundi non† dederunt reges super 200,000 scutorum ante tamen pro singulari amore quem gerit erga filiam et ut [ostendat] quam grata est ei, quamque cupiat facere matrimonium cum [dicto] rege Francorum, est contentus dare pro dote filię 300,000 [coronarum] quarum medietas solvetur in die desponsionis et solemp[nizationis] matrimonii et reliqua infra duos annos post dict[um tempus] per æquales portiones, proviso quod dicta filia regis Angliæ sit assecur[ata] sufficienti, valida et efficaci forma de doario regni Franciæ debito et consueto, cum clausulis repetitionis dotis perhonorabilibus ac omnium aliorum supellectilium una [cum] expensione traductionis et conductionis in regnum Franciæ. sic quod consuetum est fieri in regno Franciæ superviventibus maritis suis etc., et quod tractatus dicti matrimonii ex utraque parte inviolabiliter observetur, est rex Angliæ obligare se, subditos, civitates [et] regnum sub

* Struck out.

† So in MS.

1527.

censuris, interdictis et omni alio modo et etiam hincinde dando obsides, et [casu] quo Delphinus moriatur post solemnizatum matrimonium, et non successerit patri in regno, et quod videatur in eo casu quod [dicta] principissa non haberet doarium tam amplum quantum Franciæ debeatur, tunc pari modo, reciproce et propon secundum ratam doarii innotari et D. Delph. hac su dicenda censentur. Circa matrimonium per se concludendum nullum faciendo sermonem (?) de Tornaco, etc.

f. 155.

“ Si autem nolit rex Franciæ tractare de matrimonio nisi omnibus hinc inde amotis quæ possunt aliquo modo inter veram amicitiam et conjunctionem isto etiam dicto modo contentus est rex Angliæ procedere cum dicto re[ge] (*a line or more lost.*)
 *conclusionē dicti* matrimonii et hoc ordine
 [r]ex Franciæ velit et cupiat habere Tornacum cum app
 territorio statim concluso et ratifacō tracta[tu matri]monii et fœderis de quo inferius dicemus, tamen et sub [modo et] forma sequenti est contentus rex Angliæ, scilicet [ut Torn]acum valuetur ad sexcentas mille coronas auri cujus medietas dabitur loco dotis, viz. trecentæ mille e et alia medietas, viz. trecentæ aliæ mille coronæ
 [solv]entur bene et fideliter per æquales portiones infra [quinque au]t sex annos a tempore traditionis dictæ civitatis et completis sex annis et solutione facta mittentur solempnes oratores endo pro contractu faciendo per verba de præsenti quod in eo casu tenebitur rex Franciæ primo mittere oratores ad regem pro dicto contractu, et postea rex Angliæ mittet pro [p]arte sua ad regem Franciæ, quia non est quod in hoc actu sit prima, quia congruit quod petantur et [n]on petant, et tunc facto contractu nihil solvet [r]ex Franciæ de dictis aliis trecentis millibus scutis sed retinebit [e]a nomine et loco dotis et in die desponsionis fiet acquietancia per regem Angliæ pro eisdem, proviso quod fiant obligationes [et se]curitates pro pensionibus (?) ut superius est expressum, et dentur obsides [ex par]te regis Franciæ nobiles et convenientis valoris quod matrimonium sorcietur effectum et civitas Tornacensis restituetur regi Angliæ casu quo, quod Deus advertat, quod matrimonium non fieret, et in eo casu rex Angliæ tenebitur restituere alia trecenta millia scuta quæ tenetur rex Franciæ solvere ante contractum matrimonii per verba de præsenti.

f. 155 b.

“ [At] si isto modo non placet, tunc est alius modus, viz. concluso et ratificato matrimonio et fœdere ut tunc fiat conventus inter reges in loco congruenti et m[odis et] formis honori et securitati utriusque regis debit; et tunc inter tractus et modus advisatus pro Tornaco; et si nil concludet[ur in] conventu pro Tornaco, tunc fiat modo sequenti si videbit[ur] rex Angliæ teneat civitatem usque ad contractum matrimonii per verba de præsenti, et tunc detur manibus Christianissimi regis summa sexcentorum milium scutorum, quorum medi[etas] pro dote et reliqua trecenta solventur a tempore d[icti] contractus infra sex annos sequentes per æq[ua]les portiones singulis annis et in fine sexti anni et tradetur domina nupta et solemnizabitur matrimonium et a qu rex Angliæ pro reliquis tribus centum mille coronarum nomine provisionis isto casu ultimas obligationes regum, regnorum, nobilium cu subditorum et censurarum ponantur ex parte re[gis] obsides, proviso etiam quod hinc ante dictos sex annos rex nihil molietur aut faciet per se vel per alium prout cupi[t] contra dictam civitatem prætextu cujus rex Angliæ faciet† vel intertenere (?) magnum præsidium in dicta civitate; et casu quo fecerit, habenda erit ratio in summa valoris dictæ ci[vitatis] tempore redditionis.

“ Et si iste modus non placeat tamen est tertius [et] postremus modus,

* Struck out.

† Crossed out.

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HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

scilicet quod rex Angliæ teneat To[rnacum] usque ad solempnisationem matrimonii, quo facto tradatur civitas [regi] Franciæ, æstimando ut superius ad sex centum mille cor[onarum], cujus medietas solvetur modo ut supra, sex annis sequentibus, et reliqua dabitur loco dotis et pro complemento ejusdem fiant ob[sides] ut supra, amittendo obsides, proviso semper quod rex Franciæ nihil [faciat] pretextu cujus rex Angliæ compellatur ad grandem exp[ensam] pro sua custodia dictæ civitatis."

Mutilated draft, by Wolsey.

20 June. **3187.** MONASTERY OF WHITBY, York diocese.

S. B. b.

Petition for election of John Hexham as abbot, *vice* Thos. Yorke, deceased. 20 June 1527, 19 Hen. VIII.

21 June. **3188.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. 1. 193.

Hears by De Vault, the ambassador here, that Francis is much occupied in despatching Lotrec, and would therefore that Wolsey put off his journey till Monday or Tuesday se'night. As the time may be spent by Wolsey to the quiet of the realm, and the "ordering of these seditious preachers," and he will have better opportunity of doing what has to be done at Calais, thinks he had better wait, but refers all to the King's pleasure. Wishes to know the King's resolution, that he may write to De Vault and the bishop of Bath. Will dispatch Mr. Comptroller before to take a view of Calais. Westminster, 21 June. *Signed.*

Add.

3189. SWISS MERCENARIES.

R. O.

"Instruction et information des deux ambassadeurs depputez et ordonnez de par les Sieurs des Lignes, qui sont Lucerne et de Undlevalde, de ce quilz doibvent parler et remonstrer aux cappitaines et gens de guerre aux monstres de Fribourg et ailleurs ou elles se feront." To admonish the said captains to fear God, not to despise the Holy Mass and the Sacrament, and to keep the Christian ordinances about the forbidden days for eating flesh. To speak against blasphemous oaths, drinking customs, and the robbing of churches and priests' houses. To regard in everything the honor of God, his mother and the Saints; and everything to the contrary must be vigorously punished. The king [of France], according to the articles of the alliance, has demanded a levy of men, and will appoint Lautrec lieutenant-general for the war in Italy;—with which they are pleased, and they will make a levy diligently. The captains and men ought not to leave each other. The losses they have experienced in the late wars arise from their living without the fear of God, and from their bad faith to each other. They mention the excesses of the Spaniards and lansquenets at the taking of Rome, and exhort their comrades to obey their officers, and live in good faith and brotherly affection for each other. All who leave the service without permission from their captains ought to be severely punished. The musters must be held without fraud or deceit. They must stipulate with the French ambassadors for regular monthly payments, and for a proper complement of horse, artillery, and French foot.

Fr., pp. 4.

21 June. **3190.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

"A register of all the evidence delivered to Master Doctor Higden, the 21st day of June, anno r. r. H. VIII. 19^{mo}."

Of the late monasteries of St. Frideswide, Liesnes, Poghley, Sandwell,

1527.

Begham, Tykforde, Thoby, Stanesgat, Dodneshe, Snape, Tiptre, Canwell, Bradwell, Daventrie, Ravenston; of lands in cos. of Essex and Suffolk; Calceto, Wykes, Snape; of monasteries suppressed in cos. Stafford, Northampton, Bucks, Oxford and Berks; Tonbridge, in Kent; and in Sussex.

Pp. 3.

22 June. 3191. ANTONIO DE LEYVA to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
278.

I have received your letters giving news of the birth of a prince. The Venetians and duke Francesco have raised a fresh levy. The Duke is at Lodi. Pedro Navarro has arrived at Asti. I hear that Lautrec is coming with 800 lances. The Swiss have refused the application of the king of France. The 100,000 ducats sent by you to Genoa have been reduced to 63,000 by the debts of Bourbon. If more money do not arrive the Germans will not go hence for more than 15 or 20 days, and then they will return and hold this state in pledge. They give me a great deal of trouble. I did not concern myself about the matter as long as Bourbon lived. I send a list of officers. I have asked leave of absence on account of ill health. Milan, 22 June 1527.

22 June. 3192. THOMAS FULLER.

R. O.

Commission to John abbot of St. Saviour's, Feversham, and Sir John Norton, to ascertain the annual value of the lands of Thomas Fuller in Kent, as Sir John Mundy has an execution against them, and there is a dispute about their value. Westminster, 22 June 19 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

23 June. 3193. [FRANCIS I.] to DE VAULX.

[Cal. E.I.II.]
I. 114.
B. M.

Has received his letters of the 17th and 23rd. As to the visit of Francis to Picardy, cannot leave for [nine] or ten days, on account of a tertian fever; and when that is better, he must go to Paris, which will take 20 or 24 days at least. Wishes him to tell the King and Cardinal of this, that they may decide what is best. Is much vexed at not being able to make this journey, as messeigneurs De Bathe and De [Rochfort] have seen. They came to see him this afternoon, and left him when the cold fit was coming on. De Vaux must tell Wolsey his state, and assure him that he will keep the appointment if he can. Will never be easy till he has seen the Cardinal and the king of England. He must thank Wolsey for his continual kind offices on Francis's behalf at the English court.

The power sent by Vaux "par vertu ce que Monseigneur de Tarbe a traicte a es[te] dernièrement faict, il a este receu et mys es [mains] du Chancelier pour le garder avecques l" Will inform him in days how his health is. St. Denys, 23 June.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated.

3194. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E.I.II.]
I. 31.
B. M.

He will understand by viscount Rochford all that has been done relative to the oath for the ratification of the treaty between himself and England.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le Cardinal [dYor]k, mon bon amy."

3195. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E.III.12.]
B. M.

To the same effect.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal.

1527.

23 June.

Otho, C.IX. 50.

B. M.

3196. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to [HENRY VIII.]

"Quod ad v. Ser[enissimam, potentis]simamque Regiam M. et illius jussu et sua etiam fide atque voluntate serius re[sponsum est], religiosus et præcharissimus in Christo noster confrater, Joannes Rawson [prior hospitalis] de Kyllmaynam de Hibernia, ejusdem Majestatis fidelissimus subjectus runt quibus hic immersi sumus, bella, pestis, fames, grassatores, ob itinerum." Has such an affection for him that he can scarcely suffer him to be taken away, and the Order requires his counsels, now more than ever. He will explain to the King the present state of affairs "præsertim quæ ex felicissimo regno vestro a ejusdem nostro prioratu jamque per nos legitime collato venerando et præcharis[simo in] Christo nobis fratre Guillelmo Weston, hic allata sunt." "Tamen tatiore insularum Melitæ et Cosyræ ut hæc vestra religio imposteru[m] stabiliri et fulciri." Begs him to act as their protector, and to give to Rawson jurisdiction over those of the Order who are runaways in Ireland "hujus religionis gestant, quo suis culpis exigentibus legitime declar esse indigni; et etiam favere et opitulari eidem nostro R^{do} priori literis Quamvis hactenus non sine favore V. R. M. dictum suum prioratum in quam in pristinum statum redegerit et instauraverit, contra quam pl dicto nostro dominio quotidie aliquot prædia, redditus et jurisdictiones is usurpant in maximum detrimentum ejusdem." Hopes he will be able to obtain everything necessary for the Order from the King. Corneto, 23 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

26 June.

3197. THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O.

Inventory of Master Crumwell's goods in his house, 26 June 19 Hen. VIII.

Plate:—A gilt cup; a gilt goblet and a parcel gilt salt, with covers. A black nut, with a cover. A little glass cup, garnished with silver, and a cover. 3 parcel gilt goblets, with a cover; 6 little silver goblets. A little parcel gilt salt. A maser with a standing foot, of silver gilt; two others, with silver gilt bands. 3 little white silver pots, with a cover. 6 silver spoons, with round gilt knops. 6 new silver spoons, with gilt Apostles. 3 new goblets, gilt. A gilt ale pot. 3 new silver pots. A great double-gilt salt, with a cover and imagery. A smaller gilt salt. A new standing cup, with a gilt cover. A little bottle for rosewater.

In pledge:—6 bowls with a cover, gilt. A great gilt salt. 2 gilt flagons. A sergeant-at-arms' mace.

In Mistress Prior's chamber:—20 pair of sheets; 12 pair, of fine canvas; 18 pair, of coarse canvas; and 6 pair and an odd sheet, of buckram. A "stylltory" fixed in the chimney. 20½ ells of linen cloth. 4 ells of new canvas. A border of arras work, with a picture of Occupation and Idleness. 2 pair of three-leaved sheets. Delivered to Master Smith:—5 pair of sheets, and 6 pillow-beres. A joined bed, with a sparver and curtains, and red and green saye. 3 feather beds, 3 bolsters, 2 coverlids, 7 pillows. A canvas hanging stained. 6 great chests; 6 small coffers. "A remnante of your shyrtis," 5½ ells. Linen cloth, 2 ells. 3 women's purses, of cloth of gold; one crimson velvet purse; another of black velvet pyrlled with gold thread. A purse of white Scotch leather. 2 pair of coral beads with 38 silver gilt "gaudyces;" other beads, mother-of-pearl, amber, jet, box and black wood. A silver gilt brooch of Gregory's. An orange silk Spanish girdle. 2 pair silver gilt hooks. A relic closed in crystal, garnished with silver and gilt, like a fish. Silk ribbons, white, black, tawney, russet and changeable. 7 pearls, and 2 neckercher buttons. Remnants of tawny damask, tawny velvet, russet velvet, black damask and black satin. Pieces of black and red velvet, and black, tawny, and violet satin. A cloth for St. John's head, of branched velvet, with a yellow ground,

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2½ yards. 3 linings for your summer gowns; one faced with black satin, and satin of cypres behind; the second, damask and chamlet; the third, tapheta of 2 forequarters.

The New Chamber :—A trusse bed, with sparver and curtains of red and green saye, with gilt bells. 2 pillows, 1 feather bed, 1 mattress, 1 bolster, 1 pair of fustian blankets, 1 pair of woollen, a verdure coverlid. 2 carpets. A carved and gilt altar table of the Nativity of our Lord. 2 latten pricks for candles. A carved and gilt wainscot press, containing a gown, of puke, furred with foynes; another, furred with fine budge; another, faced with black damask. A gown of dark tawny, faced with damask; the rest with satin of cypres. An orange tawny gown without lining. A russet gown, furred with black coney. A gown of black puke, faced with black coney. A gown of puke, furred with black budge. A black gown, faced with foynes. A tawny chamlet gown, faced with martrons. A black chamlet frock, vented with black coney, the rest with white lamb. A black gown, faced with chamlet; the rest with satin of cypres. A gown of the new color, faced with martrons; the rest with squirrels. An old russet gown faced with black lamb; the rest frieze. An old nightgown, faced with fox. A riding coat of brown-blue, welted with tawny velvet. A green cloth coat, welted with green velvet. An orange coat, guarded with 3 welts of black velvet. Doublets: 5 black satin, 1 russet satin, 2 crimson satin, 1 turkey satin, 1 black satin diaper work, 1 tawny taffeta, 1 silk saye stocked with black velvet, 1 black saye stocked with russet velvet, 1 black saye stocked with tawny velvet, 1 tawny damask stocked with crimson velvet, and one of black velvet. 2 woodknives; one gilt. 2 daggers with black horn hafts. A bastard sword; 2 other swords. A Spanish dagger with a silver chape. A black velvet coat with a Burgundian guard. A black damask gown, furred with foynes, and faced with sable. A sword of Marion's making, gilt, with a black velvet scabbard. A steel glass. A box case with 4 combs. A canvas palet. 2 "dudds" to lay on beds; one red, one white. Jackets: 2 black velvet; others, tawny velvet, tawny damask, black chamlet, black damask, and black cloth. Jerkins: black satin, furred with white lamb, and edged with sables; black satin, lined with tuke, tawny velvet, and cordyan skins furred with white shanks and edged with sables. 9 pair of black hose. 3 black velvet purses; one with a gilt ring, others of black satin and leather. 5 French caps, and 4 button caps. 4 hoods, black velvet, sarsnet, brown blue, and black cloth, with a Burgundian guard of velvet. A black satin hat. 3 riding caps; one black velvet, one black satin, one black cloth with a visor, embroidered with black silk. 12 pair of gloves. 4 writing standishes; one with 5 pewter tops, the two smaller pewter, and the other leather. A black satin hat, a black satin cape, a purple satin doublet, a dark russet satin doublet. A marble-coloured coat; a fine black gown, fented with martrons.

The Chamber adjoining the New Chamber :—A joining bed, and a running bed of wainscot, with a sparver, and curtains of yellow and blue saye. 2 feather beds, 2 bolsters, 1 pillow, a pair of woollen blankets, a coverlid of verdure, a hanging of red and green saye payned. A table for an altar, gilt, carved, of the Three Kings of Colon. 2 latten candlesticks for tapers. 2 tables of the image of our Lord. A new tapestry counterpane. A press of wainscot, containing a woman's gown of puke, furred with grey. A black gown, furred with shanks. A new folding table, of wainscot of Flanders work, with a merchant's mark carved and gilt upon the till, and a verdure carpet upon it. A little cupboard and an old chair of easement. A great ship chest, bound with flat bars of iron of Flanders work, covered with yellow leather. 2 wainscot chests. 2 quilted nightcaps. An image of our Lady, carved upon a table, with an infant before her. A woman's "round" gown, furred with squirrel; another, of russet, furred with black budge. A brown-blue gown, lined with buckram, and purfelyd with black velvet. A woman's medley gown, lined with satin of cypres. Kyrtles of black worsted and black saye. A carved image of our Lady. A black velvet bonnet, with a frontlet of tawny velvet. A letuse cappe. 2 velvet partlets with a gold button. 2 pair of velvet foresleeves. An old purple velvet purse. A little pair of jet beads. A black velvet hat, trimmed with tinsel satin. A coif of Venice gold. A little chest of Flanders work, covered with yellow leather and bound with iron. 3 pieces of black chamlet. A woman's gown, lined with satin of cypres. A woman's black round gown, lined with bokeram, and wide sleeves lined with black velvet. An

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THOMAS CROMWELL—*cont.*

outside of a cushion, needlework, wrought with an antelope. A remnant of foynes, 2 quarters. 2 sleeves, and 2 other small pieces.

The Hall:—A hanging of red and green saye, paned, with a border. A gilt cupboard, with an old Levant carpet. 6 cushions of verdure, with a red rose wrought in them. A large table of wainscot, and a pair of trestles. 2 carpets; one verdure, the other coarse. 6 gilt stools. 6 gilt footstools. An image of Lucrecia Romana on a table. 3 little gilt chairs for women. A great gilt chair. A pair of painted bellows. A pair of andirons. A pair of tongs. An image of Carolus the Emperor. A portall of wainscot joined. 3 long sedylls joined. 2 old cushions, of white and red dornyx. A table of our Lord, gilt. 2 plumbetts of lede covered with lede. 6 cushions of verdure wrought with the red rose and the pounce garnet. A mirror of Flanders work, gilt. My lord Cardinal's arms, gilt in canvas. 2 chairs of Flanders work, covered with leather.

The Buttery within the Hall:—2 latten basins with an ewer. 5 pewter basins and 3 lavers. 2 new pewter pint pots of silver fashion. 3 chargers. 12 platters. 12 dishes. 12 pewter saucers. A pottle, a quart and a pint pot, of pewter, for wine. A dozen pewter trenchers. A little pewter bottle. 4 pewter candlesticks. One great and two small latten chafing-dishes with 2 feet. 10 great latten candlesticks with towels, and 3 others. A latten ladle with a handle of tree. A mould of white plate for candles. An old turned chair. A table carved with the King's arms. 4 candlesticks of Flanders work, with one chafing dish of the same work. A pair of altar candlesticks. A barber's basin and ewer. 6 new pewter dishes, platters and saucers. 2 fruit platters.

The Parlor:—A hanging of red and green say paned. 6 cushions of verdure. A long table of wainscot, and a pair of trestles. An old tapestry carpet. A wainscot screen, carved and gilt. A carpet in the window. A great glass in the window. Painted tables of our Lord, our Lady, and Lucrecia Romana. 6 joined stools. 6 footstools. 2 long sedyles of wainscot. A cloth stained with the images of a man and a woman, lovers. A table of my lord Cardinal's arms, painted and gilt. An image puerile of our Lord, set in a box. 6 stools, triangled and gilt. A pair of playing tables of wood and bone. 2 long sedyles.

The Servants' Chamber, next to the Hall:—A truss bed of Flanders work, with a border of the same, carved and gilt. A hanging, half green saye, half buckram. A new wainscot cupboard, with 2 ambreys and 2 tills, carved. An old wainscot cupboard. A great round ship chest. Another old chest. 2 images, of gilt leather, of our Lady and St. Christopher. A *mappa mundi*, of paper, lined with canvas. A covering of verdure, with one feather bed, one bolster, and one mattress. The figure of a dragon and a leopard. A pallet of canvas.

The Middle Chamber:—A hanging of Dornyx. A tapestry coverlid, with imagery. A feather bed, 2 bolsters, a pair of blankets. A great chest; 2 little chests. A trussing bed, painted and gilt, with a buckram hanging. A canvas palet.

The Chamber next the Stairs:—A canvas hanging, stained. A standing bed of boards, with a tester of canvas, stained. A feather bed, a bolster, 2 pillows, a pair of blankets, and old broken tapestry coverlid. An image of St. Anthony in golden leather. 2 old chests. A canvas palet.

The Chamber next the Garden:—A standing bed, of tree, with a tester of canvas, stained. A mattress, bolster, pillow, and 2 coverlids. A table, a pair of trestles, and a form.

The Old Parlor:—A table, a pair of trestles, a carpet, a stained canvas hanging. An old chest. A long old form. An old chest for "shewes." 4 javelins; one with a rose, an old one, and 2 small ones, with steel heads and silk tassels.

The Parlor adjoining the Kitchen:—A *mappa mundi*, of canvas, stained. An old ambrey. An old chest. A piece of canvas hanging, painted. An image of a "fole" (foal?) to hold a towel, painted. A hanging laver, with a cock, to wash with.

The Kitchen:—6 pewter potingers. 1 old dish. 2 old platters. 2 new and 1 old chargers. 12 platters. 12 dishes. 12 saucers. 2 pewter salts. 6 pewter pots for flowers. 2 quarts, 1 pint, and 1 pottle pewter pots, for wine. 2 wine pots, silver fashion. 1 pottle pot,

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2 quart pots, 5 pint pots, and 1 half pint, for ale. 4 little drinking pots, for ale. 1 great round spit. 4 little round spits. 6 square spits. 2 "gyrde yrons." 4 frying pans. 1 pair of tongs. 2 dripping pans. 1 fire shovel. 3 andirons. 4 pothangles. A flat iron bar, fixed to the chimney, to hang pots on. 2 pair of pot hooks. 2 skimmers. 1 latten ladle. 2 chopping knives. A brass mortar and pestle. A stone mortar. A garlick mortar of wood, with a pestle. 3 great brass pots. 2 little brass pots. 10 other brass pots. 2 brass chafers. A latten colander. 9 little brass pans. 6 great brass pans. 7 bell candlesticks, and a brass pan for marchepanes. A great trivet. 7 kettles. 2 fire pans. 1 flesh hook. 1 bucking tub. 1 ambrey, half latticed for pans. A counter. 2 little chairs, and a form. A water tankard. A flat copper kettle. A little round table. A great leaden water cistern, with a brass cock. 3 little candlesticks, set in wooden stocks. A little brass mortar, with an iron pestle. An iron toasting fork.

The Larder House :—A great chest. A boulting vessel. A kneading tub. A powdering tub. A hauberke, and a forest bill. 3 javelins. A great dry vat for meal. A great pipe to bolt in. A great copper for capons. Another dry vat.

The Wood House :—An axe. A hatchet. A pickaxe. 2 iron wedges.

Jewels :—3 small table ruby rings ; one of the new fashion, which George Gyffre hath, 4*l*. 2 cornelian rings ; one graven with a fly, the other with divers faces, 20*s*. A white enamelled gold ring, with a great table ruby, wrought, antique, 6*l*. A gold ring, with an antique child's head, 6*s*. 8*d*. A gold ring, with an antique, graven in a black and white stone, 33*s*. 4*d*. A great gold turquoise ring, 7*l*. A gold ring, with a little rock ruby, 30*s*. A gold ring, with a great rock ruby, like a garnet, 30*s*. A great pointed diamond ring, 5*l*. A gold ring, with a spynell, 40*s*. A ring of gold, with a little table diamond, 40*s*. A great cornelian, with an antique, graven, set in gold, 13*s*. 4*d*. A gold ring, with a rock ruby, upon my master's finger, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. A gold ring, with a table diamond, wrought with black "amyll," upon my master's finger, 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. 3 gold buttons, 3*s*. 4*d*. A table diamond ring, enamelled with red, 40*s*. A gold cornelian ring, with a head, broken, 13*s*. 4*d*. A gold ring, with a turquoise like a heart, upon my master's finger, 6*l*. A great emerald gold ring, —. A little emerald gold ring, enamelled with white, 40*s*. A gold ring, with a dragon's head, 30*s*. A gold *Agnus Dei*, graven with Our Lady and St. George, 26*s*. 8*d*. An old gold ring, with a ruby rock, 1*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. A gold brooch, with an image of Mary Magdalen, enamelled with white, 20*s*. *A gold jacinth ring. A garnet ring. A gold amethyst ring. A gold ring, with an anchor graven in it of Tonges. A gold ring, with a rock ruby, "wrythin with bulions." A pearl, with a gold pin, like a vice. A diamond rose. A diamond triangle, set in gold, at the goldsmith's. 8 pearls on a string.

In Mr. Prior's chamber :—A fine damask table cloth, with a curious flower. A fine diaper table cloth, lozenged ; another with cross diamonds ; another with knobs ; 4 with small lozenges, and 3 plain. 1 doz. fine damask napkins, wrought with two manner flowers ; and others wrought with birds' eyes, diamonds, &c. ; one with a lillypot and a falcon. 9 towels. 5 pillowberes, with black seams ; 4 new, and 12 old plain ones. 16 handkerchers. 3 headkerchers. 2 altar cloths ; one, diaper, wrought at both ends with blue thread, and the other plain.

Pp. 22.

26 June.

3198. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

Sums received towards the building of Wolsey's College at Oxford, from Jan. 16 Hen.VIII. to 26 June 19 Hen.VIII., from the bp. of Lincoln ; Sir Rogers and William Frere, of Friswid's rents ; Cromwell ; Thomas Henege, at Hampton Court ; Straunguysse, from Daventry ; the bursars of Cardinal College ; Dr. Stubbs and Sir Henry Wiat. Total, 9,828*l*. 11*s*. 4½*d*.

P. 1. *Endd.*

* To the end o' the paragraph is in Cromwell's hand.

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26 June. **3199.** For JOHN TAYLER, clerk.

S. B.

To be Master of the Rolls, and to have a tun of Gascon wine a year, *vice* Tho. Hanyball, resigned. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 19 Hen.VIII.

27 June. **3200.** CAPTURE OF ROME.

R. O.

"Principium litterarum Sangæ ad Nuncium in Anglia, ex trireme supra Portum Finum, die 27 Junii."

Takes the first opportunity of informing him of what has occurred to him since that dreadful day. What Goths, what Vandals, what Turks were ever like this army of the Emperor in the sacrilege they have committed? Volumes would be required to describe but one of their misdeeds. They strewed on the ground the sacred body of Christ, took away the cup, and trod under foot the relics of the saints to spoil their ornaments. No church nor monastery was spared. They violated nuns, amid the cries of their mothers, burnt the most magnificent buildings, turned churches into stables, made use of crucifixes and other images as marks for their harquebusses. It is no longer Rome, but Rome's grave (*non Urbs, sed bustum Urbis*). They dressed the old wooden crucifix, revered by all nations, which stood on one of the seven altars of St. Peter's, in the uniform of a lanzknecht. St. Peter and St. Paul, who have lain so many years buried under the altar of St. Peter's, never suffered such indignities, even from those who made them martyrs. Does not ask redress for the Church's grievances, but only for the injuries done to his country. If the Emperor will persist in using such instruments, and God still favors him, will not say that he will deny his Faith, but must think He intends to make us the better Christians by giving us princes without religion.

Lat., pp. 2.

27 June. **3201.** [LEE to WOLSEY.]

Vesp. C. iv.

155.

B. M.

Were sent for by the Emperor on the 25th June, who said he had deferred calling on us, from being uncertain about the affairs of Italy. He had letters from the prince of Orange of the 14th May, stating that Bourbon came to Rome on the 5th, and on the 6th took the burge, and was slain with about 4,000 Spaniards and many Germans. When they had won the burge, they demanded of the Pope a lodging for the host, and, being put off, made bridges over the Tiber. That night they entered Rome, and slew all that resisted, and in the morning the city was spoiled, and some houses set on fire. The Pope had a parley with them, and agreed to give them 350,000 ducats, with other things; but as he put off the time in hope of the League coming on, they went out to meet the host of the League. The Emperor had no certainty of the Pope being taken, or the cardinals slain. The prince of Orange's letters were addressed, not to the Emperor, but to Moncada, who then left Naples, and came to Rome. Other news, received through Genoa and Sienna, he reported as uncertain, viz., that the Pope and certain cardinals were [in] his hands, and that the League was dissatisfied. After this he came to his excuse, avowing, with his hands often laid upon his breast, that these things were done not only without his commission but against his will, and to his great displeasure. He said that Bourbon was compelled to go to Rome because his army was bent upon it and lacked money. When asked, Why do you maintain an army you cannot pay? his defence is that he was constrained to it by the conduct of others, who would not allow him to have peace on reasonable conditions;—that he was so desirous of peace with the Pope, that, though the truce made by the Viceroy was not to his honor, he was willing to accede to it; and if the Pope and the Florentines would have given a sum of money they might have stopped the

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clamor of his army, "which only for hunger of money outraged and would go forward." He professed great sorrow for the atrocities committed, and the death of the Duke; but, most of all, that he had had so little regard to the Pope's person, and the honor of the Cardinals.

To satisfy him, we said that we would report this apology, assuring him that the King would defend his innocence as if he were his natural son. "To this last word he answered, 'Even so he may take me, and so is my trust.'" He assured us *that the news he sent to the King had been misrepresented by Francis. Ave Maria, the Observant, has come. He dined with Lee, and told us he was sent to treat for peace. He is perplexed at the coming of the bishop of Tarbes. It calls to Lee's mind the warning of De Pratt that Francis wishes to make a league with the Emperor against England.* Dr. Jo. Bartholomæus has been shot in the arm. Valladolid, 27 June 1527. *Not signed.*

Hol., pp. 4. Part cipher deciphered. Endd.

3202. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. iv.
157.
B. M.

To the same effect. 27 June 1527.

Hol., pp. 4. Part cipher deciphered.

27 June. 3203. WHITBY ABBEY, York.

Restitution of temporalities on election of John Hexham as abbot, confirmed by Brian Higdon, dean of York, spiritual vicar of cardinal Wolsey, who, with Wm. Holgyll, clk., is ordered to take Hexham's fealty. Westm., 27 June.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 17.

28 June. 3204. For WM. ABP. OF CANTERBURY.

Authority to employ workmen for the making of three coinages, viz., half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies. *Del. Westm., 28 June 19 Hen. VIII. —S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 3.*

29 June. 3205. W. KNIGHT to WM. A BRERETON, of the King's Privy Chamber.

R. O.

Intends to send a servant of his to Chester on Monday. Although he understands from his official that Sir Randolph à Brereton is specially good to him in his jurisdiction there, still, as he will have some business to transact with the Bishop, asks him to write to Sir Randolph on his behalf. His absence from court is by special command of the lord Legate. Hopes to see his correspondent shortly. Sends his most hearty recommendations to Mr. Walshe, his companion. London, 29 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

30 June. 3206. ITALY.

R. O.

"Ex litteris Domini Gregorii die ultima Junii Venetiis datis."

Had written that he was going to Florence, and to take with him the uncle of the marquis of Saluzzo with a commission from the French king. Has done so, and encouraged the Florentines, who, as they seem to be suspected of wishing to negotiate with the Imperialists, confirmed the league with France, and determined on raising a good army with good captains. Went next to Bologna, which he found all topsy-turvy, preparing to send ambassadors, and submit to the Imperialists. Nevertheless, after much difficulty, by means of his friends and kinsmen of either faction, got 1000 foot enrolled to preserve

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

the city for the Church. A considerable sum of money has also been raised at Venice to be sent to the Bolognese. Went next to Ferrara, and had much conference with the Duke on the affairs of Italy, warning him that he would share the common danger. At last he promised he would do nothing against Bologna, or any possessions of the Church, saying that he would be a good Italian, and that if the confederates carried on the war bravely he would join them, but he declined to make up for the cowardice of others. Found the Venetians most eager to help. They mean to increase their army to 10,000 foot. As they had heard that the duke of Urbino was going to return to his duchy, Casale proposed to them to elect the marquis of Mantua as their captain general, who was dissatisfied with the Imperialists, and would give great importance to the League. This counsel pleased the Doge, and, though arguments were used against it, they determined to discuss the matter among themselves. They mean to offer the free cardinals an asylum in Ravenna or Bologna, which the writer was commissioned by the Pope to procure for them. Here are cardinals Trani and Ægidius. The cardinal of Mantua, who is very powerful, is endeavoring to form a union for the protection of the Church; and unless the Cardinals, from fear, prefer Bologna or Ravenna, Parma will be offered to them, which is strong, and will be protected by two armies.

The Pope has sent hither Bartholomæus de Urbino, directing him to learn from the writer what provisions had been made, and to take measures accordingly; for he reports that the plague is very violent in Rome, and that the Pope was going to Gaeta, whither the Spaniards seem desirous to take him. Informed him of the great provisions made by France and England, urging him to encourage the Pope by no means to leave the castle, but to appoint officers outside for the business of distributing benefices. The Imperialists have compelled the Pope to pay them 50,000 ducats, so that he has been obliged to burn all the sacred vestments for the sake of the gold and silver which is woven into them. In the first consistory he has given the hat to the new cardinals, and restored cardinal Colonna. Cardinals Cæsarinus and Perusinus have fled from Rome. The Venetians have resolved to hire the services of count Gaizus and count Rangone. The Doge urges Casale to go into Lombardy, and report to them touching their army there. Is anxious, however, to be with the Legate shortly. If good captains be sent into Lombardy it should be conquered in ten days, for they are destitute of everything. Has heard of a new plot to obtain possession of Pavia.

Lat., pp. 4. Endd.

30 June.

3207. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

139.

B. M.

After his last of the 27 June, heard from Almain that the Emperor has appointed the abbot of Bari and the count of Oropeace to bring in these orators, out of respect to England; and he said, "If you denounce to us battle twenty times, yea, although you take all the towns in Flanders and come to Antwerp, yet we will not take you for our enemies, ne we woll ne can be yours. And, as I say, I do not doubt you shall perceive this is the Emperor's stomach." He asserted that the Emperor would do nothing for the French king, but be guided by the counsels of the Cardinal; that peace was now easier since the death of Bourbon, and the Emperor could do justice whilst he gratified the King. He will, however, have Sforza tried. He has sent to Ant. de Leiva, now governor of Milan, to demand if Sforza will stand a trial. If so, he shall choose his own judges. He implied that if Sforza was restored after being found guilty, it should be for the King's sake. He also insisted on the unfavorable answer given to Ave Maria, the Observant, the secret agent of the French king. He said the French king

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laid the blame on the Pope for the part he had taken in the league, and the Pope had absolved him from the treaty of Madrid; yet he is preparing an army for Italy, of which Lautrec shall be captain. He gave me news of Italy, and that the Pope should put himself in the hands of the Emperor, and come into Spain if the Emperor desired it, pay for his ransom 300,000 ducats, and surrender St. Angelo, Ostia, and other places; but the Almain would only accept ready money. He said that Bourbon had acted contrary to the Emperor's commission, who is very angry at the cruelties committed.

The Emperor is entering into a league with the emperor of Russia against the Turks. Don Ferdinand has reduced Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia to the See Apostolic. Francisco Negro, descended from the emperors of Constantinople, has done much hurt to the Turks, and taken many places out of their hands. He has proffered his services to Don Ferdinand. Valladolid 30 June.

Hol., pp. 4.

30 June. **3208.** SIR WILLIAM WESTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has received the priory of the Order held by the late Sir Thomas St. P. vi. 587. Docray. Hopes the King will allow him to hold this reward for his long services. Corneto, 30 June 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

30 June. **3209.** JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O. Not long ago Antony Duodo, merchant of London, brought to Calais 700 quarters of wheat for victualling the town, which, owing to long continuance on the sea, is defective and unsaleable, and he desires licence to send it into Flanders or France. The town is well supplied. Calais, 30 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

30 June. **3210.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O. Indenture, dated 30 June 19 Hen. VIII., witnessing that cardinal Wolsey has delivered to John Higden, dean of his college, a box containing three bulls and various other evidences, all specified, connected with the college. *Signed by Higden.*

Lat., vellum. Seals gone.

June. **3211.** [The CAPTAIN OF GUISNES] to "MONS. LE SENESCHAL."

[Cal.E. i. ii.?] Has received his letters, the bearer of which, he thinks, has deserved his promotion. The king of England is a most perfect brother of the French king, and is in good health. Guisnes, x . . June.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1.

3212. SPAKMAN v. WATSON.

R. O. A bill in Chancery. The petitioner, Julian wife of Nich. Spakman, sets forth that on the 19 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. John Watson of London, brewer, assaulted Isabella his wife, and gave her three great wounds with a dagger, which brought on premature labor, and she was delivered of a dead child, which had a great wound in the left side; that the mother languished till the — June 19 Hen. VIII., when she died of her injuries; that Watson took sanctuary at Westminster; that inquests were taken both after the death of the child and of its mother, but, by the influence of Sir Hen. Wyat

1527.

SPAKMAN v. WATSON—*cont.*

and other friends of Watson's, neither jury would bring in a verdict of murder; and that Watson, being now at large under surety, has commenced an action against Spakman and others for wrongfully entering his house and embezzling his goods. Prays that he be restrained from proceeding until the murder be inquired into before the Court of Chancery.

Draft, with numerous corrections in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3.

- R. O. 2. Inquest on the death of the child above mentioned, finding that it never had any life in it.
- R. O. 3. Inquest on the death of Isabella Watson, taken 3 June 19 Hen. VIII., before John Wilford, coroner, in London, and the sheriffs, finding that she had been cured of her wounds by surgical care, but died of an imposthume afterwards formed, on 2 June.
- R. O. 4. Inventory of part of the goods of John Watson, consisting of silver cups, drinking pots, rings, girdles, coral beads with "gaudeys," feather beds, coverlets, carpets, tablecloths, brass pans, gowns, kirtles, kerchiefs and money. Marginal notes are appended, showing that some of these articles are confessed, and some denied, by Spakman.
P. 1.
- R. O. 5. Inventory of part of the goods of John Watson's wife before her marriage.
P. 1.
- R. O. 6. Inventory of the goods of John Watson which came into the hands of Nich. Spakman after the former had murdered his wife; with memorandum that he licensed his wife upon her deathbed to dispose of her own goods as she thought fit, and give away 50*l.* of his money; yet he detains several parcels specified, and Spakman laid out 30*l.* of his own money in prosecuting him for murder.
Pp. 3.
- R. O. 7. "Parcels of goods, ready money, and plate of John Watson that Nicholas Spakman with other had and hath wrongfully."
Pp. 2.
- R. O. 8. "The very true parcels of all such plate and other goods as weren of Isabell late the wife of John Watson, which came unto [the hands*] house of Nycholas Spakeman."
P. 1. Endd.
- R. O. 9. "Here is the truth of the delivering of part of Watson's good, which he hath untruly surmised and troubled against Nicholas Spakeman, William Hethe and John Smyth for it;"—viz., that Watson's wife, after receiving her death wounds, fled to the house of Spakeman, who found her in a swoon when he came home,—as he thought, dead. Then hearing it said that Watson was in his house, and would hang himself, went thither and found a number of people. Some suggested to him to save some of the goods for the children, but he would not touch them. Afterwards some of Watson's own servants brought away some of the goods in three small chests for the use of his wife. Watson remained in sanctuary a month and more, then went to Sir Hen. Wyott, and told him his wife had a chest of his with 40*l.* in gold and certain writings, which he wished to have. Wyot accordingly bid Spakeman speak to his sister † to deliver it; which was done. Spakeman then desired Wyot, in my lord Broke's presence, "that he might be delivered

* Struck out.

† Apparently the murdered woman was Spakeman's sister.

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of her," as he was at great costs with her. Was asked to keep her a month longer, and promised 10s. a week for doing so, Watson being allowed to visit her every day. On one of these visits he said to her, "Way is me for thee, that ever it lay in my wretched hand to do such a deed!" Three weeks before her death he said to her, "Isabel, ye have 100*l.* of yours and mine, the which I give you leave and desire you to give away 50*l.* for your soul's health and to your friends, and the other 50*l.* let it be kept for my children." He also gave her her raiments which he delivered to her with his own hands. Part of this she gave away. The rest is in her chamber.

P. 1. Endd.

R. O. 10. A list of persons present at the sealing and delivery of two general acquittances for all causes between Nich. Spakeman and John Watson. Among the names are John Wyllyamson, Rafe Sadeleyr and Thos. Averey. *In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.*

R. O. 11. Blank form of a commission to inquire into the death of [Isabel] wife of [John] Watson. *P. 1. Endd.*

3213.

GRANTS in JUNE 1527.

June.
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GRANTS.

2. Nic. Chaffen, of Salisbury, and of Beau-lieu, Hants. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Windsor Castle, 2 June 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

3. John Smyth, senr., of Colchester, Essex, and Benendon, Kent, clothier, &c. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 10 May 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 June.—P.S.

3. Ric. Withers. To have the pension which the abbess elect of St. Mary's, Winchester, gives to a clerk of the King's nomination until he be promoted to a competent benefice. Windsor, 1 June 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 June.—P.S.

4. Tho. Bottley, yeoman of the Guard. To be bailiff of the lps. of Brokborowe, Norwood, Richmount, Segnew, Crawley and Poddington, Beds, and of Bragenham farm, Bucks; in the King's gift by death of the earl of Kent; with 25*s.* a year for Poddington, and 33*s.* 4*d.* for the others. Hampton Court, 20 May 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 June.—P.S.

4. Philip Paris. Wardship of Joan and Eliz. ds. and hs. of Wm. Peverell. *Del. Westm.*, 4 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 15.*

5. Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, late of Walton, Derby. Pardon for the escape of Nich. Alott, late of Stafford, chaplain, Wm. Taillor, Wm. Kyng, late of Louthe, Linc., John Erle, late of Grysley, Notts, Tho. Ferboter, Alice Yong, Joan Davyson, late of Chesterfield, Rob. Howfeld, late of Ekeryng, Notts, Tho. Nethermylles, Wm. Saunderson, Rob. and Katharine Wilson, prisoners in his custody when sheriff of Notts and Derby. *Del. Westm.*, 5 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

5. Henry Norres, squire for the Body. Lease of the lp. of Inglescome, part of

Huntingdon's lands; rent 24*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*, and 10*s.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 5 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 4.*

8. Sir John Nevile and John Bulkeley. To be receivers and surveyors of possessions in Holdernes, Yorksh., and keepers of the South park and manor of Brestwike in Holdernes, parcel of Buckingham's lands, with herbage and pannage, on surrender of patent 21 Jan. 13 Hen. VIII. by Sir John Nevell. *Del. Westm.*, 8 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 11.*

13. Peter Peterson, of London, shoemaker, a native of Holland. Denization. *Westm.*, 13 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 14.*

14. John Ogan, s. and h. of Sir Jo. Ogan, s. of Matilda, d. of William, brother of Philip, s. of John, s. of Gruffin, s. of Rob. Clement. Inspeximus of grants (the earliest being 18 Edw. I.) to Geof. Clement touching the commote of Pennarthe, Cardigan; also of a grant 13 Edw. I. to Roger de Mortuo Mari of land called Gennerglen, and a grant from Llewellyn s. of Roger of the same land to Geof. Clement. *Westm.*, 14 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 24.*

15. John Pascall, of Sandwich, mariner. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Del. Westm.*, 15 June 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

16. Tho. marquis of Dorset, Cuth. bp. of London, Wm. lord Sandes, and Sir Henry Guldeforde, knights of the Garter, and Sir John Russell, knt. for the Body. Grant of the first presentation to a canonry and prebend in the Chapel Royal or in St. Stephen's, Westminster. Windsor, 16 June 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

16. John Stanbanke, yeoman harbinger. Grant of a corrody in Reading monastery, on

1527.

GRANTS in JUNE 1527—*cont.*

June.

GRANTS.

vacation by Rob. Cousyn. Windsor Castle, 14 June 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 June.—P.S.

17. Giles Duwes. Licence to import 80 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del. Westm.*, 17 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 4.*

18. Wm. Kent, of London, haberdasher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 24 May 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June.—P.S.

18. Tho. Magnus, clk., one of the King's chaplains and counsellors. Pardon and release as a receiver general of wards' lands and of the lands of the duke of Buckingham, ambassador or commissioner to Scotland, receiver of moneys for the conveyance of queen Margaret into England and of moneys lent for the expences of her and her suite, receiver of moneys lent for the war in the North by land and sea, treasurer of war in the North against the invasion of Albany, and as archdeacon of the East Riding. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Geo. Morys, of London, grocer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 21 May 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June.—P.S.

18. Henry earl of Northumberland, lord of the honor of Cokymouth and Petworth, and lord Percy, Ponyngys, Fitzpayne and Bryan. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Henry duke of Northumberland; and the same to Wm. archbp. of Canterbury, Ric. bp. of Winchester, Cuthbert bp. of London, Nich. bp. of Ely, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Geo. Nevell lord Burgevenne, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir Ric. Broke, chief baron of the Exchequer, John Roo, serjeant-at-law, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Alan Percy, clk., and Wm. Stabley, clk., seized to the use of the said Earl. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 16.*

18. Henry earl of Northumberland. To be steward of the manor of Holdernes, York, and of all other manors and lands in Holdernes lately belonging to Edw. duke of Buckingham, with an annual rent of 20*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 18 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. — Vacated on surrender 18 May 24 Hen. VIII. in order that the office might be granted to the said Earl and Sir Ralph Ellerker, jun. —*Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

18. Ric. Page. Annuity of 50 marks. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 2.*

18. Humph. Woode, of Estgrenewiche, Kent, *alias* of Westminster. Pardon for the death of John Hardy. Greenwich, 4 May 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

18. James Partriche, Thos. Dockwrey and Thomas Walle (?) Release, as executors of

Nich. Partriche, of London, alderman, of a recognizance of 100*l.* to the Crown, made by the said Nich. and Thos. Dockwrey, proctor of the Arches. Greenwich, 9 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. John Rutt, of Ratclif, yeoman of the Crown. Annuity of 10*l.* Hampton Court, 24 May 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 2.*

21. Wm. Burdon, clk. Grant of the free chapel of Roydon, Norf., *vice* Thos. Ratcliff, deceased, and at the King's disposal by the minority of Eliz. Lovell and Eliz. Spylman, ds. and hs. of Eliz. Spylman, and of Eleanor Lovell, d. and h. of Geoff. Ratcliff, deceased. Windsor, 17 June 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

21. John Care, page of the Chamber. Grant of all the lands and tenements in the town of Pole called White's lands, lately held by John Verdon and Thos. Wylding, deceased, by grant of the King. *Westm.*, 21 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

21. Wm. Owgle, of Bryngbourne, Northumb. Pardon for having killed Henry Smothyn, of Horseley, Northumb., at Bryngbourne. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

22. Nich. Allott, of Grendon, Warw., scholar. Pardon. Allott took sanctuary at Nottingham, and confessed to having stolen a horse from Nich. Dean, of Matlok. He then abjured the kingdom; but, returning without licence, was arraigned at Nottingham, where he demanded benefit of clergy, and was delivered to the ordinary, in whose custody he read as a clerk. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 2.*

22. Writ in pursuance of the preceding to all bailiffs, &c.—S.B.

22. Warrant to Wolsey for Nich. Allott's liberation. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 2.*

22. Wm. Knight, the King's secretary. Presentation to the church of Bangor, Cov. and Lich. dioc., in the King's gift by reason of the minority of Edw. s. and h. of Thos. late earl of Derby. Windsor, 22 June 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

24. Jas. Vaughan, master of the Horse to princess Mary. Grant of the lp. of Glyndyvyrdby, Merioneth, N. Wales. *Del. Westm.*, 24 June 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

26. Commission of Gaol Delivery. *Home Circuit*: Sir John More, Thos. Inglefeld, Ric. Lyndesell. 26 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3d.*

26. Wm. Daunce. Lease of the lp. of Kennington, Surrey, part of the duchy of

1527.

June.

GRANTS.

Cornwall, for 21 years; rent 26*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. b.

26. John bp. of Lincoln. Grant of two additional fairs yearly at the town of Bekyllyswade [Biggleswade]; viz., one on the eve, day and morrow of the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, and the other on the eve, day and morrow of the feast of SS. Simon and Jude. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 3.*

26. Ric. bp. of Norwich. Mortmain licence to grant the manors of Quenbury and Turkys, in Brawhyng, Herts, of the annual value of 20*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, according to an inquisition before Rob. Foster, escheator to the college of Holy Trinity of Norwich [Trinity Hall], Cambridge; in full satisfaction of the 20*l.* annual value to which extent they had licence to acquire lands by patent 12 July 17 Edw. IV., and in part satisfaction of the 20 marks annual value to which they were licensed by patent 20 March 18 Hen.VIII. *Westm.*, 26 June. —*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 17.*

26. Wm. Stafford and Ric. Andrews. Wardship of Wm. Somer, s. and h. of Hugh Somer, s. and h. of Alice Lende. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

28. Commissions of Gaol Delivery.

Midland Circuit: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwiche, John Jenour.

Norwich Circuit: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Thos. Fitzhugh, Wm. Wyatt.

Oxford Circuit: Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhale, Tho. Brudenell, sen.

Western Circuit: Sir John Fitzjamys, Wm. Shelley, Rob. Dacres.

28 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 3d.*

28. Thos. marq. of Dorset. Grant of Berdon park, Leic. If the said park, by reason of any former title, shall happen to

be recovered against the said Marquis, other lands of equal value shall be granted to him. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Signed by Wolsey.—Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

28. Thos. marq. of Dorset and lady Margaret his wife. Reversion of the manors, &c. of Loughburgh and Shepeshed, Leic., granted to John earl of Oxford, dec., and Elizabeth his wife, in dowry of the said Eliz., and formerly held by the late viscount Beamont. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

28. John Olyver, clk. Presentation to Wolstanton church, Cov. and Lich. dioc., void by death. *Westm.*, 28 June.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 6.*

29. Sir Edw. Knyvett. Exemption from being made sheriff of Norf. and Suff. or any other county. *Westm.*, 29 June. — *Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 8.*

29. Ric. Palmer, justice of the peace in co. Heref. To be surveyor and approver, in reversion, of all Crown lands in the marches of Wales and in the lordship of Ruthyn, *alias* Diferent-loid, with 20 marks a year; now held by Wm. Cholmley by patent 21 July 18 Hen.VIII. *Westm.*, 29 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

29. Sebastian s. of Antonio Salvaigi, native of Italy. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 29 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

30. Abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster. Pardon for releasing Henry Slythurste, of Maydenbradley, Wilts, Ewelme, Oxf., and of London, chaplain, from the convict-house at Westminster, where he had remained in irons for three years as an attainted clerk, having been convicted of breaking into the house of Roger Carpenter, of Hornyngeham, Wilts; the King's letters of 15 April 18 Hen.VIII., ordering his release, being invalid. *Del. Westm.*, 30 June 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 6.*

1 July.

R. O.

3214. [WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.]

Cannot express how much he was delighted by the letters he has received from Francis, written with his own hand. He may rely upon his devotion henceforward for ever. Calais, 1 July.

† Cannot thank him sufficiently for taking the trouble to write with his own hand, and reposing so much confidence in him.

In Gardiner's hand. Endd.: Mynute of a lettre in Frensh.

3215. [CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D.x.49.

B. M.

* * * "his day at the my Lady and declared unto her h concerning your setting forwards." She [asked] if Wolsey then knew of her son's sickness. Said they thought

† This appears to be an alternative draft of the same letter.

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[CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

that if Wolsey put himself to pain for the advancement of his affairs, he would sooner do so for the conse[rvation of] his health; and they thought that although Wolsey knew of his sickness, he would the sooner set forward, to put the King to as little pain as possible. She said she had devised about this with her son, who thanks Wolsey that he will wit[saffe to put] himself to such pains. Sh[e] * * * * * "[tr]usteth that th [Kin]g her son, (if there come no worse than now is feared) shall not fail to [meet] your Grace there," although he postponed important business in Paris.

She said some notable thing for both realms and all [Christen]dom would be concluded at the meeting, the execution of which would be too much r[emyt]tyd, if Wolsey had so far to go to speak with the King, and that her son would not fail to be at Amyas at the end of th[is] month, if he was no worse. "She showed us that u[pon] sday was his sick day, when he h * * * * * he should escape tha[t] physicians did put no more do[ubt] your Grace should not pass Amyas the King her son should not fail to [meet your] Grace by the latter end of the month," before which he could not, and she therefore asked Wolsey to prorogue his journey. The news from [Italy] conform to the letters of the proth[o-notary] Casalis. Expect Sir G[regory] Casale tonight or tomorrow. Lautrec ta[kes] leave of the King today, and to[morrow goes] from Paris, as my Lady showed them.

Pp. 3, mutilated.

3216. NAMES of WOLSEY'S SUITE.

Calig. D. x.
103.
B. M.

* * * * * "grace. [L'ambassa]deur du Pape." Earl of Derby. Bishop of London. Lord Privy Seal. Lord Sandys, chamberlain. Sir H. Guldeford. Sir Thos. More, chancellor of the duchy. Bishop of Elffen. Lord Monteagle. Lord Harrowden. Sir John Dudley. Mr. Ratcliff. Mr. Willoughby. Mr. Parker. Mr. Stourton. Sir Fr. Bryan. Sir Edw. Semar. Sir Robt. Jernegan. Sir Thos. Palmer. Dr. Stephens (Gardiner). Peter Vannoys. Mr. Pexall * * * * * . . . grave. Mons. Ellys. Sir Thos. Deonys, chamberlain. Mr. Sentclier, vice-chamberlain. Messrs. Wentworth, Hansard, Pomery, Constable, Warren, gentlemen ushers. Mr. Cade, maître d'hotel. Sir Wm. Gascoign, treasurer. Mr. Gostwick, comptroller. Mr. Borough, master of the stable. Drs. Alen and Bennet, audienccers. Dr. Ducke, dean of the chapel. Dr. Capon, almoner. The archdeacon of Canterbury. * * * * * Messrs. Luterel, Wyndam, Broughton, Bigot, Cutt, Reskemmer, Fayrefax, Throgmorton, Deonys, Boulkley, Tempest, Redeman, Daunce, Ligh, Haselwode, Wentworth, Catesby, Medleton, Luterel junior. * * * * * Pexsal, Croke, Husey, Judde.

Total number of the Legate's train, 900 horse. *Signed by Wolsey.**Fr., pp. 4, mutilated.*

1 July.

3217. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 194.

Is not a little troubled at the message sent from the King by Master Wolman, as if Wolsey questioned the King's secret matter. There is nothing he is so desirous to advance, "not doubting for anything that I have heard so[ever] this overture hath come to the Queen's knowledge. than I have done before; and, as I said unto Master Sampson, if your brother had never known her, by reason whereof there was no affinity contracted, yet in that she was married *in facie Ecclesiæ*, and contracted *per verba de præsentis*, there did arise *impedimentum publicæ honestatis*, which is

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no less *impedimentum ad dirimendum matrimonium* than affinity, whereof the bull maketh no express mention." These are the words Wolsey uttered to Sampson when he said that the Queen was very obstinate, "affirming that your brother did never know her carnally," and that she desired to have counsel as well of strangers as of English,—a device which never could have come into her head except it had been suggested; and therefore Wolsey suggested that the King should handle her gently, until it was shown what the Pope and Francis would do. Norfolk and Suffolk were present on the occasion. Begs the King will believe that in all things concerning the King's honor Wolsey will be constant, even if all others should fail. Begs credence for Wolman. Westminster, 1 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

3218. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.*

Vatican
Love Letters,
IV.

I have been in great agony about the contents of your letters, not knowing whether to construe them to my disadvantage "*comme en des aucunes autres*," or to my advantage. I beg to know expressly your intention touching the love between us. Necessity compels me to obtain this answer, having been more than a year wounded by the dart of love, and not yet sure whether I shall fail or find a place in your affection. This has prevented me naming you my mistress; for if you love me with no more than ordinary love, the name is not appropriate to you, for it denotes a singularity far from the common. But if it please you to do the office of a true, loyal mistress, and give yourself, body and heart, to me, who have been and mean to be your loyal servant, I promise you not only the name, but that I shall make you my sole mistress, remove all others from my affection, and serve you only. Give me a full answer on which I can rely; and if you do not like to answer by letter, appoint some place where I can have it by word of mouth.

Fr.

3219. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
VIII.

Though it is not for a gentleman to take his lady in the place of a servant, nevertheless, according to your desire, I shall willingly grant it if thereby I may find you less ungrateful in the place chosen by yourself than you have been in the place given you by me; thanking you most heartily that you are pleased still to have some remembrance of me.†

Fr.

3220. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
X.

Although, my mistress, you have not been pleased to remember your promise when I was last with you, to let me hear news of you and have an answer to my last, I think it the part of a true servant to inquire after his mistress's health and send you this, desiring to hear of your prosperity. I also send by the bearer a buck killed by me late last night, hoping when you eat of it you will think of the hunter. Written by the hand of your servant, who often wishes you in the place of your brother.

Fr.

* These letters are taken from the edition of [Mr. Gunn], published in the Pamphleteer, vol. 21, under the following title:—"The Love Letters of Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn, now first correctly printed from the autographs in the Library of the Vatican Palace, with an historical introduction, illustrated by letters of distinguished contemporaries, notes and fac-similes. By the Editor of the *Historia Brittonum*." Other copies have been published by Hearne and in the Harleian Miscellany.

† The copy in the Harleian Miscellany here adds these symbols, 6. N. R. 1. De R. O. M. V. C. Z.

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3221. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
I.

I and my heart put ourselves in your hands. Let not absence lessen your affection; for it causes us more pain than I should ever have thought, reminding us of a point of astronomy that the longer the days are, the further off is the sun, and yet the heat is all the greater. So it is with our love, which keeps its fervour in absence, at least on our side. Prolonged absence would be intolerable, but for my firm hope in your indissoluble affection. As I cannot be with you in person, I send you my picture set in bracelets.

Hol., Fr.

1 July.

3222. WARHAM to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Perceives by his letters that Thos. Wodd cannot provide wine for him at Sandwich; that the feoffees of young Moreley's lands are seised to the use of his last will; and that Sakfeld intends to be with him about St. Thomas's Day. As the indentures for the jointure cannot be made without first seeing the deed, intends shortly either to have them in his keeping, or elsewhere where Horwod can see them. Desires him to ask the Archdeacon, and inform Warham by Tuesday night, if my lord Cardinal alters his intention of coming to the Knight's place on Wednesday next. Unless he hears to the contrary, will be there by 4 or 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Otford, 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my chapellayne, Maister Henry Goldd.

1 July.

3223. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

A book of reformed statutes for Cardinal's College, Oxford. Given at Wolsey's house at Westminster, 1 July 1527. *Signed by Wolsey.*

Lat., pp. 63, on vellum.

1 July.

3224. RICHARD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Petition for restitution of temporalities for the monastery of St. Mary the Virgin, Winc. dioc., on the election of Eliz. Schelley as abbess, *vice* Joan Legh. Marwell, 27 June 1527, 1 July 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

2 July.

3225. BISHOP OF BATH and SIR ANTHONY BROWN to WOLSEY.Strype's Mem.
I. pt. ii., xiv.

Received your letter of the 27th ult. on the 21st June, and rode to the court at St. Denis. Sent your letter to the King by Robartet. Could not see the King, but spoke with my Lady after dinner. She desires you should not pass beyond Amiens, where her son will meet you, as he is now out of all danger from the fever. She thanks you heartily for the trouble you have taken. You will scarcely arrive at Amiens before the end of July.

She likes the overture to be made by the English and French ambassadors to the Emperor, for redress of the outrages done to the Pope. If it be refused there will be just cause for war. We showed Robartet the instructions written to the ambassadors in Spain. My Lady said, that Christian princes ought not to suffer Christ's vicar to remain in captivity, and ought to withdraw their obedience from a Pope who is a prisoner.

He assents to our demand touching confirmation of the last treaty concluded by the bishop of Tarbe. Lotrect has left well furnished for action. The chancellor of Spain has passed through Piedmont on his journey to Rome. Paris, 2 July. *Signed.*

Add.

1527.

3226. ANNE REDE to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Begs him, as he is better versed in accounts than herself, to look over those shown her by her brother-in-law, Mr. Rede, whom she sends to him, and the other books in her casket, which is in Gold's keeping. 3*l.* per cent. of the rentals are lacking to her jointure, as covenanted between her and her son-in-law, Leonard Rede. Desires him to ask Mr. Montegue and Horwod how she shall be discharged of Hen. Hawtry's 5 marks, and 3*l.* of Hugh Morgan, which her said son should discharge. The lands at Walingford are decayed, and not worth the value in the rentals. Wishes to know her counsel's determination about the meadow ground in Okeley. Cannot tell what to do about her jointure, her son's lands are so tied by formal statutes. Otford, 3 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To Master Henry Golde, chaplain to my lord of Canterbury.

3 July.

3227. RICHARD BELLOSIS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Mr. Donyngton and Mr. Bentley have made a rental of the lands belonging to Tynmouth, and an inventory of what was left by Dan. John Stonywell, late prior. Will bring them when he comes with the rents of Tynmouth, or send them before, if Wolsey prefers it. They have also made a book of the "decays" within the castle walls of the priory, which are numerous and expensive. Sends a bill of the necessary repairs for this year, especially the glass windows and leads of the church, and barns and garners for the corn. Wishes to know what he shall do in the matter. Has talked with Mylles Foreste about buying the offices in Auckland which he holds of Wolsey, which are of small profit to him by reason of the distance. Wishes to buy them, as his inheritance adjoins Auckland, and asks for letters patent for them. Tynmouth, 3 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

3 July.

3228. CARDINAL ——— to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix. 135.

B. M.

Is not able to come to Wolsey to tell him of the present disaster, and therefore writes to implore his help. They are led in triumph, and deprived of everything,—their country, their dignity, their honors. Wishes they had adhered to Wolsey's advice. He remains free, and, being old and infirm, begs Wolsey to protect them. Those on whom hitherto everything depended are prevented by their guards from writing. The Court, Rome, Italy, the whole world, look to Wolsey, and in this the King will help him. Begs him to use his influence with the Emperor. Praises Gregory Casale, who is returning to England. Venice, 3 July 1527. *Signature mutilated.*

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated. *Add.*

3229. [——— to HENRY VIII.]

Cal. D. x. 159.

B. M.

* * * "accensus cum antea maxim
 insignibus pietatis tuæ exemplis, tum v[ero] [litera]s tuas in
 eandem rationem accuratissime scrip[tas] concitasti sarcindæ
 cladis expectationem, ut [vi]dear felicissimum illum diem cum
 Francia et Britannia et Francia sociis armis victrices hæc Chris-
 tianissimi appe . . . fidei assertionem sicut titulis ac studiis auspiciatissi[mis]
 novo aliquo facinore, immo vero nobilissimo omnium offic[i]o
 Christi ecclesia, restituto pontifice, testatissimas ad poster[os]
 misisse gloriantur. Memorare hoc loco possem inaud[ita cru]de-
 lissimæ immanitatis exempla longe etiam quam hacten[us cur]rente fama
 acceperis graviora, sed mærore impedi[or] in arce ipsa
 Christianæ reipublicæ, et quod maximum est, et m nostrarum omnium

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[——— to HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

miseriarum, ab his ipsis qui semel Christ[um pro]fessi sunt, non sexui, non ætati, non ordini, non aris, non sa[cris] paritum esse considero. Sed hæc coram explicabit Greg[orius] Casalius Majestatis tuæ apud Romanum Pontificem tunc orator, quem eq judicarem in hunc usum providente Altissimo ex tam imman[i clade] superstitem fuisse nisi tu antea, vix audito casus indig excitatus, nihil ex te desiderari passus esses erurum necessitudine quicquam esse allaturum a * * * cæteris hujus ordinis a endæ reipublicæ formulam convenire. Et si urus eram nunc maxime interveniente et ei authentice commissurus non sum ut desim. Tuæ vero [P]etri cimbam tot procellis agitatam vel verius peni opera, consilio, gratia, autoritate, tuo more adjuv[are] humillime commendo." Paris, from the Court . . . July 1527.

Mutilated.

4 July.

3230. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears from my lord of Richmond's council that after divers thieves of Scotland and traitors of Tynedale had been taken and committed to ward at Newcastle by Sir Will. Evres, sheriff of Northumb., Sir Will. Lisle and Humphrey his son broke out of prison there, set at liberty the English thieves, and went with them into Scotland. The Scotch thieves were sons to the headsmen of the Armstrongs, and have done most hurt of any in Hexhamshire and the bishopric of Durham. Fears that these two ungracious men will procure the thieves of both countries to do much hurt in Hexhamshire. Thinks the King's letters should be addressed to the king of Scots for their apprehension. Sir William is unfortunate, as Wolsey of late "was content he should be put at large upon good sureties," and sureties to the extent of 500*l.* were given for him. The forfeitures had better be applied to defraying the King's charges in those parts, and Lisle's lands given to those who will remain there. St. James's beside Westminster, Thursday, 4 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: [My] lord Legate. Endd.

5 July.

3231. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 196.

Advertises the King of what occurred since taking his journey from Westminster on Wednesday last. Was everywhere well received by the people of London. Hears also from the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Edward Gildeford, who resorted unto him, that the realm was never in better quiet, in spite of all reports to the contrary. Lodged on the first night of his journey at Sir John Wiltshire's, and was met by the Archbishop, with whom he communicated on the King's secret matter;—what had been done in it;—how displeasantly the Queen takes it;—what the King has done to pacify her,—declaring that hitherto nothing had been intended by the King, except to discover the truth, on occasion moved by the bishop of Tarbe. Watched his countenance, and observed his astonishment how the Queen should come to the knowledge of it. Thinks he is not much turned from his first fashion, as he asserts that, however displeasing it may be to the Queen, truth and the law must prevail. I have instructed him how he is to act if the Queen should ask his counsel, and he has promised to comply. Spoke to him of the present calamities of the Church, the captivity of the Pope, and your resolutions for redress of the same, for which purpose I was sent to France.

Proceeded next to Rochester, where I arrived on Thursday, and was received by Sir Edward and Sir Henry Gildeford, and entertained by the

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Bishop, to whom I talked of the lamentable state of the Church, and the prayers and fastings ordered by you for redress of the same. On my asking whether any one had been sent to him from the Queen, he paused awhile, and in conclusion said that he had received a message from the Queen by word of mouth, without any particulars, stating that certain matters had happened between her and you, in which she desired his counsel; that he had replied that in such matters he would do nothing without the King's commandment. On my asking him to be plain and frank with me, and tell me if he had formed any conjecture what the matter could be, he answered that he knew nothing certain, but conjectured it was for a divorce, and he was induced so to think by a tale brought by his brother from London, who had heard in certain company things sounded to such a purpose. This is all he says. I then told him that the King had never intended to disclose this matter, except to very few; yet now, seeing that his good intentions had been misrepresented, I had special commission to inform him of it, taking from him an oath of secrecy. I then told him the whole matter of the proposed marriage between Francis and the princess Mary, and the objection made by the bishop of Tarbe, and the investigations to which it had given rise, as to the dispensing powers of the Pope, &c., for which I was sent into France;—thus declaring the whole matter unto him as was devised with you at York Place. I added that some inkling of the matter had come to the Queen's knowledge, who, casting further doubts than was intended, had "broken with your Grace thereof after a very displeasing manner, saying, that by my procurement and setting forth a divorce was purposed between her and your Highness," and your anxiety to discover who was her informant. The Bishop greatly blamed the conduct of the Queen, and thought if he might speak with her he might bring her to submission. I have, however, so persuaded him that he shall not speak or do anything in this matter, except according to your pleasure. After this I had some conversation with him, urging the impediments of the marriage, in which he mainly agreed.

Between Sitenborne and Faversham I encountered the ambassador (Jerome à Lasco) from the Vayvoda, calling himself king of Hungary, imploring your aid against the Turk. He protested that his master was not seeking an alliance with the Turk, and that he had been promised assistance from the French king. The King may well refuse aid, and avoid the displeasure of Ferdinand, on the ground that he must look to the Church. The ambassador had thought of proposing an alliance with Madame Rénée, but on seeing her had devised for a marriage with Madame Eleanor. Urged the dishonor of adhering to the Turk. He told me there was much disorder in the French king's council, who was destitute of good captains and money, and is in a perplexing and melancholy plight. Feversham, 5 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

3232. [BISHOP FISHER] to PAUL ———.

R. O.

Paul says he has heard two things from Dancaister, at which he marvels not a little: 1, that Wakefeld has found something in Hebrew which makes for the King's argument; and 2, that the bishops who at first dissented have all come over to the King's opinion; which, if true, he thinks a great disgrace. Thanks him for this candid expression of opinion. The matter concerns not only the honor but the soul's health of the writer, if he were to recant what he had once said truly. Trusts he will never depart from the truth, though open to conviction. Has taken great pains in this matter to know what the truth is, and has no doubt of his conclusion. Gives his reasons for holding, in opposition to Wakefeld, that marriage with a deceased brother's wife was not prohibited by the Mosaic law. Believes the King means to do nothing against the law of God, but he will be quite justified in submitting his difficulties to the Pope; especially as kings, from the fulness

of their power, are apt to think that right which suits their pleasure

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[BISHOP FISHER] to PAUL ——— —cont.

of their power, are apt to think that right which suits their pleasure. But it is not true that *all* the bishops think such a marriage invalid.

Lat., pp. 4.

3233. RICH. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Knight's
Erasm.
App. No. 8.

Sent a letter to the King yesterday, and a book written by the counsel of Master Wakfeld. Answers the objection of some of the King's counsel, that *Leviticus* is annulled by *Deuteronomy*. Wakfeld desires to know whether the King is willing to hear the truth in this great matter. He offers to "show unto your Highness such things as no man within your realm can attain unto or show the like, and as well for you as against you." But he does not meddle in this matter without your licence. Pace commends him for his excellent learning and wonderful knowledge. Sends a Hebrew alphabet, desiring it may be delivered to Master Fox with order to get it by heart; by so doing he shall in one month be able to judge of the correctness of the Vulgate and the LXX., and to show the King the truth. Sion, Friday.

3234. R. WAKFELDE to HENRY VIII.

Knight, *ibid.*
No. 9.

Offers to defend the King's cause in all the universities of Christendom. Begs the King will keep it secret from man or woman until he hears from Pace. "If the people should know that I, which began to defend the Queen's cause, not knowing that she was carnally known of prince Arthur your brother, should now write against it, surely I should be stoned of them to death, or else have such a slander and obloquy raised upon me, that I had rather to die a thousand times or suffer it. I have and will in such manner answer to the bishop of Rochester's book that I trust he shall be ashamed to wade or meddle any further in the matter." Has shown part of his book to Pace. Syon.

3235. RIC. PACE to JOHN PACE.

R. O.

"Whatsoever is spoken here of my lord Cardinal's evil mind against me, it is untrue, for he hath nothing done against me but that is to my high contentation, and rather advancement than hindrance. And thus I heartily pray you and command you to show to all my friends, and to publish the same abroad. I wrote to his Grace this day to admit you to his service. Let me have knowledge what he will say thereunto." From Sion, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my loving brother Jhon Pace."

3236. PACE to [his brother JOHN PACE]

R. O.

"Sir,—I command you, immediately upon the sight hereof, to repair to me hither, with all my servants, as many [as] will come; and bring with you also your wife and children, one maid to wait upon her, leaving the other to keep your house. And do you set written upon [the] door 'God save the King. Amen.' I know the King's mind. Do you as I command you, whatsoever any other man shall say."

Hol., p. 1.

3237. HUNGARY.

Nero, B. VI. 24.
B. M.

"Minuta de una lettera della M^{ta} del Re al Re Giovanni" [John Zapolski, of Hungary.]

Has heard frequently by Gregory Casale of the good condition of his kingdom of Hungary. Andrea Corsino, the king of Hungary's secretary, has

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informed the writer fully of his master's affairs, and delivered his message. Cannot refuse the desired protection, and has written to the most Christian king in his favor. Begs credence for the secretary.

Copy, Italian, p. 1.

6 July. **3238. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to FRANCIS I.**

Vesp. F. I. 76.

B. M.

Thanks him for his letters, and the credence of Antony Rincon, his ambassador, who arrived on the 25th of June. The late defeat, in which the King was killed, shall be redressed, with God's help, and the aid which Francis promises. Has informed the said ambassador about the state of his affairs, and the attempt of Ferdinand king of Bohemia upon the throne. Asks him to remember his promises. Haste is necessary above all things. Would send ambassadors, but every road is blocked up by the common enemy. Will, however, do so as soon as possible. Sends to the Venetians as he advised, and also to the Pope. As he cannot send to the king of England, asks Francis to write or send to him and his other allies on his behalf. Buda, 6 July 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd. in an English hand: Ex Buda, Hungariæ, 6 Julii 1527, ad Francorum Regem.

3239. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. I. 59.

B. M.

"De præsentis statu serenissimi principis domini Joannis regis Hungariæ, etc., et de his qui sunt ei nunc obedientes et qui non."

All Hungary, with that part of Dalmatia and Croatia which his predecessors possessed, Slavonia, Transilvania, Walachia Major or Moldavia, Walachia Minor or Transalpina, are completely in his power, and obedient to him, with all the barons and prelates;—except Stephen de Bathori, formerly the Palatine, and now proscribed in a general diet; Thomas de Zalahaza, elect bishop of Wesprim; Alexis Thwrzo, of Bethlenffalwa, of the Company of the Fucars, who was made a baron two or three years ago by the favor of a bishop whose daughter he married; and certain young men, servants of the Queen, who are not barons. The Bishop and Thwrzo were deputed to guard the Queen when king Lewis set out, and they alone were present at Ferdinand's election. John count of Corbavia is said to have received a pension from Ferdinand, but would not be present at the election, and has not yet offered obedience to him as king of Hungary. Others who were with Ferdinand, Francis Batthyany, Stephen Broderich, bishop of Sirmisch, king Lewis' chancellor, John Thahy, governor of the priory of Wrana (Auranea), returned when they saw that the whole kingdom, except the three mentioned, chose the present king. A few days ago, three young men, Despotus Rascie, Ladislaus More, and Valentinus Turcus, went over to Ferdinand. A robber, named Niger, of the Rascian family, was corrupted by Ferdinand, but his army was destroyed by the bishop of Waradin. It is thought the three young men will return when they hear this. No other counts or nobles have revolted from the King. Presbourg and Oldenburg have been given up by Bathor to Ferdinand, except the castle of Presbourg, which is held by John Bornemyza. There are other forts and towns belonging to the Queen, which the King could have occupied, but he has acted throughout from a wish to preserve peace.

Although in the late disaster, king Lewis, the brother of the present king, and a great number of prelates, barons, &c., were killed, the kingdom will soon be in its former condition. Two thirds of the kingdom are untouched, and the people of the part wasted are safe. Slavonia, Transilvania, and both Walachias are unhurt. To the French king's question, whether men or money are most needed, the most salutary thing for Christendom and for Hungary would be for Francis to turn all his forces against the enemy of

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HUNGARY—*cont.*

Christendom, as he offered to the bishop of Sirmisch, king Lewis's ambassador; but if he cannot do that, money would be of the greatest use, as guns and arms were lost in great quantities in the battle. The king of Poland is devoted to the king of Hungary, as Francis will hear from his ambassador, who is returning. The Bohemians and Slesians have repented a thousand times accepting Ferdinand, and will not assist him against Hungary. The Moravians will give him 2,000 foot, for which the King will shortly punish them. The dukes of Bavaria and other princes of the Empire are allies of the King. Sends letters intercepted from Ferdinand to Mahmethbegh, governor of Nandoralba, or Belgrade, to excite the Turks against the King. Valentinus Thureus has returned, and Ladislaus More has promised not to bear arms against the King.

Lat., pp. 5. *Endd.*: De statu Regis & Regni Unghariæ.

7 July.

3240. MERCHANTS.

R. O.

✓ Petition of Michael and Peter Erdara, merchants of Navarre, against Martin de Gynea, merchant of Spain, who had sold wares for them in London, but would not come to a settlement. Request that the matter be investigated by a commission of merchants, viz., Anthony Vyvalde, Lucas de Lucar, Peter Francis de Bardye, John de Ratya, Paul Wythipoll, and Will. Roche.

ii. Form of the desired commission subjoined. Dated Canterbury, 7 July 19 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

2. Duplicate of the above petition.

R. O.

3. Writ to the above commissioners to proceed. *Headed*: Breve expediendum. *Lat.*, p. 1.

R. O.

4. A declaration [to Wolsey?] (R. D. v.) relative to the above case. *Lat.*, p. 1.

8 July.

3241. HERCULES GONZAGA, CARDINAL [OF MANTUA], to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.ix.136*.

B. M.

Is ready to carry out the good will he expressed in his late letters, and will be more able to do so, as the Pope has recently created him cardinal, wishing to have one in the College who will act according to his wishes. Knows that it was done at Wolsey's instance. Gregory Casale will testify to his good will. Mantua, 8 July 1527. *Signed*.

Lat., p. 1.

8 July.

3242. P. DE VILLERS LISLE ADAM to WOLSEY.

Otho.C.ix.55.

B. M.]

"..... de May dernier passe
 y de plus en plus entendu le bon vouloir
 necessite plus que jamays de favoriser et aider a la
 on de ceste religion vostre, de quoy humblement vous remerc[ions]
 depuis le partement de l'homme qui a este envoye en len ...
 [pour acce]lerer l'affaire duquel par ledit commandeur ay adverty le R[oy]
 Monsr. navons heu de luy aucunes nouvelles. Le retour de
 s de jour en jour a grand desir incontinent quil sera avene ...
 [j'enver]ray adviz audit seigneur et a vous par homme exprez de l'estat ...
 ... sinon en quoy il ara trouve les affaires de pardella, pour y pr ...
 temps l'accompaignera avecques le bon adviz, conseil, et aide dudit
 ene et votre."

Hears from the English prior, by the commander Dinteville, that Wolsey

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wishes to take the commandry of Sampford for his new college, in exchange for [some place] of equal value. It cannot be done without the authority of the Pope and of a general chapter, [with the presence] of all the English knights. Intends to hold a chapter shortly, and will propose it. It shall be done if possible. Arles, 8 July. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Monseigneur le Cardinal d'Angleterre.

8 July. **3243.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 205. Has arrived at Canterbury. Has been entertained by the abbot of St. Austin's, and others. Finds all things quiet, and nothing said about repaying the loan. Sends letters to be signed by the King for summoning cardinals to meet Wolsey in France, with whom he may consult for the good of the Church, in the event of the Emperor refusing to set the Pope at liberty, as he has desired Wolman to inform the King. Sends also an answer to the letters from Hungary, which must be addressed according to the title claimed by the Vayvoda. This is according to precedent. This man will also be a bogge (bogie) against Ferdinand. Canterbury, 8 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add. Endd.

8 July. **3244.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 206. Sends letters he has received from the bishop of Bath and Sir Anthony Browne. Francis is rid of his fever, and will meet Wolsey at Amiens. Is glad that the declaration of the Pope's obedience has been made to the English ambassadors in France. Sends news from Gregory Casale, translated from Italian into Latin, stating that the Pope refuses to give up Parma and Placentia, and that the Germans and Swiss in Rome are suffering from pestilence. It is thought that the duke of Ferrara will join the League, and the Florentines will do the same. Is told by the Pope's ambassador that the Cardinals will be induced to come to France. Hopes the Pope will soon be delivered, and God will "send unto your Highness your most noble and virtuous desires." Canterbury, this Monday, 8 July.

P.S.—Has received with the bishop of Bath's letters duplicates from the ambassadors in Spain of the 28th and 31st May, also from Worcester and Lee of the 15th June. The bishop of Tarbes had not then arrived at Bayonne. Has been advertised by his chancellor of Durham of the heinous attempts of Sir John [William] Lisle and his son, who have broken prison at Newcastle. Lisle has thus forfeited his bond and his lands. Recommends that Sir William Parr have the lands, and that the king of Scots be written to not to give him shelter. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

9 July. **3245.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 210. In deciphering the duplicates mentioned in his letters of yesterday has found certain additions, showing the Emperor's intention to delay the peace with France, and use every effort to obtain Italy, under the King's sanction. The refusal of the duke of Bourbon to ratify the truce between the Pope and the Viceroy was done by the Emperor's consent. I hope you will be "merry at my poor house of the More." Canterbury, 9 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

9 July. **3246.** KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

B. M.
St. P. I. 209. The King received your first letter on the 7th, and your second today, with your overtures to my lords of Canterbury and Rochester, and their opinions on the same. He is very thankful; and is very glad at the good

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KNIGHT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

reports you make, and begs you to write often. He also sends you a red deer slain with his own hands. This day he leaves Windsor for the More, intending to be at Enfield on Friday, and on Saturday to give audience to the Hungarian ambassador. Windsor, 9 July.

*Hol. Add. Endd.***3247. WOLSEY to the BP. OF BATH and SIR ANTHONY BROWNE.**

Harl. MS.
283. f. 66.
B. M.

Arrived here, at Canterbury, on Saturday last, on his way to the French king. Will proceed tomorrow to Dover, and cross on Wednesday, if the wind serves, to Calais, where he will have to wait seven or eight days for the transport of his train, which numbers 1,000 horses. Will then go towards Amiens, where, as they write from Paris on the 2nd inst., the French king intends to meet him. Proposes to be there on the 26th inst. Desires them to congratulate the King on his recovery, and to thank him for coming to Amiens to shorten Wolsey's journey. Would be content to travel farther rather than he should suffer in his body or hinder his affairs. Is very glad of the overture made by the King's mother for a meeting of the Cardinals who are at liberty, to consult about the ordering of the Church during the Pope's captivity, and of her saying that Christian princes could not with honor allow the Head of the Church to be kept in servitude; and that there could be no cause for any prince to put the Pope to ransom, or hold him in durance, but all Christian princes ought to decline from his jurisdiction till he is at liberty, so that every man may have access to him. If she had not made this overture, the King and he would undoubtedly have done so. Desires them to tell her his approval of it, and to ask her to cause her son to summon French and Italian cardinals to meet at some place in France, near the King and himself, that they and the Regent may confer with them concerning the government of the Church during the Pope's captivity, and consider what is to be done if the Emperor will not condescend to reasonable conditions of peace. They must insist that the Cardinals should meet at some place as near as possible, that Wolsey may not have to go to the other end of France, and to save time.

The papal ambassador, who is with Wolsey, writes about this to the Legate de Salviatis and the absent Cardinals; and the King and Wolsey will do the same, according to the enclosed minute, which is to be shown to Francis and his council.

They must suggest to the King that as Wolsey's journey has come to lady Margaret's ears, certain passages between Amiens and Calais should be protected by the garrisons on the frontiers, lest any enterprise be attempted against him from Flanders. They must also ask the King to send persons to Calais to tell him where his train shall be lodged. The bp. of Bath can then come to him with all speed, leaving Browne behind. Would like to meet him at Montreuil, or at furthest Abbeville. Will send to Browne from Calais the number of his train to be shown to the French king, whom they must desire to take order for forwarding the King's letters to Spain, Italy, and other parts.

Pp. 2, modern copy.

Calig. D. x.
105.
B. M.

2. Another modern copy of the above.
Pp. 4, mutilated.

9 July.
R. O

3248. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

In favor of Wm. Anderson, merchant of Edinburgh, who sold to Thos. Turnbull, fishmonger of London, certain lasts of salmon to the value of 70*l.* st. in time of peace. 30*l.* is still unpaid; and Turnbull alleges that the

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salmon was taken from him by the King's officers as his escheat. Edinburgh,
9 July 14 Jas. V. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.

9 July. **3249.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to second his letter to the King on behalf of the "said
Williame, our s[ervitor, for payment] of the said soum, according to the
said Thomas obligation and to justice." Edinburgh, 9 July 14 Jas. V.
Signed.

*Mutilated. Add.*9 July. **3250.** THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O.

Mortgage by Sir John Hussey to Tho. Cromwell of certain parcels of
plate for 100*l.* Dated 9 July 19 Hen. VIII.

*Pp. 2. Draft. Corrections in Cromwell's hand.*10 July. **3251.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Is extremely grateful to the King for a fat hart sent by Basing. Will
St. P. I. 212. do what he can to advance the King's "virtuous desires." Proposes to embark
for Calais tomorrow. Dover, 10 July. *Signed.*

*Add.*10 July. **3252.** KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I have received your letters dated Canterbury, the 8th, and delivered
St. P. I. 210. the one intended for the King. As the King had labored that day from
Windsor to the More, he deferred hearing the other letters of my lord of
Worcester and Gregory Casselis till next day. He desires you to request
the French king to command Lautrec to advance, and revenge the Pope.
Three days before the King left Windsor he sent letters to the king of Scots
for the apprehension of Sir William Lisle, his son Humphrey, and others.
He has also written to the earl of Angus.

The King is informed that William Steward, a servant of the French king,
has lately arrived in Scotland with letters to the Scotch king, to whom he
brings horses, and swords from Albany, and he has hired masons to repair
the castle of Dunbar. The King is exceedingly sorry to hear of Tuke's
grievous sickness. At the More, 10 July.

*Hol. Add.*10 July. **3253.** HENRY VIII. to CARDINAL CIBO.

R. O.

Ciacon.
Vit. Pont. III.
467.
Lettere
di Principi,
II. 74 b.

No one can receive the news of the disaster at Rome without grief
and indignation. What could be more nefarious among Christians than to
conspire the destruction of that city, and to treat with contumely the Vicar of
Christ. They have not even spared holy places, but have imprisoned the
Pope, and committed all kinds of sacrilege. As a champion of the Faith, is
determined to resist this storm, and leave nothing undone to restore the
Pope to liberty, and vindicate the dignity of the Church. Has no doubt the
Cardinal, and those of his brethren who have been spared this degrading
bondage, burn with the same zeal. Has accordingly despatched the cardinal
of York to the French king, to consult upon this matter. Hopes Cibo will
meet him, and take measures for the Pope's liberation. "Ex Regia
[nostra Windsor],"* 10 July 1527.

Latin.

Theiner, p. 558. 2. Similar letter to cardinal Rudolphi. Windsor, 10 July 1527.

* In "Lettere di Principi" this letter is dated "*dalla Regia nostra Mindosse*,"—evidently
a mistake for Windsor.

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11 July. **3254.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. This day, according to his letter by Basing, embarked between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Calais by 9. Had a long discourse with the Deputy and others at Calais. Finds the town in great decay and disorder, and the soldiers unpaid. All these errors he will amend at his return. Found news here from the prothonotary Cassalis, dated Venice, 14 June, which he has translated out of Italian into Latin. Intends to write tomorrow to the English ambassadors with the French king. Calais, 11 July. *Signed.*
In Gardiner's hand. Add.

11 July. **3255.** SIR JOHN WALLOP to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B. xxi. 31. Since Brooke left, has written twice, from in Moravia, dated April 26, and from Pr[essell] in Slesia, dated May 20, and has sent letters to the King and Wolsey from the king of Poland. The king of Bohemia sent on the 8th inst. the marquis Casimirus of Brandenburg with 12,000 foot and 6,000 horse, who have laid siege to Teben Castle on the Danube, eight leagues from Vienna. The King will shortly follow with more forces. He waits here expecting the delivery of the Queen.

B. M.

The queen of Hungary has come from Presburg to Vienna. The castle of Presburg is not yet given up, but probably will be on the arrival of the army. Yesterday one of the captains of the castle was with the King at Vienna. Does not think other fortresses will be so lightly given up, for the Wawda makes great preparation to defend his towns and castles, and has determined to keep the crown. At the visitation of Our Lady he had a solemn mass sung at Oven (Buda), where were present Papal, French and Venetian ambassadors. After mass the confederation between him, France and Venice was read. It is reported that the king of England was comprehended. The black man of whom he wrote remains with his 16,000 men. It is doubtful whose part he will take, but he has sent an ambassador to the king of Bohemia.

No news about the Turk, except that the Sophie has defeated part of his army. The Pope's ambassador who was here with the king of Bohemia has returned to Italy. Remits the despatching of John Broke to Wolsey. Vienna, 11 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

11 July. **3256.** SIR JOHN WALLOP to [HACKET]?

Vit.B. xxi. 32.

B. M.

Has not yet received the letter which he says he wrote on June Has received that of June 17th with Master Wingfield's.

The king of Bohemia sent into Hungary on the 8th his general captain, marquis Casimirus of Brandenburg, with 12,000 foot, and, it is said, with 6,000 horse, who are besieging the castle of Teben. It is thought the King will follow shortly.

There has been in Hungary, for the last three or four months, a black man with 16,000 men, but it is not known whose part he will take. The king of Bohemia has sent ambassadors to him, and hopes he will aid him. The only news about the Turk is that the Sophie has overthrown some of his troops. Vienna, 11 July. *Signed.*

P. 1.

3257. [HERMAN RYNGK to HENRY VIII.]

Vit.B. xxi.

32*.

B. M.

"Majestati tuæ confectionem inclusam coronæ Ungariæ antiquissimam qua omnes Reges Ungariæ pristinis et nunc temporibus coronari consueverunt.

"Elector dux et comes palatinus Reni viginti rebaptisatos in Vuormacia in

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castello suo Alsau (?) incarceratos tenet, quos juridice judicatuos prope-
diem, &c."

In a German hand.

11 July. **3258. TOWN OF SHREWSBURY.**

R. O.

Depositions on behalf of the town of Shrewsbury in a cause between
them and the Abbot, taken 11 July 19 Hen. VIII.

John Gethans says (1) he has been thrice bailiff of the town, twice common
serjeant, and is now crowner; that 37 or 38 years ago there stood upon a
bridge called Stanbrugge, outside Shrewsbury, and at the end of the bridge
next the Abbey, "as much within that end of the bridge as the length of the
table in the inner chamber of the Star Chamber at thrice or thereabout,"
which was the boundary of the Abbey's franchise, the rest of the bridge and
all the housing between the Cross and the town belonging to the franchise of
the town. (2.) The Cross was borne away by parcels, by whom precisely he
cannot say, though many think by the Abbot's command. (3.) He has
known of no variance between the town and the Abbot till now; but he has
known "dayyngs upon claims of that franchise made by divers abbots,"
between them and the town. Meryvale and the stone bridge to the place
where the Cross stood are within the town franchise, and when he was
serjeant he took distresses there.

Will. Pontesberie says (1) he saw the Cross 50 years ago stand 17 or 18
yards within the end of the bridge; (3) that he knew variance between the
town and Abbot 69 years ago, when Ric. Hoord was bailiff; and generally
confirms previous deponent.

The interrogatories are nine in number.

Pp. 3.

11 July. **3259. HEN. BROKEMAN.**

His will. Proved, 11 July 1527. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta
Vetusta, p. 624.

12 July. **3260. CARDINAL WOLSEY to CARDINAL RUDOLFI.**

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.,
p. 23.

Expresses his great indignation at the wrongs done to the Pope, and
the duty of all men to restore him to his former dignity. London, 12 July
1527.

Lat.

13 July. **3261. LUDOVICUS VIVES to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Knowing that the King, however much he is engrossed by the
affairs of all Europe, always finds time for study, sends him a copy of an
epitome of the *Adagia* of Erasmus, which, as he told him, he had been
unable to procure in London. Has prepared an answer to Luther's letter,
which he is ready to publish with the King's annotations when he receives
them, or to send to be printed at London. Hears that Wolsey is going to
France, and that he will settle the affairs of Christendom. Bruges,
13 July 1527.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

13 July. **3262. TRADE.**

Harl. MS.
442, f. 77.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by the mayor of Calais that English and
foreign merchants may resort to and trade at Calais, paying only the
tolls usually paid by the King's subjects at the marts at Antwerp and else-
where in the Low Countries. The privileges of duke Philip of Burgundy,
confirmed by the towns of Antwerp and Barow, are to be observed, and

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TRADE--cont.

tables thereof set up in the market-place, custom-house, and King's Exchequer. The governor and fellowship of the Merchant Adventurers are to have the same jurisdiction in Calais and the Marches as previously in the Emperor's Low Countries. Calais, 13 July 19 Hen.VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 14.

14 July. **3263.** LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
159.
B. M.

Received your letters, by Sir Francis Poyntz, of the 11 May, thanking me for my services. The troublous time at Rome keeps from us the answer of the letters we sent from the Emperor touching your pension on Toledo. The Archbishop will pay nothing. Palencia has paid all, except for Midsummer last. Will have to use Almain for the pensions due for Tournay, &c. Trusts that Wolsey has received 1,800 ducats from the prior of St. Mary Overy's. Has not heard whether he has. Is glad Wolsey is satisfied with his explanation about the exchange. In the letters they were shown by Buclans in cipher, it was expressed *that the French king intended to offer you the papality or patriarchate of France, as the French would no longer obey the Church of Rome.* Buclans said to me, My lord Cardinal much desired to have "*the legacy per inferiorem Germaniam.*" If he will have it now, *or the patriarchate*, I doubt not he shall have it. I refused to report this, saying you would little esteem that thing. *The Emperor's ambassador in France has written to know how he is to behave to your Grace.* Begs Wolsey *will keep secret what he has written before*, and find how that rumor came up; "for albeit the thing for the tone part be honorable, the taylor is horrible." Would be glad to know if he is to come home with Sir Francis Poyntz. Is at Wolsey's service, whatever he shall be commanded. Is told that the Pope will soon be in Spain. Valladolid, 14 July.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

14 July. **3264.** For JOHN GOLDE, clk., M.A., Almoner to Mary Queen of France.

S. B.
Rym. xiv. 203.

To have the canonry and prebend of the free chapel or collegiate church of Tanworth, Cov. and Lich. dioc., *vice* Brian Darley, clk., deceased. *Del.* Calais, 14 July 19 Hen.VIII.

Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

S. B. 2. Warrant in pursuance, to Ralph bishop of Cov. and Lich.

15 July. **3265.** KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. i. 70.
B. M.
St. P. i. 213.

On the 10th received your packet, with a letter for the King's highness, which I delivered at the More. Received another packet on the 14th, with a letter for the King, which I delivered at Enfield. De Lasko, the Hungarian ambassador, delivered his charge this day, dilating on the miserable state of Hungary, and the free election of the Vavoda. The King ordered the dean of his chapel (Sampson) to reply. Gives the substance of the speech. The ambassador had his brother Stanyslaus with him. The King ordered me to send this account to you.

Frauncoise Philip, the Spaniard, sewer to the Queen, has labored to obtain licence to go into Spain to visit his mother, who is sick. The Queen has refused her assent, and labored with the King to prevent it, but the King, "knowing great collusion and dissimulation between them, doth also dissemble; feigning that Philip's desire is made upon ground and consideration, and easily hath persuaded the Queen to be content with his going. And because it was thought dangerous for him to pass through

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France, or, at this season, by the seas, the King hath said, that in case Philip be taken by enemies his Highness will redeem him, and pay his ransom; and this policy the King useth to bring Philip in more firm confidence; but his pleasure is, and also he desireth and prayeth your Grace to use such policy as, notwithstanding any safe-conduct that the said Philip shall obtain, either by your Grace's means, or any other, of the French king, he may be let, impeached, and detained in some quarter of France, so that it be not in anywise known that the said let, arrest, or apprehension should come by the King, by your Grace, or any of the King's subjects. The King's highness doth perceive that the Queen is the only cause of the man's going into Spain, as he that is and hath been always privy unto the Queen's affairs and secrets." The King desires Wolsey to send word to the bishop of Worcester to keep a look-out for such as resort to the Emperor's court. Enfield, 15 July.

Add.

15 July. 3266. CLEMENT VII.

it. B. ix. 132.

B. M.

Bull referring to the Pope's personal danger from the plague during his imprisonment, some of the officers of his chamber having died of it; and empowering the Cardinals, in the event of his death taking place while in captivity, to meet in Bologna, Perugia, or Ancona, for the election of the future Pope; or, if these cities be under interdict, or in open rebellion against the Church, in Florence, Turin or Mantua. The election to take place wherever a majority of the Cardinals agree that it shall be held. But if the See fall vacant when the Pope is away from Italy, the election is to take place at Rome, unless that city be in rebellion. In the first case absent Cardinals are to be waited for 10 days; in the second a month. Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, 1527, id. Julii; 4 Clement VII.

Pp. 4. Printed copy, with two corrections in MS. in the hand of Cardinal Armellinus, who also adds the following: Mandate of the Pope to Cardinal Armellinus, his chamberlain, to sign and seal the printed copies of this bull in token of its authenticity. Signed and sealed.

15 July. 3267. HERESY.

Harl. MS. 421.

f. 9.

B. M.

Articles objected to Abraham Water, Dutchman (*Tutonicus*), by Geoffrey Wharton, vicar-general of Cuthbert bishop of London, now abroad, and chief official of the consistory of the see of London.

1. That he was baptized in the Catholic faith, which he has observed after arriving at years of discretion. 2. That he belongs to the parish of St. Botolph, Colchester, and is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. 3. That he knows or believes that all Christians who believe or affirm about the sacraments of the Church otherwise than the Catholic Church teaches, are heretics, and deserve to be canonically punished. 4. That in April, May, or June of the present year, 1527, in St. [Botolph's] or other parishes of Colchester, he asserted and publicly preached that he could make of a piece of bread the body of Almighty God, as well as the best priest of them all, contrary to the decision of the Church, imperilling his soul, and showing an evil example to others. 5. That in consequence of such words he is grievously suspected of heresy among the good people of Colchester. 6. That the above are true and notorious.

Lat., pp. 2.

Ibid. f. 10.

ii. Abjuration by Abraham Water of the above and all other heresies. *Signed with a cross.*

Read by him in the consistory of London, 15 July 1527.

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16 July. **3268.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has been obliged to remain at Calais on account of the tempestuous weather. Will be ready to start on Thursday, unless the French king desires otherwise, to whom he has sent John Joachin. Sends a packet of letters from the bishop of Bath. Although Francis makes semblance of coming to Amiens, "it may be conjectured what for his debility and my Lady's gout that he intendeth to train me to Paris." Is glad that the French king likes the device of summoning the Cardinals to France, "which shall not a little confer to your Highness intended purpose." If the Pope be conveyed to Gayette, it will be long before he recovers his liberty. Hears from Hacket, who is now in Calais, that the Emperor and lady Margaret rejoice at the Pope's captivity, and the sack of Rome. Sends news written to the Papal ambassador, from France, that the Florentines have entered the League, and that Lautrec is making diligence for advancing into Italy, Calais, 16 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

16 July. **3269.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has received fresh letters from Joachin, in Italian, which he has ordered to be translated into Latin, informing the King of the arrangements for meeting Wolsey. Tomorrow De Buyes (Biez), captain of Boulogne, and Langes (Wm. Du Bellay) will be at Calais. Calais, 16 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

17 July. **3270.** LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv. De Tarbes and Poyntz arrived on the 1st, and were well received by the Emperor, who gave them a ready answer, "sometimes smiling and jesting with M. de Tarbes." He declared himself inclined to peace, and spoke well of the king of England, and of Wolsey. The conditions proposed are 2,000,000 g.c., the surrender of the superiority of Artois, &c., a pension on Milan during the life of Francis Sforza, &c. We are told by Allemand that the King has already demanded of Sforza whether he will take his trial. He says the settlement is easier now Bourbon is dead. De Tarbes will not make any further offers, and the Emperor complains that better ones have been proposed. Various instructions to this effect were produced. We have so handled matters that the Emperor will propose to us his own demands, and refer them to you. We trust for a time the intimation of war is past. Detail further conversation about Milan, and the propositions of De Tarbes. Spoke to the Emperor upon the cruelties committed at Rome, and begged he would set the Pope at liberty. He said he did not know in what condition the Pope was; and if he is a prisoner at St. Angelo, he is kept there by the unruliness of the soldiers, who will not obey their captains. He professed himself a devout child of the Church, and doubted not that he should satisfy the Pope, who was coming to Spain.

He has told his ministers that if he be brought to any unreasonable conditions it should be out of regard to the King. Allemand stated that if the King wished the daughter of Portugal for the duke of Richmond she should have 400,000 ducats. It is said the King of Hungary and the Waywda are agreed. Valladolid, — July.

Before I could despatch these letters we have received the Emperor's demands, which "be great and fat," as the Emperor said they should be; but Allemand tells us, in the letter sent to his ambassador in England, your Highness shall know his secret intentions. De Verie has been sent to the Pope. The General of the Observants has arrived, with commission to treat between the Pope and the Emperor. Ave Maria confessed to me that Francis has given them a joint commission. The secretary tells me that the

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duke of Milan is not worthy to have the dukedom, as he will render it to France, and it is better that it should be given to you, with the daughter of Portugal. Valladolid, 17 July 1527.

Hol. Add. Endd.

17 July. **3271.** LEE, GHINUCCI and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

145.

B. M.

On the 2nd July, the day after the arrival of De Tarbes and Poynes, we went to the court, according to our instructions. The Emperor was glad to hear of Sir Francis's arrival, and affirmed that he could not believe there could be any "earnest stomach" between himself and the King. On our protesting the King's good will he said he did not doubt it, but he feared the French would ask much and give little, and he had already been deceived by them. We replied he might be assured that the King would provide against this. In the end he requested to be informed whenever we desired audience, and he would be ready.

After arranging with the French ambassadors, went to court with them, 4 July. Were admitted first to the Emperor's privy chamber, the French remaining in an outer chamber. Poyntz delivered first the King's letters, then the Queen's, and lastly Wolsey's, which he took most thankfully, and used all arguments to induce him to agree to the King's request. He answered, as before, that he desired nothing more than peace, if the conditions were reasonable. On this, at our request, the French ambassadors were admitted, and the bp. of Tarbes, after presenting letters from the French king and his mother, declared how the former, at the King's mediation, had strained himself to more large conditions of peace than hitherto, viz., 1, to give 2,000,000 cr. after the tenor of our instruction, i.e. the pledges to be delivered on payment of the first million, and the second to be paid in three years, sureties being given for it; 2, Francis to waive his claim to Naples and the pension during the Emperor's life; 3, touching the superiority of Artois and Flanders; 4, Sforza to hold the dukedom of Milan for life, paying the Emperor a pension; 5, the Emperor still to hold Tournay, and Francis Hédin, or *vice versa*. We urged the Emperor to accept these terms, and that in consideration of the large loans made to him by the King, repayment of which has been so many years overdue, the Emperor would show his gratitude by paying the whole out of the first million.

The Emperor answered the French that more than 2,000,000 had been offered him before, that the King his uncle might be satisfied of his indemnity, that Francis had already given up his title of Naples to Mons. Valdemont, that as to Milan, after the trial whether Sforza had done wrong, then, &c. (here he stopped, leaving the rest to be inferred); that peace should be perpetual, and not only for a time (apparently referring to the conditions about Flanders, &c.), and that he did not consider Tournay and Hédin should be any obstacle. A conversation ensued, in which the Emperor, "all lowering and heavy countenance set apart, was content sometime to jest with Mons. de Tarbes, and with sometime smiling, sometime laughing, to intermingle weighty and serious words, not without sting, and yet with all gentleness and propension to give good audience." De Tarbes said the French had never before offered the Emperor more than 1½ million; but the Emperor said they had twice offered him two, first by the Viceroy, and again by another. In the end he said he would appoint commissioners to confer with us.

Were not called on the 4th, 5th, or 6th. On the 6th Lee went to John Almain to desire audience next day; on which he said he and De Pratt were commissioned to confer with the English ambassadors apart from the French. Told this to the French, and asked their opinion, when they agreed that we should hear the commissioners, but not treat without them. Were put off by Almain that day, "because there was great triumph and jugo de canes for the

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LEE, GHINUCCI and POYNTZ to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Empress' first issuing out of the palace after her deliverance." Sent, at night, to appoint an hour next day, and arranged for three p.m., but afterwards Almain sent word that he would be engaged by the Emperor reading letters from Italy. Offered to come at any hour later, but were put off till next day, 9 July, when De Pratt said the Emperor could not but think we had larger offers to propose than those made by the French, and was determined to do nothing without the King's mediation. Answered that the King and Wolsey thought those offers sufficient, and that the French king could not have been induced to make them without Henry's mediation. De Pratt said Francis had made better offers by others, even by a secretary named Comacre sent to Granada. Told them the French denied this.

This was on the 9th July. Received that night Wolsey's letters of the 27th June, instructing us what to say to the Emperor about the conduct of his people at Rome, and the Pope's captivity, with other matters "for the ensearching of his purpose." Talked over the matter with the French ambassadors, and then spoke to the Emperor, who expressed himself sorry for what had taken place at Rome, but said the Pope was not a prisoner, he was only compelled to remain in St. Angelo, seeing the want of discipline among the soldiers, and that he himself would declare to all the world that he is a Christian prince, and most humble child of the Church. We all thought he said this very heartily. Even the Nuncio, with whom we spoke before seeing him, is convinced of the Emperor's good faith. He has countermanded all the triumphs that were preparing, "as castles to be besieged, and other things," in consequence of this news. At this interview brought the *mandata*, which the Emperor wished to see. De Tarbes said he hoped to see a good knot between the Emperor, the King, and his master. The Emperor answered "Yea, we three shall agree well enough, but (smiling) he feared that two should not," meaning that the King was needed as mediator. On this Ghinucci desired, if that were his mind, that he would instruct those who treated with us to be more open, and descend to specialties; which they declined, saying the conditions were not honorable. The Emperor replied, "They say truly." Desired to be told why, that they might see to it in their negotiations. He ordered the proxies to be delivered to Buclans.

The Emperor sent to us that night De Pratt and Buclans to excuse their having received our proxy, whom they regarded as mediators. As to our commission about the debts, he said he had sent one to Don Inigo to arrange the matter, but could talk with us about it when we would. Had a long conference with the Council next morning, in presence of the French ambassadors, who denied the French king's offers, or that they were instructed to offer any other conditions. The Council asked what conditions the French objected to as impossible; on which the latter "did somewhat tarry;" and we, by consent of the bishop of Tarbes, went apart to the Emperor's confessor, desiring him to give us some light how we might set forward this peace. Were afterwards sent for by the Emperor, who disclosed to us his mind "right familiarly," saying he would try again if De Tarbes would not offer larger conditions. He complained that the French pretended certain articles in the treaty of Madrid were impossible, but would not say what they were, and insinuated that he would "utter conditions that should be fat enough," *i.e.*, "ask more than he would at length covet to have," but the King and Wolsey would moderate them. He desired of us that no prejudice might be done to the treaty of Madrid, and that we would write to the King and you *to handle this matter so that it may appear you did not make these offers of yourselves.*

Praised his purpose, and thanked him for his towardness. Dissuaded his trying the bishop of Tarbes again as useless, and he gave it up. He said *the French king would never sit still till his feathers were pulled, and talked about his having Burgundy, and the King Boulogne.* Advised him to mitigate

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his demands for the good of Christendom. He took all in good part, and said, if he consented to unreasonable things, it would be for the sake of the King and Wolsey. He said he would now "conclude all things by his will with the French king, that no matter of any war hereafter should remain." What he meant, we suppose, we shall see by the conditions. He talked of Lautrec's going to Italy, saying, he supposed the French believed his army to be destroyed. He said he had no certain news from Rome, but the captains seemed to be in the hands of the soldiers, and he feared he should be unable to enforce discipline if he were there himself.

Forgot to mention that Buclans showed us certain proxies and seals, among which was the authority of the lady Regent when Francis went to Italy, and the confirmation of the treaty of Madrid by the Parliament of Paris; a letter of which the news is contained in ciphers (see next No.); also the letter written by the Viceroy which Mons. de Tarbes confessed, in which he said he was commissioned by Francis and Madame to offer the Emperor 2,000,000 cr., &c. This was on the 12th July.

Looked at Tarbes' instructions. "The 1st comprised the proposition, somewhat biting, albeit moderated at our exhortation;" the 2nd only *the intimation*; the 3rd referred him to us about payment of the millions, and committed the matters of Italy and Flanders to his discretion. The other articles only declared the impossibility and unreasonableness of the treaty of Madrid.

Some of the Emperor's council say the French should pay the whole indemnity, as Francis has bound himself to pay Henry all arrears. Leave this matter to be treated in England; otherwise, desire instructions. John Almain considers that of 40,000 marks 30,000 were due by Francis in arrears to the King, and 10,000 to the French queen.

*f. 166.

* Were sent for to court on the 15th July, by De Pratt and Buclans, who told us the Emperor would give answer to De Tarbes, offering to discuss the articles of the treaty of Madrid, which they declared impossible to be observed, after which he would show his demands to us apart, and make them no further answer. To prevent this, spoke to De Tarbes, who agreed to let them go first to court, and wait till he was sent for. Told the Council that as we and the French were in one commission, it did not seem "convenient" to speak to De Tarbes first, and then deliver the demands to us apart, especially as they must at length know them. Were referred to the Emperor, to whom they made the same objections. He said the French offers did not deserve an answer, but at the King's mediation he intended to tell them, "Show me wherein the treaty may be reformed, and keep the rest," after which he meant to show us his demands. We said we had no commission to treat on any new basis, and begged him to moderate his demands. He said we should see them. We requested that De Tarbes might see them also. He said we might show them to him as of ourselves. Perceive *the French would not have brought him to show any demands. He professes willingness to do everything for the King*, and we avoid giving him any token but that *the King and your Grace are still wholly his*.

Immediately after we left the Emperor he sent De Buclans to us with his demands in writing, which we found fat enough. To moderate them, we shall make suit to come to his presence and endeavor to send you them reformed by this post. Wolsey will understand this is but the common course, the first demands being beyond the demandant's expectations, and John Almain says the Emperor will not disclose his secret mind to any but the King and Wolsey.

The Emperor despatches Mons. de Verie, who is called his minion, to the Pope. It is thought the general of the Observants who came yesterday has a large commission to treat with the Emperor for the Pope.

Remonstrated with De Buclans next day against the protestation of the continuance of the treaty of Madrid, their demands about Sforza, and the payment of the Emperor's debts to the King by Francis, &c. Buclans asked

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LEE, GHINUCCI and POYNTZ to WOLSEY—*cont.*

if they restored Sforza, *what security they should have that he would not give up the duchy to France, and suggested that the Emperor might give it along with the daughter of Portugal to the duke of Richmond.* He also desired them on the Emperor's behalf, that as the King had entered into new amity with France, he could do the like with him. Assured him the Emperor might rely fully on the King.

De Tarbes has now shown us the fourth instruction. Perceive well why he withheld it; for he is to say to the Emperor, before the English ambassadors, that they desire his amity more than that of any other prince. 17 July 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 23. The cipher deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd. One part of this despatch is separated from the other.

3272. GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.
174.
B. M.

Wrote in former letters of the arrival of Ave Maria with a commission from Francis to treat with the Emperor for deliverance of the pledges and for peace. De Tarbes, on his arrival, rebuked him for calling himself the French king's commissioner, and made him explain to me (Lee) that he had no other commission than to treat of peace. This has increased my suspicion that he has a joint commission with the general of the Observants, who would have been here before, but that he was taken at sea by the Turks. Hears that they were commissioned to refer matters either wholly to the duke of Savoy, or to him and the King. Thinks it right to repeat all he hears, and let Wolsey judge its truth. I think the French are not sincere with us. They show us but three instructions. Poyntz saw four; and they admit they have a fourth. It is true the like may be said of us, but our secret instructions do not greatly differ from the first. De Tarbes admits his secret commission refers to the superiority of Flanders and the titles of Naples and Milan, &c. De Tarbes has said that he durst [not] visit Madame Eleanor, for fear of us, yet he confesses to have been with her without our knowledge. De Buklans says he was with her three times, always at 10 o'clock p.m.

* *In the night the Emperor sent to us Mons. de Buclans with the letters which were sent him by his ambassador in France, stating that he had been told by the bishop of Burgesse and Robertet that De Tarbes was commissioned to offer the conditions sent by the Viceroy without diminution, and, if the Emperor was not satisfied, to ask what he would demand; also that Lautrec, who was now gone to Italy, had full authority to conclude with the Viceroy, though Buclans says the Viceroy has no commission, except about matters of Italy; that Wolsey had pressed Francis to marry the Princess, and treat with us absolutely; and that Francis would fain know what speed de Tarbes made here before he proceeded to any further resolution with the Englishmen; "for they can no longer delay it."*

De Buclans says the Emperor desires to have everything done there (in England), and that they are on the point of offering the daughter of Portugal for the duke of Richmond, with 400,000 ducats for her portion. She is the daughter of the eldest daughter.

He said he thought the Pope would be in Spain sooner than we expect. *Signed.*

In Lee's hand, pp. 2. Chiefly cipher, deciphered by Tuke.

R. O.

2. Decipher of the above by Tuke.

Endd: "1527."

* This is the passage referred to in last No., p. 1485.

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3273. [GHINUCCI to ———.]

R. O.

"*Generalis Franciscanus*, ut audio, scripsit *Pontificem huc venturum*. Hoc autem non videtur hic ad multos penetrasse, et illi non credunt præter *oratorem Pontificis* qui id pro certo tenere videtur, ex eo quod asserit *camerarium Pontificis in suo hinc discessu id Cæsari* promississe, portasseque propterea *ad Pontificem litteras manu Cæsaris scriptas*. Videtur non multum placere his qui *Cæsari pecunias denegaverunt*. *Cæsar* etiam ostendit non *sibi placere*, nescio si arte."

Part cipher, in Ghinucci's hand.

3274. ARTICLES sent by the VICEROY.

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

I. 152.

B. M.

"Le Roy de France treschretien et [Madame] la Regente sa mere ont offere a l'emp[ereur] ce que sensuit par le visroy de Nap[les]."

That they will perform the treaty of Madrid, except that in lieu of Burgundy they will pay to the Emperor 2,000,000 of gold, a good sum at once, and the Queen to be given to him, and the rest when his children are restored; or, if the Emperor prefers it, all in one sum, the Queen and the children to be delivered at the same time.

The King will pay what the Emperor owes to the king of England. He wishes the Emperor to fix a sum for the marriage of the Queen, which the King will pay as part of the above sum, so that it shall cost the Emperor nothing.

Fr., p. 1. Endd.

17 July. **3275.** THOS. DENNY.

His will, 10 May 1527. Proved, 17 July 1527. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 628.

18 July. **3276.** DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Geo. Lawson is dead, who had many offices and fees of the King's gift. Hopes Wolsey will remember the bearer, Ric. Cavendisshe, an old servant of his Grace, who has always done good service, but has neither office nor fee. Honsdon, 18 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

18 July. **3277.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears by the bearer that the prior of Lewes is contented to resign to the chamberer of the house. Everything is ready for the resignation by Sunday next. Asks him to send Dr. Bennet, Dr. Alyn, or some other, with his power. Asks his favor for the chamberer, and desires credence for the bearer, Sir Edw. Braye, his servant. Hunsdon, 18 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

18 July. **3278.** KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received today two packets from him for the King, who, after reading them, summoned his Council, and bade Knight read to them Clerk's letters, the copies of Sanga's, "*nuncii apostolici ad nuncium in Anglia*," and those of John Joachim. He was glad that the Florentines had joined the Italian league, that Lautrec is advancing so diligently, and that so many Swiss have descended. After saying that he hoped soon to hear of some notable act against the Imperialists, he ordered Knight to write to Wolsey, desiring him to advance as speedily as possible towards the French king, to Paris, if need be, and conclude with him before an answer returns by the ambassador lately

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KNIGHT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

sent to the Emperor. Has told him that the King had given a passport to Philip Frauncoise, the Queen's sewer; but finding that the cause of his going was feigned for certain purposes of the Queen, he wishes him secretly to be stopped and molested in some part of France, that he may not reach Spain. If he does not pass by Wolsey, he wishes notice to be sent to my lord of Worcester, that he may discover what charge he has. This is a matter the King esteems highly. Howndysdowne, 18 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: [To my lord] Legate's grace. Endd.

18 July. **3279.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Yesterday arrived De Biez and De Langey, and arranged for Wolsey's
St. P. I. 218. journey to Amiens, where he will be met by Francis, who is well recovered. Will be conducted by the cardinal of Lorraine and other gentlemen, as is confirmed by letters from Joachim to Vannes. He is desired to defer his setting out till Monday, much against his will, and will be advertised at Abbeville when the King will arrive at Amiens. Has desired the escort should meet him, not in Calais, but on his entry into the French pale. Has taken order for the reparations at Calais. Certain ships have arrived here with cloth. Calais, 18 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

3280. [LOUISA OF SAVOY] to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. III. [The King] her son is much pleased to hear of Wolsey's arrival in
10.] the kingdom. Desires credence for the bearer.

B. M. *Fr., hol., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: [Mons.] le Cardinal.*

3281. [LOUISA OF SAVOY] to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. III. Desires credence on behalf of the King for Mons. de Doharty
11.] (Douarty), one of the gentlemen of his chamber.

B. M. *Fr., hol., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Mons. le Cardinal, &c.*

3282. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. III. The King sends the bearer to receive news from Wolsey, and to tell
41.] him of the "diligence [d]udit voyage," and his desire to see Wolsey.

B. M. *Fr., hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Cardinal.*

19 July. **3283.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Thanks the King for the news contained in Knight's letter of the
St. P. I. 220. 15th. The King is right in thinking that the purpose of Phillippe in going to Spain is to disclose the "secret matter" unto the Emperor, and devise means for preventing it. Should it come to the Emperor's ears it will prove no little hindrance. If he come this way Wolsey will have him stopped; if he goes by sea to Spain, nothing can prevent him. The best means, therefore, will be for the King to prevent him from going to Spain by sea. Calais, 19 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

20 July. **3284.** CHARLES V.

R. O. 1. "C'est la responce que de par l'Empereur et Roy nostre Sire a esté baillée par escript par le sieur de Bouclans, conseiller et premier secretaire, a messieurs les ambassadeurs d'Angleterre, et aussi a messieurs les ambassadeurs de France."

The French ambassadors may have learned the Emperor's desire for peace

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by their two interviews with his Majesty, and two subsequent communications with his Council. They have been asked if they had no other charge except what they declared at their first coming hither, which they say they have not; and as the Emperor considers their offers unreasonable, and contrary to the treaty of Madrid, he is willing, if they will point out anything in that treaty which it is impossible for Francis to fulfil, to accept any reasonable modification offered by Francis, especially at the intercession of the king of England. On receiving this answer the French insisted that it should be given to them conjointly with the ambassadors of England; to which he also consents, out of regard for the king of England. The English ambassadors have also desired an answer concerning the sums due to the King their master; and although this has been given to them already, his Majesty replies again that he will never refuse to pay it.

R. O. ii. Copy of the writing delivered first to the English ambassadors, and
Rym. xiv. 200. afterwards to those of France.

As the king of England is endeavoring to establish peace, the Emperor desires the English ambassadors to be informed:—1, that he has no intention by this writing to make an innovation in the oath and treaty of the king of France; but, for the sake of Christendom, although the offers of Francis are very insufficient, and give no assurance that treaties will be better observed in future than hitherto, he is willing to yield a little of his rights, if Francis will make the same offers that he made to the Viceroy; viz., that he and his mother will fulfil the treaty of Madrid, provided the Emperor will leave the duke at Milan; that they will pay the Emperor 2,000,000 for Burgundy in two instalments, the first in ready money when the Queen shall be delivered to him, the rest on a day to be determined, when his children shall be restored; or, if the Emperor prefer it, that the whole sum be paid at once, the Queen and children being given up at the same time; that Francis pay the Emperor's debt to England; that Francis should desire the Emperor to appoint a sum for the marriage of the Queen, and that he would increase the aforesaid sums by so much as he should take in pay, so that the sum for the marriage should cost the Emperor nothing. These terms the Emperor is willing to listen to for the sake of the king of England, subject to eight explanatory conditions. He also desires recompence for the expence he has incurred since the treaty of Madrid in defending himself against the Leagues.

The Emperor has full trust that the King and Wolsey will ameliorate the above conditions with due regard to his right. Valladolid, 20 July 1527.

Fr., pp. 10. *Add. by Lee*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy of § ii. Valladolid, — July 1527.

3285. MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF MADRID.

Vesp. C. iv. 31. "Le bon plaisir de l'Empereur sera les articles suyvens estre reformés
B. M. et modeffiez en la maniere que s'ensuit."

Francis to be bound to pay for his ransom 500,000 cr. three months after the conclusion of this treaty, on payment of which the Queen and Dauphin shall be delivered to him; 500,000 cr. at the end of the sixth month, when the duke of Orleans shall be given up; and the remaining 500,000 cr. in five years by yearly instalments. Sureties to be given by Francis, &c. The word *Aste* to be erased on the fourth line, *Aste* being the ancient patrimony of Orleans, which "*ledit sieur*" reserves to himself.—Modification of the 6th article, which Francis would find it hard to keep;—of the 21st, touching Gueldres, whom he cannot honorably abandon;—of the 26th, touching Bourbon;—of the 28th, touching the outlaws of Milan. The 22nd, about the sovereignty of Charrolois, to be expunged; and the 3rd, about Burgundy. An addition to be made to the 44th, recognizing the treaty between

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MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF MADRID—*cont.*

France and England. The words about the form of the King's deliverance, and of the giving of hostages, the delivery of Burgundy, and other things mentioned in the 3rd article, to be expunged.

Fr., pp. 4.

21 July.

Vesp. C. IV.

162.

B. M.

3286. GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Have informed him of all occurrences since the arrival of De Tarbes and Sir Fras. Poyntz to the 17 July, at 8 a.m. Were with the Emperor that day at 11, and said, though we had no doubt Mons. de Buclans had reported our judgment in his demands, we thought proper to declare it to himself. The Emperor said he was still determined to do justice towards Sforza, that it was intolerable for a subject to rebel with impunity, and that he knew this intercession for him was prompted by the French king, to whom Sforza would resign the dukedom. We said we had no commission to uphold his innocence, but hoped, even if he were in fault, the Emperor would restore him for the King's sake, and for the public weal, as the King had "conditioned" with Francis for Bourbon, and with the Pope for card. Colonna. The Emperor said Bourbon's case was very different from that of Sforza, whom he himself had made duke. Told him Francis could not meet his demand for ready payment of the 2,000,000; on which he said the pledges should remain in his hands till it was paid. Urged him not to hinder peace by their detention in the present state of Christendom, as he might have other sureties of his own subjects. He answered that as he distrusted the French king he would not undo his own subjects for his sake. Had a long discussion with him on these points, but could not move him. Expressed next our surprise that he expected the King to bind himself to protect the League at his own cost. He said he had seen this clause in treaties; but we reminded him that the King was not a contrahent, but only mediator. Here he told us that a friar had offered him 3,000,000 on the French king's behalf. "He meant Ave Maria; but the said Ave Maria, afterward examined, said that he offered but 1,000,000 in the presence of us. It may be, he denied it because the orators of France were present."

When they finally urged him "to condescend to possible and honest conditions," he said, "I think I have so done; and yet if anything be too much, I have given a clause in the latter end of the articles whereby my uncle and my lord Cardinal may reform, if anything otherwise be than shall be seen to them reasonable." Pressed him to show his resolute mind on each article, else the treaties could not take effect; "and moreover, we said to him, that as yet hitherto we perceive not what he doeth at the King's instance." He said he had given up his demand of Burgundy, and not insisted on the treaty of Madrid. Begged him to write to the King and Wolsey the terms which he thought would satisfy them, that they might see he was open to reason.

Spoke of the difficulty of the article binding Francis to give the Emperor an aid for his journey to Italy; to which he said little. Speaking of Milan, the Emperor said the great sticking was only for Milan, "and that he would write his resolute mind therein to his ambassador there;"—words which neither Worcester nor Poyntz took note of, but which Lee marked particularly as corresponding with the communication between himself and De Buclans, reported in our common letters of the 17th July. On our requesting that the French ambassadors should also have answer, he promised it next day. By arrangement with Worcester and Poyntz, Lee went that night to Buclans, and said, among other things, that he thought things went rather backward than forward, though we had done our best to keep things straight, and urged him to get the Emperor to despatch his full mind and instructions to England without more delay. He said he thought the Emperor had done much in having opened his mouth and made demand, to which the French

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king could never have brought him. He had also renounced Burgundy for the King's sake, and would renounce the treaty of Madrid if the peace took effect. "And what think you," he added, "by that I moved yesterday to you of Milan? Is that nothing? I assure you I told the Emperor thereof as of my own head, and he well allowed me, taking it for thing well devised; yea, and I will move all the Council thereon, for it must be; *it cannot be so well bestowed. We know well you will keep it well enough from the Frenchmen.*" Doubtless he would not have proposed this, without consultation beforehand. Finally, he said he was commissioned to tell the English ambassadors next day that the Emperor desired them to press him no further "to open the specialties of his mind," but that he would send "this that he hath given," and hoped the King and Wolsey would be satisfied. The answer he would give to the French was, that their offers were too slender, and that if they would declare one by one the articles in which it was impossible to perform the treaty of Madrid, they would be reformed or changed. Lee said he wondered they would drive the time, and feared they would put everything in danger. Advised that the answer given to the French should be the same given to us, and not what they proposed. On this he promised to speak to the Emperor.

Next day, 18 July, he came to us, "and showed us in effect as before;" when we made replies such as Lee had made. Went to court with the French ambassadors, when, in Nassau's chamber, the Council read the answer to the French ambassadors, which was the general answer before mentioned, "and thereunto put, as in few so insufficient words, that the Emperor had declared his mind further in articles delivered to the ambassadors of England, which he thought much reasonable; and this was all." Hereupon De Tarbes, as agreed in such case, demanded that a common answer should be made to them and the English jointly, as they had taken counsel together all along; which we avowed. The Council, after consulting apart, said that the Emperor was asleep, but they would ascertain his pleasure when he rose. After a good deal of discussion together and apart, they promised to let us know when we should have answer.

Were not sent for that day. Next day, 19 July, Buclans came and said the Emperor would, at the request of the King's ambassadors, give the French the same answer as we had, "after and above the general answer;" and that the Emperor had sent him to ask whether it should be delivered to them apart, to us for them, or to us jointly; and again, whether to us as mediator, and to them as parties, or to both as parties. We said, though we had used mediation in the hope of full resolution at this time, we must now have answer in common. Advised that they should send this new answer in writing to the French ambassadors; but he said they would not do them that honor. Sent it, therefore, ourselves, thinking it best to know their objections beforehand. Report further conversation with Buclans. Lee, finally, to ascertain if the Emperor was writing his mind about Milan, asked him apart if his Majesty would now write to the King, Wolsey, and Don Inigo. He said Yes, to all. "I then said to him, what shall the King's highness and my lord Cardinal's grace say or think that by my letters afore hath understood how hot you were, and now so cold. Afore you would have sent, yea, and moreover you said did send, all resolution without consult; and now so gently required and so softly handled, you send no resolution but these general demands." He said if the King wished to see what he could do in these demands, he might write; "and yet I tell you," he added, "you have wounded the Emperor's heart somewhat because you make yourself party with the Frenchmen; and I doubt now *whether he will anything write to Don Inigo of that I told you of the duchy of Milan or not.*" But he might write to Wolsey that Buclans would promote the matter, and desired to know his pleasure. Lee said he would write no such thing but upon better grounds, and that they had no cause "to stomach anything." He half sighed at Lee's words, evidently

1527.

GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY—*cont.*

regretting the breach of the marriage. *Has got Buclans to promise that if the Emperor write about the matter to Don Inigo he will show it to Lee.*

Noted two things in what the Emperor told us: 1, that he would have taken no notice of the French demands but for the King and Wolsey; and 2, that he will concede nothing above the treaty of Madrid.

Went to court with the French ambassadors on the 20th, and had a common answer containing in the end these words in answer to our petition:—"and moreover, as touching the king of England's debts, we be all ready to pay them." Some discussion of old quarrels then occurred with the French, which we put an end to. Nassau told Tarbes that if the Emperor were handled gently, he was never more inclined to peace than now. Think there will be little sticking, except at Milan, and the ready payment of 2,000,000.

After this De Buclans took Lee apart, and said he saw the French would be glad to leave England, and adhere to them. Perhaps De Tarbes has uttered to them apart the words of the 4th instruction, which they feared to show to us, as mentioned in the common letters of the 17th July. Buclans has just informed him that the Emperor is now writing to Don Inigo. "Touching Milan he now despatcheth a post into France, but no further." Valladolid, 21 July 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 13. Add. Endd.

21 July.

3287. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. iv.

175.

B. M.

Wrote briefly on the 17th of all occurrences since the arrival of Poyntz. We have since pressed the Emperor for reformation of his demands; but he has only put in a clause at the end, that if the King think he should abate any of them, he will do more for him than for any prince. Buclans says many things are put in demands here only *pro formâ*, "as one touching your Highness, which we utterly refused." They took it "egrelie" at this time, that, after the French had consented to our receiving answer for both, we let them insist on its being given to us jointly, so that they take us now for parties instead of mediators. They declare *if the King will let them alone they will do well enough with the French king. The Emperor has written about a marriage between the duke of Richmond and the daughter of Portugal.* I have written to my lord Legate of our conversations about Milan with the Secretary. Thinks, if well handled, it might come to pass. On the 20th we had answer given to us jointly. The Emperor insinuates that they do not expect all they demand, "but that much shall stand in the hands of your Highness." Valladolid, 21 July 1527.

Hol., pp. 2.

21 [July].

3288. SANDYS to [WOLSEY].

Cal. E. III. 24.

B. M.

* * * * * they do send unto Calais for
* * * * * and intention the bishop of Bayonne * * * * * woll
ensue the same. And the said capita[in] * * * * * that the countye Briane
shall meet ni[gh] * * * * * at St. Inglebert with the men of arms * * * *
of Lorrain at Marguyson. And it may p * * * * * already sent unto St.
Omer's and to * * * * * is none other company but as always hath * * * *
And tomorrow in the morning I woll dis * * * * * Borders, and attend upon
your Grace before your g[oing] * * * * * with Monsieur de Briane." Guisnes,
Sunday, 21 day of * * * * * *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

[22 July.]

3289. WOLSEY to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

"Sir, it may like your Highness [to be advertised that,] ensuing the effect of my [last letters, I arrived here this] Monday, albeit the same was

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[very wet and] stormy, with continual wind and [On my] journey towards Boleyn at Sandingfeld [I was met by the] lieutenant of Picardy w of the same, having a band thousand horsemen right meet me, where the same lieutenant the French king's horse with congratulations of myn arriv[al] himself with his compa[ny] ready and prone to do such s[ervice] them unto from place to place repaire to their mastres pres[ence] selves so bounden to do, forasmoche [as your Highness was] the prince that thair master was [most obliged and] indebtete unto, reputing your [Highness to be the] chieff and only cause of his [redemption out of his] captivite, to the that I had also interponed my and help towards your Highness I was not only to them but [to all other their master's] subjects right hertely welcome [after] answer made and thankes [we] passed forth in our journey the s on our left hande towards the parties of Flaunders the cardinal of Loreyn with th'Archbishop [with] vj. bishops and diverse other prelates and [nobles] encountred with me, who after semblable [congratulations] and offres made on the Frenche kinges behalve [conducted us] to Boleyn wher the shot of thair artillery at myn entre mett with us and [conducte]d us to Our Lady Church, from whens (after [mak]ing of my offringes and prayers for your noble [and pros]perous astate) I, being accompanied withe the [said Ca]rdinall and nobles, was brought unto my lodeging, [where] the mayor of the town and his bredern presented unto [m]e wyne, wax, conyes and capons, with as good [and] herty wordes as coude be imagined.

"[There] were in the said town iij. goodly pagentes devised, [one] at the first entre into the same, another in [the] market place, and the third nigh to Our Lady Church, the storyes wherof, though I can not by thise my lettres so hastily despatched describe unto your Highness, yet I beseche the same not to impute it to my necligence, but oonly to th'obstinacy of my mule, whiche by the [terri]ble noyse of the goneshot was driven to suche a malyncoly that I had inogh to do to kepe my self opon her bak; wherby I had no commodite to [hear]e or beholde advisedly anything that was [done]; nevertheles I perceyved that th'effecte of all [three] pagentes tended towards the universail peax and restitution of the Pope, and the Holly See Apostolique, to thair [primitive] dignite, which undoubtedly [will come to pass by the] fast conjunccion of your Majeste [and the French king; for] th'advancement wherof the myself unworthy therun[to] and mynistre, trusting b" *

* * Boleyn, this Monday Signed.

Pp. 3. Address lost by mutilation? Endd.

* * * *This document is in great part illegible from damp, and is partly mutilated.*

22 [July.] 3290. GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.
175*.

B. M.

The Emperor sent Buclans to me (Lee) after the dispatch of my servant, desiring that some one might be sent after him. He wished Lee to inform Wolsey, who, he hears, has arrived in France, that he had just received letters from his ambassador there, stating that a great personage had asked him to write to the Emperor to come to terms; *that Francis had entered league with England, which Wolsey had come to confirm, but as the treaty was injurious to Francis he was putting off meeting with him till he heard from De Tarbes, as he would fain do somewhat with the Emperor first.*

1527.

GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

He said *Wolsey might be assured he would not be swayed by their craft to do anything without the consent of England.* Valladolid, the 22nd.
Signed.

Hol., p. 1. Cipher deciphered by Tuke.

22 July.

3291. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. ix. 127.

B. M.

It is the object of the Imperialists to bring over to their views the king of England, or at all events separate him from France, and therefore they have no thoughts of peace, whatever they pretend, or whatever conditions be offered them. They think the union between France and England will not last. The French seem to be very anxious for peace, and in all conferences with the Imperialists that some handle should be given by which they or we might renew the colloquy with them. They urge us to do this as of ourselves, showing that they are anxious for a treaty of peace; on which account they offered by Avemaria 3,000,000. The Emperor told us that he had little trust in it until the bishop of Tarbe, wishing to clear his master of it, did, in fact, prove it. For, finding the friar in his house, he bade him tell us what instructions he had received; and he, beginning at the close and not at the commencement of his commission, said that Lautrec at the friar's departure had ordered him not to spare money for the liberation of the [French king's] children; that he had offered 1,000,000. I know well that never less than 1,000,000 was offered, and I suspect that it was increased by a million. I guess as much from the Emperor's hint, and that it was proposed to pay by instalments. Doubtless Wolsey knows the certainty of the matter. Good authorities think that the envoy sent by the Emperor has no commission to liberate the Pope, and what is given out here is done only to stop people's mouths. It is rumored that your Reverence is going into France to separate the Church of England and of France from the Roman, not merely during the captivity of the Pope and to effect his liberation, but for a perpetual division.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

Vesp. C. iv.

332.

B. M.

2. Duplicate of the preceding, partly in cipher, undeciphered.

Headed: "Duplicata sub die 22 Julii 1527."

22 July.

3292. For ST. MARY'S, COVENTRY.

Congé d'élire to the sub-prior and convent on resignation of John Webbe, prior. Westm., 2 July.*

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 6.

P. S. b.

2. Petition for the above, dated 22 July 1527.

July.

3293. FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 202.

Commission of Francis I., empowering cardinal Wolsey to pardon and set at liberty, in the towns that he passes by, such prisoners as he shall please, under his own letters patent, except in cases of treason, murder, rape, forgery, and similar crimes. St. Denis, — July 1527.

French.

24 July.

3294. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 221.

Has arrived at Montreuil. Was met by a secretary, and saluted; and, on entering the town, the prior of the White Friars made an oration in Latin.

* Qy. 2nd Aug.?

1527.

Refers, for particulars, to Master Stevens' (Gardiner) letter to Master Secretary. The French king has given him licence to set prisoners at liberty on his journey, and all are well pleased at his arrival. Montreuil, in the morning, 24 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

24 July. **3295.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Although he is weary with his journey from Montreuil, being 30
St. P. I. 223. miles, thinks it right to advertise the King of the news. Was met two miles from Abbeville by the mayor, whose secretary made an oration; then by the justices, who were likewise prepared with an oration. Describes the military retainers, trumpeters, processions, &c.

Has used all diligence to reach the French king's presence; and hears from Joachim that Francis and my Lady will leave Paris for Amiens Saturday next. The King has been compelled to be at Paris for the attainder of Bourbon's lands. Expects to meet with the King on Wednesday. Gregory Cassalis is at the French court, from whom we expect news about Rome. Abbeville, 24 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add.

24 July. **3296.** LEWIS CARDINAL OF BOURBON to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IX. 137. Was much affected by his letters about the taking of Rome. Hopes,
B. M. however, that a remedy will be brought about by the ardent desire of the kings and people of France and England. Consultation about the matter will be deferred until Wolsey's arrival here. Paris, 24 July 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

24 [July]. **3297.** [CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 118. * * * " . . . sed your Grace shiten
B. M. of Bath was because that Monsr. Hog me that he had advertised your Grace of all such [news as was] worth the writing, and also such letters as your G[race]"

Has been several times at the court, and told the Great Master and Chancellor of the great train that Wolsey has, desiring them [to consider] the great expence, and the delay in concluding what he came for. They have always answered, for the last 12 days, that the King will set out in three or four days. Today, the 24th, spoke to the King, who said that he should start on Saturday next, 27 July, and hoped to be at Amiens in fou[r days]. Spoke also of the [affairs] of Italy, of which Mr. Gregory (Casale) had advertised us. He liked the news very well, praising Gregory for the good order he had taken in divers places, and for his reports. Asked the Great Master why Lautrec had got no further in his journey; [whether] the cause was "that the S[wiss] were not in arediness or not. He answered [that] they were ready, and that Mons. de Lyons the x . . .th day * * * . . . ghtes he made me answer that Mons. pose, and should be with him in time. He h 13 days, and yet I can not here of certainty for what consideration he tarrieth. I can not as yet I perceive well that they make but slow diligence of so affairs as these be." Hears that Joachim will leave the court to go towards Wolsey on Thursday the 25th. Sends letters from Spain for Wolsey and Tuke, received this Wednesday between three and four o'clock. Paris, 24 [July], 8 p.m.

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

1527.

24 July.

3298. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has had news from the bp. of Tarbes. That he may know what his and the English ambassadors are doing, sends the sieur De Vaulx, the bearer, with the articles offered by the Emperor, which are so unjust and unreasonable that he is sure the King will not accept them, nor advise Francis to do so. If they had not referred the moderation of them to Henry, would have written to his ambassadors to declare war. Begs him to attend to it, as without his intervention there is more chance of war than peace. Desires credence for De Vaux. Paris, 24 July. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le cardinal d'Yort.

24 July.

3299. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal.E.I. II. ?]

I. 204.

B. M.

In order to learn his news, and inform him of the day of his departure, sends him the sieur De Vaulx. Paris, 24 July.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le card. d'Yort, mon bon amy."

3300. [WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.]

R. O.

Cannot express how much he is bound to his Majesty for sending him letters and honorable persons to let him know of his prosperous estate and good speed in his journey. Has come to his realm only to accomplish his desire, but cannot repress his great anxiety to behold his person, thinking every day a year till he see him,—as the bearer, sieur La Rocheport, will inform him.

ii. The SAME to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Has been much comforted to hear of her convalescence, and also that he is to be permitted to visit her.

Draft, p. 1.

25 July.

3301. T. DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears from the duke of Richmond's council that the Duke's servant Vaughan is sick of the great pox, and has delivered in his coat of my said Lord's livery. Requests that the place be given to his servant, Constable, the bearer, whom they promised to admit if Wolsey write in his favor. Hunsdon, 25 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

25 July.

3302. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Pocock's Records of the Reform., i. 11.

Has forborne to write before, because he would more clearly consider "the effectuous manner of some things, before that I shall write." The King, the Queen and the Princess are in good health; the whole court in quietness, without fear of disease. "The great matter is in very good train, good countenance, much better than was, in mine opinion; less suspicion, or little; the merry vissage is returned, not less than was wont. The other party, as your Grace knoweth, lacketh no wit, and so sheweth highly in this matter." Will inform you if I perceive otherwise. The King left Hunsdon for Beaulieu on the 23rd; and though he was ready to depart by a good space, he tarried for the Queen, and so they rode forth together. Beaulieu, 25 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

1527.

26 July.

Burney MS.

354, f. 2.

B. M.

3303. HENRY VIII. to R. (NYX) BP. OF NORWICH.

Has appointed commissioners to take a declaration on oath of the values of the spirituality and temporality in his diocese, and orders him to appoint priests to take the oaths at the places where they sit. Those who refuse will be subject to ecclesiastical censure. The form of the oath is annexed. Westm., 26 July 19 Hen.VIII.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

26 July.

R. O.

3304. RIC. WOLEMAN to WOLSEY.

According to your letter, dated Calais, 17th inst., spoke to the King about the right which you claim as Chancellor to the patronage of all benefices in those parts, showing that it appears by records in the Chancery that all the said benefices have always belonged to the Chancellor for the time being, and reminding him that, although you have twice or thrice given the benefices of Froyton and "your" Lady Church in Calais without contradiction, you presented the confessor of his household to the benefice of Froyton, causing the incumbent, your chaplain, to resign, for the accomplishment of the King's wish; and finally asking that your chaplain, whom you have presented to "your" Lady Church, may retain that benefice. To this he answered that Sir John Daunce and Mr. Hales, who have lately returned to this country from surveying his lands there, report that they found by record that the King is sole patron there, and that the Chancellor's privileges do not extend to the benefices in the marches of Calais and Guisnes. This report, previously made to you, you reported to him, "which he did never know before, but then first by your relation, adding thereunto, whereof I marvelled, that his Highness was not only patron but also curate;" and these being his rights, he is surprised that, without asking his pleasure, you should attempt to give away the said benefices, considering that you have formerly defended his title against all others; and his opinion of you is that you would rather yield part of what is due to your office than wittingly attempt anything against his prerogative which might be a precedent to your successors. As you have caused the incumbent of Froyton to resign in favor of Mr. John Crayford, his confessor, if you can show that the patronage belongs to you, he thanks you most heartily for doing so; and although he doubts not that the gift of "your" Lady Church belongs to him, he would not refuse it if you wanted it for any of your chaplains; but since you do not ask for it, and say that the incumbent cannot be honorably removed, he is content that he should retain it as his gift, and, in recompence, your Grace must give to the clerk of his closet, according to your writings, the next vacant benefice of equal worth in your gift. Bewlewe, 26 July.

Hol., pp. 5. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

July.

R. O.

3305. SIR JOHN POPLEY to CROMWELL.

The bearer is the person for whom Cromwell gave the "absolition" of Dr. Allen. He is in as bad case as ever, because Mr. Hussey, Dr. Allen's servant, was his proctor, and unkindly deceived him. Asks Cromwell to speak for him to Dr. Allen. He shall have a "rioll," not as a condign reward, but the person can afford no more. Bristow, the last Friday in July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, before the Friars Austens in London.

27 July.

Vesp. F. III.

216.

B. M.

3306. FRANCIS I. to CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Has received his two letters, dated Boulogne 22nd, and Montreuil 23rd, relative to the reception of the cardinal of York since he entered France, and the honorable propositions he made to Lorraine, showing his wish for the prosperity of Francis, and for perpetual peace between the two realms.

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FRANCIS I. to CARDINAL OF LORRAINE—*cont.*

Wishes him to be thanked for this, and thanks Lorraine for the trouble he has taken in receiving him. Desires him to entertain him at Abbeville, and show him all the recreation he can, until Francis comes thither. Will meantime send letters to Lorraine daily, that he may know when he will be at Amiens, and bring the Cardinal to meet him there. Intends to leave for Amiens tomorrow. Writes to the conte De Bryenne to remain with the cardinal of Lorraine, and to retain the gentlemen of Picardy with him, Expects that the sieur De Vaulx has arrived there since Lorraine wrote, and he will have explained to Wolsey what the King has heard from his ambassadors in Spain. Paris, Saturday, 27 July.

In Francis's hand: Will not fail to start tomorrow morning, and will make a quick journey, as he wishes to see Wolsey. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

27 July. 3307. JAMES CLIFF.

Vit. B. ix. 128.

B. M.

Decision by John Cocks, canon of Salisbury, the archdeacon of London, and Miles Spencer, canon of York, in a cause of appropriation between James Cliff, warden of St. Boniface's College, Bunbury, and John Alen, Wolsey's commissary, revoking a previous sentence against Cliff, and allowing his appeal against it to the Pope. St. Paul's, London, 27 July 1527, 4 Clement VII.

Sealed by John Darrell, official of the archdeacon of London. Witnesses: Richard Gwente, advocate of the Court, Thomas Harpar, of Worcester dioc., and Thomas Shadwall, of Coventry and Lichfield dioc., notaries public.

Written and attested by John Heringe, of Hereford dioc., notary public.

Lat., copy, pp. 4; slightly mutilated.

28 July. 3308. CHARLES V. to CARDINAL SALVIATI.

Vit. B. ix. 139.

B. M.

Peter à Verey, his chamberlain, has been sent to the Pope to make excuses for what has happened at Rome contrary to the Emperor's will, and to try to restore the ancient friendship. Has received the Cardinal's letters. Has already proved his devotion to the Holy See. No person of sense can blame him for the occurrences at Rome, but they must be ascribed to those who have seduced the Pope, by false promises and by terror, to take arms against the Emperor, his protector, to break the truce with Don Hugo de Moncada, and occupy the kingdom of Naples, which excited the army to attack the city without orders from the Emperor. Hopes, when the enemy have been prostrated, to restore the dignity of the See.

Desires credence for James Jerome. Valladolid, 28 July 1527.

Lat., pp. 4, copy by Vannes.

28 July. 3309. [CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x.

115.

B. M.

* * * "being the 18th day of within four days after purposed to be at Amyens On Friday last past, I went on hunting with [him, when I] put him in remembrance of his said promise, saying th[at I told] your Grace [there]of accordingly; who then p[resent]ly an[swered] that, God willing, he would so do. Notwithstanding, yesterday morning, being Saturday, I eftsoons repaired to him for [the purpose] of his setting forwards, who then showed me th[at he could in] nowise depart that day, for such great matters as he th within his Parliament, concerning the late duke of Bu[rbon, which] needs must be finished before his departing from [P]a[ris] A great number of nobles and councillors be yet here [met] for the same purpose, and at my th[ink]ing before his ma desired by the Great Master to go with him to the said Parliament were no more ambassadors, and

1527.

the ambassadors of Ve[nice] advertise your Grace what was . . . done is not worth the writing This day the King, with my Lady his mother and a great [train] of other nobles, arrived there at viij. of [the clock] in [the evening]. After his s . . . I went unto * * * [The King] intendeth . . . [to] go to Shantely, a place of the sieur Memo-raun[cy, where he] intendeth to hunt, and there to lie th [to] come bremont, and so taking * * * dinner and supper, he sitteth on h quysshion laid on his same bed. [I told him, it is n]other good for him to hunt, nor to strain himself. [He made] me answer that he feeleth no pain when his fo[ot is in the] stirrup, but he cannot leap on horseback unless he be [lifted].” Luzars, Sunday, 28 July, 12 at night.

Mutilated and defaced.

29 July. **3310.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 225.

Received letters from the ambassadors in Spain, with a schedule of the Emperor's demands. Sends copies with marginal comments. Although the demands are very high, beyond what the King deemed convenient, thinks that, as he is willing to modify them at Henry's request, some good may ensue, and is not sorry that they bear “a visage of some difficulty” until the Cardinal has concluded what he has to do with the French king. From what he has seen is in hope that the King's matter shall pass with Francis, for which he has made the best speed he could; but Francis desires to meet him at Amiens, where he cannot be before Thursday, in consequence of his mother's illness. Points out the dangers likely to ensue from the intentions of the Emperor to draw the Pope into Spain. To prevent this he has urged the French king to set forth his fleet under Andrea Doria, and purposes to write to the Pope pointing out the dangers that are likely to ensue.

Has had a long talk with Gregory Casale of the lamentable affairs at Rome, and thinks that the Pope's letter to the King, written with his own hand, will stir up his zeal in the Church's cause. Has received by Casale similar letters of the Pope and of the Cardinals in captivity, and is so moved with sorrow that he is ready to shed his life and blood in their behalf. Commends Casale for his conduct, and intends to make him commissary of the foot to be sent to Italy. Has practised with the marquis of Mantua “to come into the parties of the League.” Thinks the Venetian ambassador should be spoken to, that the Signory may be made more diligent. Is extremely well entertained, but finds in all the towns great dearth, misery and poverty, and very ill lodging, very inferior to those in England. Sends a decipher of the bishop of Worcester's letters, by which the King will see that the Emperor wishes to sow suspicion between France and England. Abbeville, 29 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add. Endd.

29 July. **3311.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 230.

“Daily and hourly musing, and thinking on your Grace's great and secret affair, and how the same may come to good effect and desired end, as well for the deliverance of your Grace out of the thrauld, pensive and dolorous life that the same is in, as for the continuance of your health, &c.” I consider that the Pope's consent must be gained in case the Queen should decline my jurisdiction, or the approbation of the Cardinals be had. For the first the Pope's deliverance will be necessary, for the other the convocation of the Cardinals in France. The Pope's deliverance cannot be accomplished except by a peace between the Emperor and the French king, which is not likely, considering the high demands of the former; but I will

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WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

endeavor to see what can be done in this matter. If the Pope were delivered, I doubt not he would be easily induced to do everything to your satisfaction.

The Cardinals can meet at no place except at Avignon, whither I propose to repair to devise with them for the government of the Church during the Pope's captivity, "which shall be a good ground and fundament for the effectual execution of your Grace's secret affair." As I shall then be within 100 miles of Perpignan,—a commodious place to treat with the Emperor,—I think it would be desirable that a meeting should be held between him, the French king's mother and me; and in the event of the Emperor persisting in unreasonable demands, I, and the rest of the Cardinals in France, may then make declaration that we will not be bound by anything the Pope may do in his captivity. Though I have devised this "for the advancement of your particular affair," being ready and prone to do all things that may confer thereunto, it is not my intention that this meeting with the Emperor shall take place unless I am constrained to go to Avignon. Abbeville, 29 July. *Signed.*

In Gardiner's hand. Add. Endd.

Vit. B. ix. 146.

B. M.

Burnet, vi. 19.

2. Part draft of the same, with considerable variations; corrected by Wolsey.

29 July. **3312.** CHARLES V. to DON INIGO DE MENDOZA.*

We have duly received your despatches of the 13 July, and at the same time the letter of the Queen our aunt, of which Francis Phillips was the bearer. He, in virtue of his credence, has told me in substance what we already knew by your letters, respecting the affairs of the said Queen. You may well imagine how sorry we were to hear of so scandalous a proceeding as the one in contemplation, one of such bad consequences, and from which so many evils are sure to originate, besides occurring at such a time and in so unfavorable a conjuncture. It is, however, our intention not to be in fault with the Queen our aunt, but, on the contrary, to do everything in our power on her behalf.

To this end, it seems to us, as a commencement of remedy to the impending evil, that the affair ought to be treated at first with all possible moderation, and by means of kind remonstrances. We have, accordingly, written a letter to the King in our own hand, begging that he will place full credit and reliance in whatever you may have to communicate to him on this affair; and we also send you a copy of the said letter of credence, that you may judge yourself of its contents.

You will inform the King how, through yourself, or in any other way you may deem more fitting and appropriate for the occasion, we have had cognizance of the actual state of things between his serenity the King and the Queen, his wife and our aunt. How, immediately after the receipt of such intelligence, we took up pen, and wrote to him the inclosed letter in our own hand, without communicating its import to any member of our Privy Council and others, or asking their advice upon it, as the matter is of such nature and importance.

You will further tell the King that, in order better to keep secret the contents of our letter to him, we have abstained from sending to him one of the gentlemen of our chamber, as we at first thought of doing; and that, foreseeing that this dispatch, as well as our private letter to him, must needs go by land, we have, with infinite trouble to ourselves, put the same in cipher, difficult and intricate as you know it to be.

* For this extract I am indebted to don Pascual de Gayangos.

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That, knowing her great virtues, his good and righteous intentions, and the perfect love he has always borne towards us and our affairs, we cannot in any manner be persuaded to believe in so strange a determination on the part of his Serenity, and one which is calculated to astonish the whole world, were it to be carried into effect. In fact, we do not believe it possible, considering the good qualities of his Serenity and of the Queen his wife, the honorable peace in which they have lived together for such a number of years, as is notorious throughout the Christian world; the Queen herself being so good and virtuous, loving the King as she does, having always conducted herself towards him in the most irreproachable manner, and being of such high royal blood. To which we may add that, having so genteel a Princess for their daughter, it is not to be presumed that his Serenity the King would consent to have her and her mother dishonored, a thing in itself so unreasonable that there is no example of it in ancient or modern history.

For even if it were right and allowable to say or think—which is by no means so—that the Pope could not dispense in this marriage, and even supposing the existence on that occasion of the motives alleged, or other causes and reasons still stronger of any kind whatsoever, of which there is none, to procure such a scandalous dissolution of the match, it would be a far better and more honorable proceeding to keep the matter secret, and work out its remedy, if necessary, though we again say that such motives and reasons do not and cannot exist.

Nor is it likely that such innovations proceed from his Serenity, but from persons who bear ill-will towards the Queen and ourselves, and who care not what evils and disasters may spring therefrom. For, as we have no doubt that you will be able to show and prove to the King, the present affair is one in which several princes of Christendom are deeply concerned, and which in future times may prove to be the cause of great troubles and dissensions among them; some maintaining that the Princess his daughter, after the King's death, is legitimate and true heir to his crown; whilst others may say that the king of Scotland, by his mother's right, ought to succeed to the throne of England; besides which, other political questions connected with the above might give rise in England to everlasting feuds and partialities.

You are, therefore, to entreat his Serenity, in our name, well to consider and ponder the whole matter, and to call his especial attention to the three following points:—1st, to take in good part what we tell him in a friendly way, and to believe that in thus addressing him we have only said what we knew to be most advantageous to himself and to us. 2nd, that he may be pleased, for the honor and service of God, to put an end and remedy to so scandalous an affair. 3rd, that he may also be pleased to treat it with such secrecy and reserve as is needed in a case of this sort, and which concerns alike him and ourselves, a precaution and warning which the King, in his great prudence and discretion, is sure to duly appreciate. And you are also to promise, in our name, that whatever measures may be required to ensure the said secrecy we are ready to take, out of perfect love for him, and for the said Queen our aunt, and for the Princess their daughter, and for the whole kingdom of England.

A duplicate of this dispatch shall be forwarded to you by sea, and at the same time Francis Phillips shall return to England. He shall, moreover, be the bearer of a letter of ours to the Queen our aunt, to whom you may, as soon as possible, communicate the contents of this dispatch in the manner that you think most proper for her tranquillity and satisfaction, giving her at the same time such advice as may console her in her present affliction.

Besides the above-mentioned provisions, and in the event of the Queen not deriving any benefit in her case from the appellation, we have presently written a letter to our viceroy of Naples, informing him at full of the

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CHARLES V. to DON INIGO DE MENDOZA—*cont.*

quality and circumstances of the case, and commanding him to obtain secretly, and in the best manner possible, from his Holiness, a letter or brief wherein, in the mildest terms and with licit exhortations, he may persuade the King and his ministers to put a stop to the evils which must necessarily arise out of so scandalous a business. And we ourselves have also written to his Holiness, through another channel, respecting this ugly affair, entreating him to revoke the legatine power conferred on the cardinal of England, or, if he should deem it more advisable, to command by sentence that neither the said Cardinal nor any other ecclesiastic of England, of whatever rank or dignity he may be, take cognizance of the said affair, he (the Cardinal) being suspected of ill-will towards the Queen our aunt; but, on the contrary, the case to be brought forward at Rome before his Holiness and the Sacred College of Cardinals, there to be tried and judged by them.

A duplicate of his Holiness's resolution in this matter shall be addressed to you, by way of Germany, with all possible secrecy; and you may show it to the King as emanating from the Pope *proprio motu*, and by reason of his pastoral dignity.

For your better information in this affair we send this by the general of the Order of St. Francis, with whom, and with our Viceroy at Naples, you may correspond by means of your own cipher, to which they both have a key.

True it is that we would very much prefer, were it possible, to attend to the remedy of this present evil secretly, rather than bring it to such scandalous evidence; and yet, if no other means be left, we cannot but do everything in our power to assist the Queen our aunt.

We have likewise written to the Cardinal the enclosed in our own hand, which you can forward to him if required, or else keep it by you until his return (from France). If you decide upon having it sent to him, let it be secretly, and through some person deserving all your confidence. Valladolid, 29 July 1527.

30 July. 3313. JOHN HACKET to [WOLSEY].

Gal. B. ix. 60.
B. M.

Yesterday, at 5 p.m., delivered Wolsey's letters to my lady Margaret, in presence of my lord of Rawysteyn, Mons. de Hoeghstrat, the president of the council of Machlyng, the Treasurer, the Receiver-General, the Audier and other lords of the Privy Council. When the letters had been read she took him aside to hear his credence, to which she answered in these words:—"Mons. l'Embassadeur, sertys je suys fort rejoyy et byen aysse de savoyer la bonne et sayne intens[ion] de Mons. le Legat; et quant à moy, de ma [part], pour tout ce que le comun woix povoyt cha[nter] ou dyre, je ne me desconfyoy james que le R[oy] ne mondit sieur le Legat vouldroyent deffaïre ny rompre les bonnes et vyeux aliansses de luers anssiens et assures amys pour tenyr la part d'ung aultre luer advers et anssiene ennemy nouvellement reconsillé ne sa quytte de sa foy ne promesse comme il est tenu de ferre. Je dyroy encore quelque chose davantage, mes je tyens Monsieur le Legat sy descret et sy sage qu'il cet (*sçait*) tres bien ce qu'il doyt fayre ou comensser. Et pour myeux fere mon devoyr je escryveray à sa bonne grace laquel vous ly enverres le plus tost que vous poures." Sends her letter with this by a servant of his own for safety.

Dined yesterday with *Hoghestrat*. After dinner he asked what we thought of Wolsey's going into France? Said that, as far as he could judge, Wolsey's intent was entirely for the good of Christendom, to promote peace and union, and no man could thank him enough for his sincerity and great labour. To which *Hoghestrat* answered: "Sertys, Mons. l'Embassadeur, vous parles de bonne et cordiale affectyon, je pry a Dyeu que anssy soyt come vous dyttys et quydes, car aultrement je vous promes que les afferes ne ce

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porteryent sy byen comme acquunes quydent que feryent, et vous sertefye que à ceste foyz ung verra et cognostera le sawoyer et intendement le bon wouloyer ou aultrement de *Mons. le Legat* ;”—meaning that if we break with the Emperor, we shall repent it as soon as they. Hopes that we shall keep peace with our neighbours, and do some good works in Italy.

Some men in authority here have said that we have broken the intercourse by preventing our merchants at Calais from coming into these parts. Said that every man of these countries may resort to Calais, and trade there as freely as our merchants may do here ; the King intends to amend his own town and subjects, but the intercourse will not be restrained, except by their own fault. Hoghestrat said he had news from Rome that the Emperor is master of most part of Italy ; that the prince of Orange, at his leaving Rome, rode with a naked sword in one hand, and a burning torch in the other, to signify his intended treatment of all towns that will not obey the Emperor. If so, should not be surprised at the old proverb coming true :—“Hy mynd with prid wyll have a fall, and wot not howsoever yt sall.” He said also that the castle of St. Angelo is kept by 500 Spaniards and 300 Dutchmen, and that Mons. della Motte is holding Rome with 7,000 men ; that Lautrec will not pass the frontiers of France, and the Swiss who were coming to him through Savoy have turned back ; that the Pope has offered, for his ransom and that of divers cardinals, 400,000 ducats and certain towns ; and posts have been sent to Spain to know the Emperor’s mind. Gant, 30 July 1527.

The *Lady Margaret* told him as a great secret that she heard for certain, that before *Wolsey* left England, there was great speech of a separation of marriage done or in treating to be done between the *King* and the *Queen*, and asked Hacket if he had heard of it. Said, “No,” and told the truth. Perceives that *my Lady*, for this cause and others, would fain speak with *Wolsey* before he returns home. Asks if he shall write to the King in *Wolsey*’s absence. Some here say they are [not] sorry for the Pope’s misfortune, and think that God has punished him for defying the Emperor in a rightful quarrel and taking the French king’s part in a wrong one, and also for dispensing the French king to perjure himself, when he might as well have induced him to keep his promise. Every man here has his tongue at liberty. Sends to the Secretary, Master Deyr, the ciphers in this letter, lest *Wolsey* should not have his cipher, in consequence of *Tuke*’s absence.

Hol., pp. 6. *Add.* : [To my lord Legate]s good [grace].

July. 3314. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E.I. II. ?]
I. 186. Sends the sieur De Rochepot to him till he has the pleasure of seeing him.

B. M.

Hol., *Fr.*, p. 1. *Add.* : [A] Mons. le Cardynal [dY]ort, mon bon amy.

July. 3315. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E.I. II. ?]
I. 195. Has received his letter by Rochepot. In anticipation of their meeting, has sent the sieur de [H]umyeres (Brinon), chamberlain in ordinary, the bearer, to tell him of their journey, and the desire he has to meet him. Madame is unwell, and cannot write herself.

B. M.

Hol., *Fr.*, p. 1, mutilated. *Add.* : A Mons. le Cardinal d’Yort.

30 July. 3316. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.
175**. Will understand what has occurred since their last letters, by Bartholomew, the Almoner’s servant. Valladolid, 30 July 1527.

B. M.

Hol., *Lat.*, p. 1.

1527.

31 July. **3317.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. As the king of France has chafed his leg, and brings with him his
 St. P. i. 233. mother, the queen of Navarre, and lady Renée, he has sent Rochepot to say
 it will be Friday or Saturday before he can reach Amiens. He will not
 allow me to repair to him elsewhere, much to my discomfort. I have
 received letters from Spain, of 21 July, including five articles, among them a
 blind proposal to marry the duke of Richmond to the daughter of Portugal,
 with gift of the duchy of Milan. Sends the bishop of Worcester's letter.
 Abbeville, the last of July. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.*31 July. **3318.** SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O. The King intends to go to Hennyngham on Tuesday week, for two or
 three days, and then return hither. He will start for Greenwich on Aug. 27,
 hunting in Waltham Forest and thereabouts till near Holyrood Day. He
 will stay near Greenwich till Wolsey comes home.

The King is keeping a very great and expensive house, for there are lodged
 here the duke of Norfolk and his wife, the duke of Suffolk, the marquis of
 Exeter, the earls of Oxford, Essex and Rutland, viscounts Fitzwalter and
 Rocheford, both the ladies of Oxford, and others. He and the other officers
 intended to have reduced the expences this summer, but he does not see how
 it can be done. The King is merry and in good health, and hunts daily. He
 usually sups in his privy chamber with the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the
 marquis of Exeter and lord Rocheford. Beaulieu, 31 July. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace.*31 July. **3319.** GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
 181.
 B. M.

According to Wolsey's commands, visited the general of the Fran-
 ciscans, who had been closeted four hours with the Emperor. He told me
 that nothing was more annoying to the Emperor than that in our proposals
 nothing was said of the marriage with lady Eleanor; and he would make no
 agreement without it. He further said that the success of the negociation
 depended chiefly upon the King and your Grace. He lamented the sack of
 Rome, endeavored to excuse the Emperor, and spoke of truce with a view to
 peace. After this was visited by Ave Maria, who excused himself for what
 he had said to us in the presence of Tarbes, that he had offered to the Em-
 peror 1,000,000, and he now told us that he offered the same sum in addition
 to the 2,000,000 offered for the Viceroy. He had no written commands for
 this. I, the Almoner, have stated already that Francis is satisfied that the
 King and the duke of Savoy be judge in this matter. The French ambas-
 sadors begged our assistance. We said we had already made our offers, and
 had no further instructions. Tarbes told us that he had a secret commission;
 which we wonder he did not tell us of before, as we had assured the Emperor
 we had no others. They have entered into secret practice with La Chaulte,
 Nassau, then with the Emperor and Buklance, without having communicated
 with us. The Emperor said he had received no satisfactory proposals, and
 when he did he would let us know. They said they were invited to war. I
 enclose you the letters of Buklance, asserting that this is a mere sham. Details
 the Emperor's observations on the offers made him. Buklance said that
 whatever the French ambassador appeared to offer at the suggestion of our
 King they would continually offer him more, and more, and more, of them-
 selves. He said that he had seen letters announcing that you had taken to
 the most Christian King 200,000 nobles.

We asked him when the Emperor was going to send a gentleman into
 England. We were very urgent for the liberation of the Pope. He said he

1527.

did not know in what state the Pope was; that he had sent the lord Millwell, of his privy chamber, to assure the Pope he was a good son of the Church. All the ships in Biscay have been sequestrated.

Lat., pp. 4, in Vannes' hand. Headed: "Excerpta ex literis D. Wigorn., D. Ley et D. Poyntz S. Regis Angliæ apud Cæsarem oratores, die ultimo Julii datis."

31 July. **3320.** GHINUCCI, LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
183.
B. M.

Visited the general of the Observants, whose arrival he has mentioned. Gives the substance of his conversation (the same as No. 3319). Ave Maria made the same report to Poyntz as to Lee, saying "They made me (meaning by the French ambassadors) to say afore you this other day I wot not what." Tarbes' proposal, as above. Did not think it necessary to send a courier, but De Tarbes says he knows more of the King's mind. Urged, as the sea was dangerous from the Moors, that it would be better to send a copy of Mons. Milewe's despatches by Salviati's messenger. Valladolid, 31 July 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. In Lee's hand. Add. Endd.

31 July. **3321.** GHINUCCI [to WOLSEY].

R. O.

Whether the practices between the Emperor and the French ambassador have any solid foundation, will not decide. Thinks that the Emperor would be glad to separate the kings of France and England, to throw difficulties in the way of Wolsey's negociations. The French ambassadors are very much set upon procuring the liberation of the children, and therefore are easily tempted by the Emperor's offers. The bishop of Tarbes is as credulous as the rest.

Hol., Lat., cipher, pp. 2.

Vesp. C. iv.
180.
B. M.

2. Decipher of the above by Vannes.

Pp. 2. Headed: Ex literis D. Wigorn., die ultima Julii datis.

3322. SPAIN.

Vesp. C. iv.
186*.
B. M.

A note, apparently in the hand of Bouclans, to the English ambassadors, informing them that the Emperor will give them audience after dinner, about noon. He would have done it sooner, but for a similar request made by the French ambassadors, who asked leave to see the Dauphin and the d[uke of Orleans]. Whatever the French ambassadors shall do or say, the writer is ordered by the Emperor, out of the love he bears to the king of England, to communicate to the English ambassadors.

Fr., p. 1.

3323. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Cal.D.x.418b.
B. M.

"[R^{me} et] Ill. domine, domine mi obs[ervatissime]
[D. v. R.] ac Ill^{ma} literæ fuere in quibus magis quam
quod intellexerim no et optatum anima mea vel minima
max tia non modo ei perspecta explorataque esse ve
[u]t dixi nunquam dubitaram, confirmari tamen m [c]um
perenni ac locupleti literarum testimonio tum s et mihi ipsi
gaudeo et Deo Opt. Max. reliquisque [Sanctis gratias vehe]menter ago,
quibus volentibus atque ducentibus me quemadmodum jampridem
institueram, nunc denique non vel luce ipsa clarius perspiciam.
Quamobrem cala[mitates] temporibus quibus omnis propemodum
nostra respublica scelere labefactata convulsaque conciderat, in tantis

1527.

——— to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

moles[tiarum undis] quibus opprimebatur animus, hoc uno perfruebar solat[io] mihi plane videor emolumenti adeptus, quod idoneam occasionem fuerim nactus cum D. V. R. convenie[ndi et] meum in eam studium ac debitam observantiam omnibus nibus sed externis etiam significandi quam quid terea quod optatissima acciderit, in maximis bo [quo]d autem cum nec locorum intervallo nec int vel scribendi vel animi mei * * *

The second page is so utterly illegible that no meaning can be extracted from it.

3324.

GRANTS in JULY 1527.

July.

GRANTS.

1. Commission of Gaol Delivery.

Northern Circuit: Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Ric. Lyster, Tho. Stray. 1 July.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 3d.

1. Walter Hendle. Licence to marry Margery widow of Tho. Cotton, s. and h. of Sir Rob. Cotton, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 1 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 17.

2. Tho. duke of Norfolk. Custody of the possessions late of Sir Roger Newburgh, Sir John Marney and Christina late wife of Marney, during the minority of Katharine and Elizabeth ds. and hs. of Marney. *Del. Westm.*, 2 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 3.

3. Wm. Fenthruiter. To be a gunner in the Tower, *vice* Symond Salvage, with 6d. a day. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

3. Henry Courteney marq. of Exeter, Tho. Maners earl of Rutland, Wm. lord Sandes, Giles Alyngton, Tho. Josselyn, John Tyrrell, Sir Giles Capell, Sir John Grene and John earl of Oxford. Pardon and release for entry on the manor of Henynggham, *alias* Hedynggham, and other places. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

3. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Sir Anth. Browne. To be keepers of Byflete park, Surrey; on surrender of patent 23 Jan. 4 *Hen. VIII.*, granting the same to John Wheler. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 17.

3. Wm. Skevington. To be a gunner in the Tower, *vice* Hen. Pykeman, deceased, with 6d. a day.—S.B. *Endd.*: Apud Windsor, 3 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*

5. Tho. Williams. Lease of lands in the manor of Kaerlion. Ric. Hache and David Watkyn are mentioned as late tenants. The extent and names of the parcels of land are described. *Del. Westm.*, 5 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 23.

5. Jane wife of John Pemberton, soldier of Calais. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 5 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

6. Anth. Malery, Tho. Hutton, John Docwray and Edw. Brokett. Commission to make inquisition p.m. concerning the lands and heir of Anth. Hasylden, deceased. *Westm.*, 6 July.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 16d.

6. John Holder or Older, of London, vintner. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Windsor, 30 June 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Calais*, 6 July.—P.S.

9. Geo. lord Hastings. Grant, in tail male, of the manor of Evington, Leic., forfeited by the attainder of Sir Wm. Stanley. *Del. Westm.*, 9 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 7.

12. Tho. Awdeley, groom of the Chamber. Annuity of 20l. out of the subsidy and ulnage of the sale of cloth in Bristol and Gloucester. Windsor, 10 July 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Canterbury*, 12 July.—P.S.

12. Tho. Horner and Isabella his wife. Lease of the lp. of Westharptre, Somst., parcel of the lands late of the earl of Huntingdon, with reservations, for 21 years; rent, 7l. 18s. 6d., and 10s. of increase. *Del. Westm.* 12 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.—Vacated on surrender by John Bukland, having estate of the said lessees in the farm of the premises, as appears on the dorse of the patent among the King's writs, 33 *Hen. VIII.*—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 1.

14. Nich. Medcalf, S.T.P.. Sir John Fogge, Anth. Fisser, olk., and Tho. Porrege, yeoman. Next presentation to the church of . . . Rumney† Kent. *Del. Westm.*, 14 July 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

17. Geo. earl of Shrewsbury and Francis Talbot his eldest son. To be one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, and have power to appoint an usher and other officers; on surrender of patent 14 May 1 *Hen. VIII.*,

† Blank on roll. In the S.B. the name is partly lost by the perforation of the file. The place must be either New or Old Rumney.

1527.

GRANTS.

—

July.

granting the office to the Earl alone. *Del.*
Calais, 17 July 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

Copy of the patent.—R.O.

17. Nich. Wykes. Licence to hold a
market and two fairs at Durseley, Glouc.
Hunnesdon, 17 July 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.20. John Santforde, yeoman usher of the
Chamber. To be constable of the castle ofCragfergus, Ireland. Hunnesdon, 17 July
19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Calais, 20 July.—P.S.26. Edm. Frese, of London, grocer. Pro-
tection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob.
Wingfield. *Del.* Calais, 26 July
19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.29. John Hepburne, of London, cooper.
Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob.
Wingfield. Beaulye, 29 July 19 Hen. VIII.
—P.S.**3325. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.**Love Letters,
v.

For a present so beautiful that nothing could be more so I thank you most heartily, not only for the splendid diamond and the ship in which the solitary damsel is tossed about, but also for the pretty interpretation and too humble submission made by your benignity. I should have found it difficult to merit this but for your humanity and favor, which I have sought and will seek to preserve by every kindness possible to me; and this is my firm intention and hope, according to the motto, *Aut illic aut nullibi*. Your letter, and the demonstrations of your affection, are so cordial that they bind me to honor, love and serve you. I desire also, if at any time I have offended you, that you will give me the same absolution that you ask, assuring you that henceforth my heart shall be devoted to you only. I wish my body also could be. God can do it if he pleases, to whom I pray once a day that it may be, and hope at length to be heard. "Escripte de la main du secretaire qui en ceur, corps et volonte est vostre loiall et plus assure serviteure,

H. aultre [cœur]* ne cherse R."

*Hol. Fr.***3326. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.**Love Letters,
II.

The time seems so long since I heard of your good health and of you, that I send the bearer to be better ascertained of your health and your purpose; for since my last parting from you I have been told you have quite given up the intention of coming to court, either with your mother or otherwise. If so, I cannot wonder sufficiently; for I have committed no offence against you, and it is very little return for the great love I bear you to deny me the presence of the woman I esteem most of all the world. If you love me as I hope you do, our separation should be painful to you. I trust your absence is not wilful on your part; for if so, I can but lament my ill fortune, and by degrees abate my great folly.

Hol., Fr.

1 Aug.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 594.

3327. WOLSEY to GHINUCCI and LEE.

Compliments them on their circumspection, of which the King and he have so high an opinion that he is ordered to entrust them with the most secret matters. A rumor, somehow or another, has sprung up in England that proceedings are being taken for a divorce between the King and Queen, which is entirely without foundation, yet not altogether causeless; for there has been some discussion about the Papal dispensation, not with any view to a divorce, but to satisfy the French, who have raised the objection on proposing a marriage between the Princess and their Sovereign.

* This word is represented by a rude drawing of a heart.

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WOLSEY to GHINUCCI and LEE—*cont.*

The proceedings which took place on this dispute gave rise to the rumor, and reached the ears of the Queen, who expressed some resentment, but was satisfied after explanation; and no suspicion exists, except perchance the Queen may have communicated with the Emperor on the subject. You are to discover if anything of this kind has taken place; for, from the time the rumor began, Ferdinand her physician left, and afterwards Francis Philippes. As the whole rumor is false, I should be sorry if the Emperor believed it, lest these lies should prove an obstacle to the peace.

You are to watch Ferdinand and Francis; and, if the Emperor drops a word of the subject, make such a prudent reply as will overcome his prejudices. You are to say nothing about the French objections. But, if you hear anything started, answer summarily that no dissolution of the marriage is intended, but only the confirmation of it, in the event of any question being raised, and that it is foolish to suppose so grave a cause could be decided in private. I have told you all the circumstances, by which you will gather how unfounded the rumor is. You will observe silence with regard to the objections of the French. The bishop of Worcester is to return. Abbeville, 1 Aug. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

1 Aug. 3328. Sir ANTHONY BROWNE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Heard this morning that the King would not be at Amiens before Saturday. This night past he lay at a place of De Piene's, three leagues hence, and is to be at Montdidier tomorrow. Went to the Chancellor, and expressed his surprise that the King was not to be at Amiens this day, in accordance with his promise on Tuesday. The Chancellor said he would inquire the cause of the delay, but could not promise that the King would be there tomorrow. Wonders Francis does not consider how long Wolsey has waited at Calais and at Abbeville. Brightwell (Breteuil), Thursday, 1 Aug. *Signed.*

P. l. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Sealed.

1 Aug. 3329. JOHANNES NALDINUS to the FLORENTINE AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

R. O.

Was commissioned by the Council of Ten to precede Antonio Francesco Albizi, who was deputed to receive Lautrec on his coming into Tuscany. Had to inform Lautrec of the confusion existing in the army of the confederates, the departure of the Germans and Spaniards out of Rome towards Lombardy, and the remedies which are required. The city had undertaken to pay eighteen constables, with 3,500 foot, besides another 5,000 which are partly in the army of the League and part at Perugia under Dom. Orazio; nor would it have been necessary to have asked aid of Francis and Lautrec if the marquis of Saluzzo and the Venetians had furnished half the number of soldiers they were bound to furnish, for then the Spaniards would not have dared to evacuate Rome or advance into Tuscany. The small number of foot, not more than 6,000, furnished by the League, is the reason of this. Has been sent to urge Lautrec to send Peter of Navarre or some other to Bologna with 6,000 or 8,000 foot at least, which may be of use to Bologna, Parma and Piacenza, if not to Florence. If this be done in time, you must co-operate with the bishop of Xaintonge. Would to God the Spaniards would go by any other way than Tuscany! The city, however, is determined to show its goodwill to Francis. The Spaniards have committed great devastations, and attempted to enter Perugia where Orazio is with 1,000 foot and 200 horse. He expects to hold out with aid of the army of the League. The number of the Germans and Spaniards who left Rome was 10,000; but they were expecting more, and many others joined them in

1527.

hope of plunder. If they advance, the army of the League must retreat. The Marquis and the Venetians say they have no money to make up the due number of foot. Fire and destruction threaten us. We know not where to turn. The city is in great peril, all through the faithlessness of the allies. When the soldiers are accused of misdeeds, they say they are not paid, and we suffer from our own men.

Dom. de Veli arrived here some days ago. Had great difficulties to encounter on the road, mainly on account of the plague. Is going to Asti, where they say Lautrec will be tomorrow. Left the French fleet and Andrea Doria stationed off Genoa. If 3,000 foot came by land, they would bring it under the dominion of France. Savona, 1 Aug. 1527.

Lat., copy, pp. 3. Add.: Magnif. oratori Florentino apud Chr. Regem, dom. Roberto Acciaiollo. Endd.

3330. [——— to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. ix. 141.
B. M.

Asks the King and Wolsey to write to Lautrec to advance as soon as possible against the enemy, and liberate Rome, the states of the Church and the Cardinals; to restore to the Church, as soon as there is an opportunity, the city of Rimini, which is occupied by Pandolfo Malatesta and his sons; and to reduce Sienna to obedience to the Holy League, as now it favors the Emperor, and can supply his forces with money and stores. Asks the King and Wolsey to desire the ambassador in France to thank the King and his mother for the good despatch which they gave to the writer, the envoy of the Cardinals at Parma, and for their letters to Lautrec in favor of the Pope and Holy See; and to request them to write again commending this expedition.

Lat., p. 1. Imperfect at beginning and end.

1 Aug.
R. O.

3331. ASHBY LEGER.

Inquisition held at Northampton, [1 Aug.] 19 Hen.VIII., before Thos. Andrewe, escheator, concerning the lease of the parsonage of Assheby Leger by Thos. Frysby, late prior of Launde, on 1 May 22 Edw. IV., for ninety-nine years, at a yearly rent of sixteen marks, to Wm. Catesby, who was attainted by Act of Parliament 1 Hen.VII. Frysby is dead, and John Lancaster, present prior, is in possession of the rectory. Delivered to the marshal of the Exchequer, 30 April.

Lat., mutilated, copy. Endd.

2 Aug.

3332. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Ciacon.
Vit. Pont.
III. 466.
Lettere
di Principi,
II. 76 b.

Writes to ask his advice touching the late unfortunate circumstances at Rome. Has done so much for the Holy See that he thinks no sane person can doubt his sincerity. Has borne with injuries done him by France rather than make war for a private cause, and when in Germany refused the petitions of his subjects rather than violate the rights of the Pope. Many evils arose from this; but his conscience is clear, and his cause was vindicated by Leo X. and Hadrian VI. Clement VII., unmindful of favors, has sanctioned a league against him to drive his army out of Italy, and deprive him of Naples. Warned the Pope and Cardinals, before he took up arms, that the guilt would be theirs; but they not only despised his warnings, but violated the truce which Hugo Moncada made with them. The Pope having occupied several places in Naples, Charles's soldiers attacked Rome without his orders, and compelled the Pope to make an eight months' truce with the Viceroy. Although the conditions showed how much the Pope's advisers were opposed to him, Charles ratified it rather than take that vengeance which was in his power. But the soldiers, fearing this truce would be broken like the former, notwithstanding the remon-

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CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

strances of their leaders, attacked Rome, and committed the outrage of which Henry has heard. Does not believe, however, it is so great as his maligners say. Is persuaded it was God's judgment rather than man's will, to punish the many injuries done to the Emperor; but is grieved at having gained such a lamentable victory. Hopes God will turn it to good, and thanks Him for what He does or suffers to be done. Valladolid, 2 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

2 Aug.

3333. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

187.

B. M.

Sends the bill he had overlooked. Almain told him he wished that Wolsey would speak with the Emperor as he did with the French king. When I told him that would be a long journey, he said Narbonne was not far off. At another time he said the Pope would soon be in Spain. 2 Aug. 1527.

Hol., p. 1.

6 Aug.

3334. LAWRENCE STUBBS to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 62.

The plague is no longer reigning in Westminster. Since your departure there have been great assemblies of Sanctuary men, who endeavored to rescue the prisoners in the Gate-house. Mr. Scuse, Cromwell and I spoke with the Abbot and Sir Hugh Vaghan, and have ordered a watch. The Sanctuary men are more straitly kept; since which, Mulsey, a Sanctuary man, the King's servant, has refused the same, and gone abroad with a number of unthrifty persons, eight of whom have been arrested for stealing horses. It is suspected that the rioters intended some harm to your mansion in York Place. Last night my Lord Steward's servant at Chelsea was wounded. Sergier and Servington, of the Inns of Court, and one Pen, who lay in wait to slay Cromwell, made the rescue.

The prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, is sick and likely to die. The friends of William Fynch, cellarer of the same, have offered to give you 300*l.* for your college at Oxford, for your favour towards his preferment. Dr. Barrye, residentiary of Southwell, is deceased, by whose death there is a prebend in York in your gift, and other promotions. The prior of Launde has gone to the coast to procure your salt provisions. Your buildings at York Place, Hampton Court, &c., go forward; and I understand from Cromwell, who has come from Oxford, that he has certified you of the forwardness of the works there.

I thank you for restoring me to the presidentship of Magdalen College, Oxford. My lord of Winchester minded to have prevented your visitation begun by Dr. Claybrok. Mr. Burges, the late pretended elect, and his electors have fallen into such breach of the statutes as without your mercy they shall be expelled. Burges has taken 75*l.* out of the College chest. York Place, 6 Aug.

Hol. Add.

7 Aug.

3335. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. xi. 43.

B. M.

" sure whom ye sh Furthermore, his Highness desireth yo[ur Grace to speak] with the Pope's ambassador there, or some other, ex[horting] the same to repair unto the Pope's holiness and there on the King's behalf to desire the P[ope to utter a] solemn protestation, that if he in the time of [his captivity] do any act or condescend unto any that is or may [be in fact] or by interpretation prejudicial unto the King's high[ness or his] affairs that his Holiness doth the same *metu* [coactus and] none other wise, and that notaries be r[equired to have an] instrument made, signed and subscribed by the notaries [in

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presence of the] Pope, and the one of the said instruments sent unto th[e King's] highness. And in case the Pope determine to go [into] Spain, and be departed from Rome, then his pleas[ure is that] your Grace do advertise with diligence my lord of Worc[ester that] he may induce the Pope at his first coming into Sp[ain] to protest as before; and so doing the King will [and] give unto him his most hearty thanks he tender anything that may be to his weal and [pleasure]. Finally, the King's pleasure is that your Grace do se[nd hither] immediately Mr. Doctor Stephens; for his Highn[ess desires] to communicate and conferre divers things with him [which] cannot so readily follow the pen as thei should and enter upon communication neither he ng as he shall be b * * * les servant and bedesman Stephen f with his old room, albeit divers ha e of the same yet beth void by the death of [your] Grace knoweth his qualities and virtues such be the Prince to advance him, albeit without your Grace's [recom]mendations, and those not vulgar, I cannot see that [he may at]teigne unto any thing at this change." B[eaupieu], 7 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

7 Aug.

3336. ANDREA DORIA to LAUTREC.

Vit. B. ix. 143.

B. M.

"Copia literarum D. Andreae Doriae, [datarum] 7 Aug., ex triremibus expu[gnata] Chiavari, ad D. Lautrek."

The brigantine of Capt. John has just arrived, having intercepted a messenger from Genoa to the Viceroy, with letters from the Emperor's chancellor, which are enclosed. He will see from them that the Genoese are without hope. Advises him to send some of the Venetian infantry at Lodi and Marignano to assist in the siege. Is certain that it will be successful, and that the Imperial fleet can be afterwards defeated, about which he waits for instructions from Lautrec. Has today taken Chiavari and garrisoned it. More troops will arrive tomorrow, and he will then proceed elsewhere. Hears again from Genoa that they are in the greatest terror, and think it best to make overtures to the French. Though there may be other difficulties, will put in execution whatever he commands.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand.

9 Aug.

3337. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 235.

On Saturday last I removed from Abbeville to Pykeney, and lodged in a castle belonging to Mons. Vidams. After dinner on Sunday I left for Amiens, where the King and his train had arrived the day before. Was met by the corporation two miles from the town, and congratulated on my mission of peace, and purpose of restoring the French king's children. Was met by the French king and a great train, a mile and a half from Amiens; was lovingly received by him, bonnet in hand, and presented to the king of Navarre. The French king then saluted my lord of London (Tunstal), my lord chamberlain (Sands), the comptroller (Sir Henry Guildford), the chancellor of the duchy (More). He then asked me of your welfare, wholly attributing his liberation to you. I stated that I had been willing to repair to Paris on hearing of his mother's illness; and thus passing together, placing me on his left hand, he talked much of your Highness, and caused St. Pôl, De Guise, and Vaudemont to ride before him on three of the horses you had sent him, praising them very highly; and, considering the trust reposed in me by your Grace, he requested me to become his minister also, believing that by so doing his affairs would succeed better than they have done. He told me that Moret had taken and burnt two great carracks of Genoa.

As he had passed his palace I tried to dissuade him from accompanying me

1527.

WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

to my lodgings, which I found richly apparelled. Describes the furniture. Was then conducted to my Lady, who lodged in the Bishop's palace. Found there the queen of Navarre, the king of Navarre's sister, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen. She came forward and embraced me in a loving manner; saluted my lord of London, especially the earl of Derby, "whom it liked her Grace to kiss." I saluted the queen of Navarre and the ladies; which done, she took me by the arm, and led me to her inner chamber, where she talked in eloquent discourse of your Highness, and the benefits you had conferred on them, and offered her helping hand in anything you should require. Without entering into any particulars of my charge I thanked her, and took my leave.

On Monday was visited by the Imperial ambassador, who urged me to persuade the French king to accept the Imperial overtures. I told him I had been sent to urge the King to condescend to all reasonable conditions, and I hoped that the Emperor would mitigate his demands, and show himself really anxious for peace. At three o'clock I visited the French king, and found about 300 of his Scotch and Swiss guards in the hall. The King was lying on a couch, covered with a white sheet made for the easement of his leg, which was so much swelled that he could not stand. Found there his mother and many other ladies on one side, and cardinals, prelates, and nobles on the other. He excused himself for not rising; and I said I would have gladly alleviated his pain, and saved him the trouble of coming so far. He then took me and my Lady into a little chamber, compelling me to be seated while I delivered my message. I enlarged upon the affection you bore him, said I was sent for final perfecting such things as had been left to be determined according to the treaty. That, though unworthy, I had been appointed your lieutenant, chiefly to settle three things: the marriage of my lady Princess, deliverance of his children, and of the Pope. He expressed himself extremely anxious for his marriage with the Princess. And I asked him, as being her god-father, if it should take effect, how a peace would be made between him and the Emperor, and how his children would be delivered. To this he could give no reply. I then pointed out to him that much as he and you might desire the marriage, both of you must give up your wishes in order that he might recover his children. He then professed to be willing to treat on his own marriage with lady Eleanor, and that of the duke of Orleans with the Princess. On our discussing the propositions made by the Emperor, I urged him to strain a point for the good of Christendom and the delivery of the Pope, that the peace of Christendom might ensue.

On Tuesday I had another conference with him and his secret Council in my Lady's bed-chamber, when we discussed the peace and marriage at great length, with which I forbear to trouble you, considering also the business I have on every side, and the numerous despatches I am obliged to send to Rome, Spain and Venice. The sum of all is, that the French king is much at your command; that he has agreed to the treaty of Madrid; and, contrary to the opinion of De Vaulx, will condescend to the conditions to be offered to the Emperor by your ambassadors in Spain, to be arranged by common consent; also that a perpetual peace shall exist, whatever be the result of the marriage, between England and France; the contrary whereof has been, in a manner, the ruin of both realms.

We proceed tomorrow to the penning of the said peace, which shall be published, I hope, on the 15th. Details the events in Italy. Francis was content, considering the great expence likely to be incurred, to put off the proposed interview; also to renounce all pretensions to Milan: which must, however, be kept silent. Amiens, Friday, 9 Aug.

P.S.—My Lady, understanding that some opposition had arisen between me and the French king's council, came suddenly to my lodging, where we

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were assembled; and after she was seated, enquiring the cause of obstruction, she rated the Chancellor and others soundly, telling them they had more knowledge of merchandize than of Princes' affections,—that her son desired no difficulties to be made. As she was speaking the King came in, and insisted very strongly on his desire for most intimate union with the king of England. These words were spoken with tears in his eyes, and we all greatly rejoiced. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Official copy of part of the above, beginning with the words "Tuesday at afternoon" ("State Papers," i. 247), and ending with the words "tomorrow we shall proceed" (p. 250). There are several variations in this draft from the copy finally adopted. Perhaps the most important is the following:—

"And to show your Highness what I inwardly think, were it not the manifold benefits which I consider shall and is likely to ensue of this peace, as well for componing and redressing the enormities of the people and reformation of the Lutherian sect, as also many other private and particular commodities, with the restoring of the Pope's person to liberty, whereof what good effects may ensue, and what is letted and hindered thereby, your Grace, of your high wisdom, can consider; I assure your Highness I could have been content rather to have agreed to the loss of mine own hand than such conditions should be offered for a King's ransom, to the pernicious example of all other Princes being subject to such like misfortune and chance."

Pp. 7.

10 Aug. **3338.** ARCHIBALD EARL OF ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 469.

Has received his letters dated Windsor, 7 July, requesting him to arrest Sir Wm. Lisle, his son, and accomplices, who have broken the King's prison at Newcastle and fled to Scotland. The King thereupon called Angus and lord Maxwell, his wardens, and taxed them severely with receiving transgressors of his uncle's laws. Has not been able to ascertain the haunts of these rebels, but will do his utmost to apprehend them. Holyrood, 10 Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

Cal. D. x. 131. **3339.** [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

B. M.

* * * " . . . ce the King by colour
 desist from his purposes say to be brought
 from Spain within four Therefore his Highness had deferred
 hitherto letters and opinion that otherwise he had made
 that your Grace received now lately out of [Spain, and] for because
 the weight of the said letters depended u[pon] conjectures of suspicion,
 and the Emperor's ambassa[dor had not yet] returned. He right heartily
 desireth your Gra[ce to consider] weale the contents of the said long letter,
 in which that the French king's affairs in the Emperor's c[ouncil]
 . . . not without great suspicion unto the King's ambassadors, [as]
 appeareth by the commission given unto Avemaria, [and also by] certain in-
 structions given unto Mons. de Tar[bes] times denied unto the King's
 ambassadors and at l; moreover the resorting of the said De
 Tarbyes unto [the lady] Alienora secretly and by night. But the chey[f
 purpose of the] writing of these is this: two Englishmen that [have lately]
 been at Amyas, and seen your Grace there, did come u[nto the] court yester-
 night, and made a relation of the day of [your] meeting with the French
 king, which by their say[ing] should be the third day of this month, and
 when t[he King] considereth your diligence that ye have used accustom[ably]

1527.

[KNIGHT to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

in all] matters, and though not of high importance, to advertise [speedily his] Highness, and now he hath received no letter by the [space of] . . . days, he feareth that your letters be intercepted And he commanded me with all diligence to advertise you[r Grace to] the intent that if your letters have miscarried, ye [should provide] for a sure conveyance of those that shall [come hereafter].”

Mutilated.

11 Aug.

3340. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. i. 254.

Though I have found much affection in the French king, I have forborne at present to speak of your private matter, deferring the same till I have put your affairs in perfect train. I hope he will agree, and for this I study the means day and night. I have received letters from Hacket, out of Flanders, stating that it has come to my lady Margaret's knowledge that you intend to be divorced. No doubt, therefore, the Emperor has knowledge of it, and will do all he can at Rome to prevent it. “I have therefore, by the advice of my lord of Bath, devised certain expeditions to be made to Rome, as well by the bishop of Worcester, for whom I have sent with all diligence to come hither, as by Gregory Cassales and the Pope's ambassador (Salviati).” And I have not spared money in order to get access to the Pope to obtain his consent for convoking the Cardinals during his captivity, &c.

As I have found the French king so compliant it will not be necessary for me to go to Spain; and the same would be dangerous, as you have advertised me. As it is your request I should send Master Stevens to receive your instructions, I beg you will forbear the same “till ye shall be advertised of such expedition as I have, and shall conceive for the advancement of your secret matter,” as he is the only instrument I have for the purpose. If I should send him he will be in peril of his life, for both he and I are much weakened by the excessive heat and continual labour. I will send Dr. Alen to learn your pleasure. Amiens, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

*In Gardiner's hand. Add. Endd.*Galba, B. ix.
97 and 100.

2. Draft of the above, mostly in Wolsey's hand, from the words “And forasmuch as sithens my coming hither” to the end.

B. M.

Pp. 3.

11 Aug.

3341. FRANCE and ENGLAND.

Cal. D. x. 373.

B. M.

“ t pour ce que Madame au
necessaire pour faire l'emprinse [tr]oys mille homme de
pied qui soient Item, 2,000 hommes d'armes, 3,000
chevaux ligiers, avec une bande de bonne artillerie et La
Seigneurie est contante y mettre u[n tiers a ses] despense et des gens. Les
autres deux tiers les aye a m et Angleterre. Sur tous les hommes
de pied que aura a l et Angleterre qu'ilz aient a estre su . . .
. lancequenetz et autres bons hommes de [guerre] Item,
de faire quelque offre au Roy d'Ang[leterre] de luy donner
quelque honneste recom[pense] duche de Milan pour les mises
qu Touchant l'armee de mer la rapporte
du nombre e * * * * *
. envoyer pouvoir suffisant p la teneur
des lettres.

“[Item que] Madame et le royaume de France [ne fera]
aucun accord et appoinctement [avec l'Empereur sans] inclusion des con-
federez.

“[It]em que sa Mageste et le Regne susdit [soient] tenuz de bailler ydoines
et suffisantes cau[tions] d'observer et tenir ce qui sera appoincte et [agree].

1527.

"[I]tem que sadite Mageste se obligera de rompre guerre contre ledit esleu Empereur ymites de France."

Headed, in a modern hand: "[Fran]cia, xi. Aug."

3342. TREATY with FRANCE.

Cal. D. VIII.

135.

B. M.

Articles agreed to in the French king's council, in which Wolsey presided, touching the Italian expedition. Present, the chancellor of France, archbishop of Sens, the archbishop of Bourges, president of Rouen, chancellor of Alençon, and the Venetian ambassador.

(1.) An army shall be raised under Lautrec to the number of 30,000 foot, of whom 10,000 shall be Swiss, 10,000 German lanzknechts, and 10,000 French and Italians. (2.) The Venetians shall pay the wages of half the Swiss and Germans, the money to be kept ready in the camp from month to month. (3.) Any deficiency in the number of Swiss or Germans to be supplied by French or Italians at the same rate. The first payment of the Germans for the portion now agreed to by Venice to begin on 1 Sept. next. (4.) That the number of foot under the marquis of Saluzzo and the Captain General be restricted to 14,000, besides 7,000 horse under the Marquis, and 7,000 under the Captain General. (5.) Of which 14,000 foot * * *

Lat., pp. 2. Imperfect and mutilated.

Aug.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 596.

3343. [WOLSEY] to GHINUCCI, LEE, and SIR FRAS. POYNTZ.

A postscript to his other letters. Has received theirs, dated Valladolid, 31 July, concerning the secret practices of Mons. de Tarbes and others. Has been made privy thereto, and has arranged that he shall practise apart from them with Madame Elienora, according to the instructions sent him by Robertet. They must keep this secret. Has good hope of a speedy peace. On receipt of these letters they shall tell the Emperor of his arrival at Amiens, under a promise of secrecy, and shall say that besides a universal peace he is endeavoring to conclude a marriage between the lady Princess and the French king, which indeed is almost decided, and he awaits only an answer from the Emperor to the following overture: that if the Emperor, at the King's intercession, will agree to more reasonable conditions, and will send hither Mons. de la Chault with full instructions, Wolsey will give up the aforesaid marriage, and labor for the marriage with Madame Eleanora, and will persuade the French king to honorable conditions of peace. Desires them to send an answer to this with diligence. Amyas, — Aug. *Not signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. In the hand of Gardiner.

12 Aug.

R. O.

3344. The LISLES.†

i. "The copy of the proclamation" against Sir Will. Lisle and Humphrey his eldest son, and Will. Shafteho, as rebels, who have broken the King's prison at Newcastle, liberated traitors, escaped to Scotland, and, in company with other outlaws, have burned the town of Holmeshaugh in Northumb. Rewards are offered for their apprehension, viz., 100 marks for Sir William, 40*l.* for Humphrey, and 20*l.* for Shaftehoo.

Pp. 2.

ii. "The copy of my lord of Richmond's letters sent unto the king of Scots."

The King has written to James touching the escape of Sir Will. and Humph. Lisle and Will. Shaftehoo to Scotland, and demanding their extradition. They wilfully, without being in danger of the King's laws, or suffer-

† Enclosures in No. 3383.

1527.

The LISLES—*cont.*

ing any strait imprisonment, broke open the prison at Newcastle; Sir William "against all nature" is guilty of great extortion and wrong to his own mother and kinsfolks. Since his escape he has invaded this realm and stolen near 40 horses. He proclaims himself captain of all thieves, both of Scotland and England, and has burned Holmeshaugh. Sends copy of the proclamation against them. Hopes James will have them apprehended and delivered to the Duke's officers. Hasilwood, 12 Aug.

Pp. 2.

iii. "The copy of my lord of Richmond's letters sent to the earl of Angus."

On the same subject. Hasilwood, 12 Aug.

P. 1.

13 Aug.

3345. ERASMUS to THOMAS LORD ROCHFORD.

Eras. Ep. XXIX.
34.

Praises him for his love of learning. Sends him his Commentary on the Psalm which Rochford had pointed out. Basle, Id. Aug. 1537 [1527?].

Lat.

13 Aug.

3346. HANSOO HOLIN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Explains the causes of the delay of the letters sent with these, written in his favor, by his master, Henry duke of Mecklenburgh; that the messenger had gone off very shortly after they were written, and the writer has since found him ill at Antwerp. Obtained leave of the Duke to send another with these, to whom he desires the King to give a safe-conduct for himself, that he may return to England in the full enjoyment of the King's favor. Antwerp, Id. Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O.

2. Modern copy, very faulty.

15 Aug.

3347. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. v.
215.
B. M.

Begs that he will require cardinal Wolsey to deliver certain briefs which had fallen into the Cardinal's hands. They were directed to the Pope in contravention of others, and purchased by sinister means by an Observant Friar. Edinburgh, 15 Aug. 14 Jac. V.

P. 1. *Add. Endorsed by Wriothesley.*

15 Aug.

3348. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Informs him that a certain monk* has left his convent, and surreptitiously procured unlawful writings. Asks him to have "the said letters and briefs" delivered again. Edinburgh, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1, *badly mutilated. Add.:* To, &c. Thos. card. of York and great chancellor. *Endd.*

16 Aug.

3349. SIR CHR. WILLOUGHBY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Reminds him that in all the matters at variance between lady Willoughby and himself he has always followed Wolsey's orders until she refused to do so, and Wolsey set them both free to take any advantage they could by the law. Has obtained several writs of *diem clausit extremum* for finding an office of the inheritance, but they have always been discharged by writs of *supersedeas* obtained by my Lady. Complained of

* James Melvin?

1527.

this, last term, to Wolsey, who gave order to Mr. Paulett that no more such writs should be granted, but that the Escheator should proceed to find the said office. He had appointed a day for this next Thursday, but my Lady's counsel have procured the postponement till Friday after St. Bartholomew, hoping to obtain another *supersedeas*. Begs him not to grant it. The King will have no loss by reason of any wardship. The only question is whether she ought to have the lands for life, as part of her jointure, or not. Dynnyngton, Suffolk, 16 Aug. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

16 Aug. **3350.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 256. So much time is required for engrossing the treaties that the solemnities thereof must be put off till Sunday next. On Our Lady's eve (14 Aug.) the Great Master came to me, telling me that Francis wished to go to the cathedral to hear evensong, and would be glad to meet me there. Accordingly I repaired with the Great Master to the King's lodging, who saluted me, bonnet in hand; and we proceeded through the church to the high altar, where were two traverses, one for me, and one for the French king. On the latter were two chairs; and when I prepared to leave him, he would not permit it, but made me kneel and sit with him, in view of all the people, "and so conforming myself to his commandment, we, kneeling together, making to the sacrament a few prayers, without suffering me to say to him evensong, or hearing the same said" by others, he sat down in one chair, and made me sit in the other, talking about Italy, Lautrec, and the town of Bosco.

I found upon inquiry that Lautrec was not so well furnished with men and money as he should be, and urged the King to look to it, as his reputation would suffer if there were any failure; whereas, if he succeeded, he would recover his children more easily. He promised to follow my counsel, and for that purpose Vademount, Joachim, and Gregory de Casalis shall be sent into Italy, and Lautrec substantially furnished. In further talk with him, his Grace entered into communication of the perpetual peace between your two Majesties; and, holding the image of St. Michael, which he had on his neck, said "Now the King my brother and I be thus knit and married in our hearts together, it were well done, it seemeth, that we should be knit *par colletz et jambes*," alluding to the Garter. It is for your Majesty to decide whether this interchange of Orders would be advisable.

Have also spoken with the French king about a General Council, and found him agreeable, according to a minute, which I now send, which will not a little confer to your purpose. I have also arranged that you shall not be compelled to undertake the protection of the treaty between Francis and the Emperor. It is also agreed that, notwithstanding his alliance with Eleanor, he shall not have any communication with the Emperor without your privity. Nothing now remains except to disclose your private matter, which I propose to do in so cloudy and dark a sort that he shall not know your utter determination. Amiens, 16 Aug. *Signed*.

Add. Endd.

Calig. E. III.
74.
B. M.

2. Draft in Tuke's hand.
Pp. 8, mutilated.

16 Aug. **3351.** CARDINAL SALVIATI to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Received his letter on 23 July (x. kal. Sextilis) at Paris. It was worthy of a King and a defender of the Faith. Is gratified by the King's continual regard for him. Wrote immediately, at length, what occurred to him at that time, but could find no convenient messenger. Afterwards met

1527.

CARDINAL SALVIATI to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

with Wolsey, who explained to him that the King was using every effort for the preservation of the Pope. Promised he would obey the King's wishes, and wrote to his colleagues on the subject, but thought that his letter rather deserved to be destroyed than express so feebly his gratitude to the King. Amiens, 16 Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.

16 Aug.
Vit. B. ix. 144.
B. M.

3352. A[LBERT COUNT] DE CARPY to ———.

"Reverende domine, affinis et frater bonus."

Thanks him for his letters. Supposes that though he was pleased at De Carpy's safe return with his wife and children, he is also in great trouble on account of the present calamities. Perhaps they are both to blame for their advice to the Pope, though it seemed best to them at the time. Knows that he will not be wanting in giving all the assistance he can. Is much fatigued with his journey. Would have been here a month sooner, but he was obliged to wait with the galleys at Porto Ercole; was detained for want of horses at Savona, Frejus (*Friusii*) and Avignon; and at Lyons, to make arrangements for his Countess, whom he left behind, and for proceeding himself, as he was without a sou.

Intended to go to Amiens to pay his respects to the King and the cardinal (Wolsey), in whom alone the Roman court has hope. Casale, who is among the besieged in the citadel, can testify to this. All think that this meeting of the French king and the Cardinal will result in the liberation of the Pope and the safety of Italy. Heard, however, that Wolsey was about to return, and received a letter from the King, bidding him wait here to recover his fatigue, until he returned from his progress. Is sorry that he will not see the Bishop before his return to England, but more so that he cannot wait upon "amplissimo Domino nostro," which he desires so much to do, that he has determined to visit England before his return to Italy. Paris, 16 Aug. 1527.

*Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand. Headed: Exemplum.**

17 Aug.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 78.

3353. CARDINAL SALVIATI to ———.

I have received a joint letter from [you and] the cardinal of Cortona, exhorting me to pray the French king to persuade the free cardinals to convene in Bologna. It was the intention of his Majesty, as also of the king of England and the cardinal of York, that the cardinals should assemble in Avignon. But, to satisfy your desire, I spoke again to his Majesty (Francis) on the subject, and found him still of the same opinion, as Avignon is the more secure and convenient place for these cardinals, especially York, who greatly desires to be present; and, as it is nearer to Spain, messages can be more conveniently sent to the Emperor. The French king wishes you to come. Inform me at what determination the cardinals arrive. The French king promised to give the commissions which they require for the defence of the States of the Church, and ordered the Secretary to write to Lautrec accordingly. The cardinal of York has warmly exhorted the French king to this effect, and is very active in endeavoring to procure the release of the Pope by means of the English ambassadors in Spain; this being the first point which the Cardinal demands from the Emperor in the negotiations for the universal peace. Gambara is here. Amiens (*Ambrian*), 17 Aug. 1527.

* In Vit. B. ix. 154* is a blank leaf, which may possibly belong to the above document. It is addressed, "[R.] domino, D. Car^{li} de Salviatis," &c. "[in] Curia X^{mi} Regis;" and endorsed, "Lettres in cifris [to Car]dinal Salviatis."

1527.

Tomorrow the perpetual peace between the kings of France and England will be published. The marriage of the latter's daughter to the French king [is to take place] in case the universal peace is not concluded. If it is concluded, and the French king take queen Eleanor, [the Princess] will be given to the French king's second son, the duke of Orleans.

*Ital.*17 Aug. **3354.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote in his last that the King would leave this on the 27th for Greenwich, passing the time till Holy Rood day in Waltham Forest; but in consequence of the sickness he has changed his plan. He will go to Berwike on the 27th, thence to Greenwich, and so to Oxford. No news, except that the King is much pleased with Wolsey's letters, and likes all he has done. But of this doubtless Master Secretary has written to him, whom Fitzwilliam esteems a right honest man and a friend to Wolsey. Is glad to hear that the great affairs are in such good train for universal peace. Beaulieu, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord Cardinal's grace.17 Aug. **3355.** JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears that Wolsey has received his letter dated 30 July, with another from lady Margaret, who would be glad of a cordial answer. Received last night a letter for Wolsey from Wallop, and another addressed to himself, both inclosed. The king of Bohemia has lately sent a gentleman with letters and credence to the Emperor, with instructions to pass through England or not, as he thought best; but, in consequence of the advice of the governors here, he will take ship direct from Zealand to Spain.

Was this morning with Hoeghstrate, who is sore infected with gout. He asked for news from France. Said some good answer was daily expected. He said that Wolsey had told their ambassador there that if the business came to a good end, he purposed to meet my Lady before his return. He said also that if Wolsey could bring these two Princes to an agreement, it would be one of the best acts done this hundred years. It is reported that Andrea Dorry, captain of the Papal fleet, and the duke of Ourbyn, captain of the Venetian army, are both turned to serve the Emperor. Does not know if it is true. Gant, 17 Aug. 1527.

A plot to betray Tournay to the French has been discovered, and those implicated are being beheaded day by day. Flanders has consented to pay to my lady Margaret 36,000 gulder, besides the 150,000 gulder for the men of war.

Sends back his servant to know Wolsey's pleasure.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.18 Aug. **3356.** TREATY OF AMIENS.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 203.

1. Confirmation by Francis I. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 209.

2. Confirmation of treaty for mercantile intercourse. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

Lat. Signed and sealed. Beautifully illuminated.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 212.

3. Confirmation of treaty for withholding consent to a General Council to be summoned by the Emperor, so long as the Pope is a prisoner. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

*Lat. Signed and sealed.**Beautifully illuminated with portraits of Francis I., Henry VIII., and their attendants. The treaty itself is in Leonard, II. 277.*

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TREATY OF AMIENS—*cont.*

R. O. 4. Oath of Francis I. for observance of the same treaties. Amiens, Rym. xiv. 216. 18 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

R. O. 5. Notarial attestation by John de la Forest and Francis Boureti of the Rym. xiv. 217. oaths of Francis I. and cardinal Wolsey, for the observance of the above. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

Ital.

R. O. 6. Confirmation by Francis I. of the treaty of perpetual peace. Rym. xiv. 218. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527. *Gold seal attached.*

R. O. Duplicate, *signed and sealed. Illuminated.*

R. O. Another, *signed. No seal.*

R. O. Modern copy. *A contemporary copy is in B.M., Add. MS., 25,114, f. 20. Lat.*

R. O. 7. Confirmation of the treaty declaratory of the matrimonial alternative between the princess Mary and the duke of Orleans, likewise of the treaty of obligation for two millions, &c. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

Signed and sealed. Illuminated with a picture of the marriage contract between the Duke and the Princess, with their portraits.

Leonard, II. 282. 8. Ratification by Wolsey as the King's lieutenant, of treaty stipulating that the king of England will consent to the marriage of Eleanor with Francis, and that he and Francis may claim their pensions of Sforza, if he is established in the duchy of Milan by their intervention. Amiens, 18 Aug. 1527.

*Lat.***3357. TREATY OF AMIENS.**

R. O. Bundle of loose leaves and imperfect drafts referring to the above treaty.

Pp. 413, Lat. Some leaves mutilated.

18 Aug. 3358. ANGUS to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O. Received on the 14th his letters dated Hasilwood, 12 Aug., desiring that Sir Will. Lisle and his son should be expelled from Scotland or delivered to the English vicewardens. Has considered also his letter to the King, and made such inquisition that he is certain Sir William "haunts nor uses" in no part of Scotland, and is not within the bounds of his office, but in the Debateable Ground with the broken men of the Borders. Will do his best to fulfil the Duke's pleasure. Holyrood, 18 Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

19 Aug. 3359. JAMES V. to THE SAME.

R. O. To the same effect. Edinburgh, 19 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

19 Aug. 3360. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O. Norfolk, Suffolk, Rochefort, and the treasurer (Fitzwilliam) are St. P. i. 261. privy to the other letters sent to Wolsey. After which the King delivered Knight Wolsey's letter "concerning the secrets," and gives him hearty thanks for it, and for his devices about the Pope. He is satisfied with the arrangement for Mr. Stevens, and there will be no necessity to send Alayn. Incredible things are spoken respecting the conduct of Alayn and Cromwell,

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as I have heard from the King and others. It is most expedient that you should know them at your arrival. Is old, and his sight faileth. Beaulieu, 19 Aug.

Hol. Add.

3361. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. xi.

52.

B. M.

..... "[French k]ing should assist
..... e stand that he should neither assist against the
Emperor."

"The 22nd article discontenteth his highness and saith that in lieu and place of the same [it should be] devised that the French king should not in an[ywise] empeshe, let or hinder, directly or indirectly, them[peror's journey] into Italy."

As to the 43rd article, which states that the French king would leave out the Venetians rather than that the peace should not succeed, the King says this implies contradiction, for a peace cannot be concluded without them, leaving them as a prey to th[emperor]. As they are powerful enough to resist the Emperor, and have hitherto stood out for the League of Italy, a special [article] for their comprehension should be devised in the treaty. The King will therefore not allow this article to remain in the book of offers, but it must be cancelled.

"..... King's pleasure is that like pro
..... esse, marvelling gr[eatly] ther is
neither

* * * * *
..... more ponderous th
..... perform, bear, and accomplish [ina]smuch
as the said conditions and offers by the King's mediation
his Highness would should appear hereafter that he
had so used him in the same that the offers were either
very reason[able,] or as near thereunto as might be studied and de[vised.]"
Finally, when the King considers that there will shortly be a puissant army in Italy for the League, that the enemy is weakened by continual plague and stroke of God, so that [not] more than 9,000 remain, that the country is ready to rebel if they are assured of success, and that there are daily practices for it, he marvels that the French king so suddenly agrees to offers which, being observed, may bring h[is own] country into miserable servitude and subjection. If the confederates have any success, and Italy rebels "incontinently and co [the
Emperor's coura]ge shall abate and he s
reasonable." * * *

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

3362. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. xi. 53.

B. M.

* * * "charges, make who can
avoid by any reason b [It]alie, Hispaigne, Germany, with the
Low C[ountries] shall *imperare Gallis*, being so environed and
France, being not far off from subjection, [shall] fear to stir or move, how
shall other princes [be able to] defend their liberties? Wherefore his opinion
[is that if] he had divers children in captivity or hostage, rat[her to let]
them endure their lives, and die in the same, th[an to] condescend unto like
articles, being so far discrepa[nt from] reason, and manifestly tending near
unto a sore [evil] and incurable. And for the eschewing of like [discom-
modities] his Highness thinketh necessary to forsee certain p[erils] that
hereafter ensueth, which well tried and comp[osed], the French king shall
more easily perform his prom[ise, and] the rest of Christendom better assured.

"As overture hath been made in time past unto the K[ing's] ambassadors

IV.

5 E

1527.

[KNIGHT to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

being in Hispaigne, that the Emperor would [give] the daughter of Portugal in marriage unto the d[uke of] Richmond, and the duchy of Milan withal as [her] dote; the French king being minded among [other articles] in the treaty of Madril, and in these that now [be pro]poned, to renounce the title of Myll[aine] by your Grace induced not [th]at in case the Em[peror] *

. [Fren]sh king, we think he [e]nsue, whereupon if any toward[ness] were foun[d] in the Emperor, and communication for the same folo[w, it r]esteth that ye by your high wisdom will foresee [a]nd covenants so to pass that the duke of Richmo[nd] shall have better foot therein than the house of Sforza [has], which seemeth not to hold but *ad voluntatem domini*."

By these means the Emperor and the kings of England and France would join in a triple indissoluble knot; for as the French king would have Dame Alienore, and the duke of Richmond her daughter, with the duchy of Milan, there would be great hope for the long continuance of a universal peace. This would be a way to enter into a treaty *arctioris conjunctionis et amicitie* with the Emperor, which w[as] lately desired of the King by the Emperor's amba[ssador] here. If it ever come forward, the King will have it so couched that no prejudice shall engen[der] to any former act passed with the French king.

"Furthermore, whereas in the discourse and reuling (?) of t[he Fren]sh king's offers, it is contained in th . . . be th [Fren]sh king should defend the [at his ow]n cost and charge them"

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

3363. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. xi. 54.

B. M.

* * * * * "[am]ple and long matter [amb]assador was here with letters of credence showing, but all in generalities, much of my lord of Worcester's letter late sent unto yo[ur Grace] unto the King, his highness, supposing th some other charge that within a day or twain he w differ making of answer unto those letters to ma[ke a]wnswere unto that letter only that con[cerned those] affaire[s, w]hereof no man living is participant and except his Highness and I. And this he willed me t[o write unto] your Grace.

"As touching the tenor of your letter containing the secret [matter, his] Grace doth suppose that for the more sure, honorable, and [safe] conducting of the King's said secret affair unto the end th[at is] purposed, which for many high and urgent considerations [a] true, loving, and faithful subject ought to desire, [and] pray to Almighty God to bring to good and brief conclus[ion, his] Grace hath studied and by your wisdom found that tw[o things] must be foreseen, of which the one is necessary and requisite for approbation of the process that shall be made by your [Grace]. The first is the Pope's consent, authorizing you so to do, [with] full power and liberty to condescend, and if, by [occasion] of the Emperor by no mean admitting conditions reasonable, [he be kept] in servitude and captivity, then the other way ys [that the] cardinals re]presenting the state of the college dependeth chiefly * * * * * effect by and for thobst case ye will recur unto the convoc[ation of a council] convening at Avignon, as at that place th[at is] most meet for the administration of ecclesiastical [p]urpose also to repair, not esteeming labour, pain [and] expense to do service unto his highness, for which your [st]udye, zeal, love, and perfect

1527.

affection that [your Gr]ace beareth s th continuance of his health, surety of [his] reame and su[b]jects,) he most highly and heartily thanketh yo[ur Grace].

“And in that that your Grace, being at Avignon, do suppose the Emperor willing to come personally unto Perpignan adjoining unto the confines of Spain, and not distant from Avignon 100 English miles, the French king with his m[other] and your Grace meeting there with the Emperor, the conduc[ing a] peace by the King’s mediation, not being desperate, nor inti[mation of] hostility made on the King’s behalf, it should much [conduce] as well for deliverance of the Pope as for the concluding [of a] peace between the Emperor and the French king, with many [other] commodities that your Grace thinketh might succeed and ensue [from] the said meeting. In this point the King’s hi[ghness] for the great affection and entire love that he beareth u[n]to you,) and unto the preservation of your person, considering [the in]warde hate, grudge, and malice that he thinketh ve[rily the Empe]ror beareth unto you, and the opportunity and o[ccasion that he mi]ght have for satisfying o[f the same,]” * * *

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

3364. [KNIGHT to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. xi. 55.
B. M.

* * * “[c]harges the French king to spare and then to consume in causes of pleasure ale be forborne. Your Grace hath so handled the French king’s own and proper suit, request and said interview is put off, and this unto the King’s hi[ghness’ no] small contentation; who considering rig[ht] [an]d often calling unto his remembrance the great solicit[ude and th]e continual study, watch and breach of mind in your G[race, in se]tting a part, and exiling all pleasure or pastime that su very necessary for the health of your person to be mixt and with cures and charges, only rejoicing and delighting in that that bringeth forth fruitful and pleasant effects in the affairs, his Highness thinketh that he cannot [render] condigne thanks unto your merits.

“As touching the offers conceived for deliverance of the Fren[ch king’s] children, the King maketh a foundation, and presupposeth t[hat] neither the French king nor his ambassador hath hitherto [heard of] or discovered the said offers unto the Emperor, but that he al first for the King’s advice and counsel, as he thinketh r if under the title of the King’s mediation they should be pro[posed] and set forth. And whereas his Highness [desires you should] profoundly search and consider the sequel and consequence tha[t must in] a manner necessarily follow if the French king should gr[ant and condescend] to all the said conditions, and accomplished a great par[t] immediately upon delivery and restitution [his Highn]esse doth evidently [uni]versal pe[ace]” * * *

. that he sup the day before the receipt of [inte]rcepted by the Burgonyons. And his Highness with great desire to know th open, read and peruse them, finding in th and high effects that hath lately been comp[leted by your] study, continual diligence and profound wisdom first by inducing and persuading the French king and council to condescend unto a perpetual peace [in such form] and manner as the subjects that now be and h shall have cause thereby to laud God, to speak ho[norably] of the King, and to give thanks to your Grace, w[hich hath] extinct and utterly taken away by this inestimable [peace all] occasions of cruel war that once in few years resur[ged and] always was renewed

1527.

[KNIGHT to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

between the two realms [to the great] empoverishing [thereof] and undoing of the noble hou[ses and of the] poor commons, specially of this realm. M[ore-over] in handling of the alternative your Grace hath showed sy[ngular] and circumspect industry, forasmuch as the French king h[ath by your] mean agreed and resolved himself that the said a[lternative] of my lady Princess's marriage shall be determined in [personam] *Ducis Aureliani* with the perpetual peace, and the same to [hold good, sive] *matrimonium sorciatur effectum sive non*, without imp and reserving the same unto the King's take more effect; yet nd vigour"

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

19 Aug.

3365. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 262.

According to his letters of the 16th, the peace was sworn on Sunday with great solemnity, as the King will be informed by the bishop of Bath, whom Wolsey intends to send in two or three days. The French king, my Lady, the king of Navarre, many nobles and prelates, are to dine with him today, and he is therefore much straitened for time. Sends a post with news from Italy, and copies of letters to the Viceroy, certifying the surrender of Genoa, with advertisements from Lautrec, Andrea Doria, and Theodore Trivulce, announcing other advantages in Italy, which will tend to peace, and the King's honor.

After dinner, the French king will visit certain places according to vows made in his sickness. Wolsey will be left with the Chancellor and others, in which Salviati and other cardinals will determine with him what is to be done during the Pope's captivity. Is then to meet the King at Compiègne. Hopes that the Emperor's chancellor, who has always disdained that Henry should have such a stroke in Christendom, "shall 'scape narrowly, but he shall be brought under your Grace's hands," and then he shall see where his blind imaginations have tended. Amiens, 19 Aug. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.***3366. FRANCIS I.**

Cal. D. ix.

135.

B. M.

The King goes to Compiègne, thence to Amiens, Abbeville, Hesdyn, Therouenne, Montreuil and Boulogne. Bayard the elect has returned from Spain without having concluded anything with the Emperor. All the servants of the Dauphin have returned to France on foot. The count de Bryanne has gone to Abbeville to repair all the towns on the frontier, and erect a castle at Dorlans. The Dauphin has advanced further into Spain. There is great fear in France that the ambassadors in England will not be heard. ("L'on doute fort en France que le[s] ambassadeurs qui sont en Angleterre ne seront ouyz selon leur charge.")

Fr., mutilated, p. 1.

20 Aug.

3367. MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY to DAME ANN REDE.

Vesp. F. xiii.

88.

B. M.

Has received her letter. The gentlewoman who accompanied her daughter had no commission from the Countess to tell her that the Controller of the Princess's household bore singular favor to her said daughter. Had heard nothing about the matter at that time. Since she left Hartlebury the Controller spoke to her of it, but finds nothing in her whereby any effect should be taken therein. Hopes, therefore, she will be a good mother to her, and think of the matter which she formerly sent her word of, which she considers would be a very meet bargain. Worcester, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1527.

21 Aug. 3368. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 598. Went hunting with the French king on Friday, the 16th. Poyton says he is commanded by the King to prepare himself for England. Gives some account of the French mode of hunting the deer. Complains of the hounds. Does not like the manner of hunting. Francis's favorite at this time is a maiden of Madame Vandom's, called Hely, "whose beauty after my mind is not highly to be praised." Has been told that the king of France would like to send his hounds into England, as it is more difficult to kill a deer there than in France, because of the hedges and ditches. Should he do so "he will like his hounds the worse as long as he liveth." Other news the King will learn from the Cardinal. Finds nothing here worth purchasing. Amiens, 21 Aug. Signed.

Add. Endd.

21 [Aug.] 3369. J. CROKE to CROMWELL.

Calig. D. x.
122.
B. M.

* * * "your w
of this month, wherein I and indifferency
towards my friend, Master heartily thank you, and for
as much as I trus[t] at the beginning of this next term,
where we reasonable communication in that matter,
I entend not in the mean season for the dissolving of the
. had, heartily praying you eftsoons to show your
g[oodness in that] matter, when it shall come to communication
. . . ." Supposes he has perfect knowledge of the meeting [of the French]
king and Wolsey without Amyas. On the day of the Assumption my Lord
said mass [at the] church in Amyas, but not solemnly, after which he
[gave] the Regent, the King's mother, the holy sacrament. [He] then
dined with the King, where he was served with many [dishes and] little
meat. The Sunday after, the peace and oath [were] concluded with much
solemnity in the cathedral church. The French king and Regent in one
traves, which was passing [lofty and on the] south side of the high altar, and
on the north side a little mount of three steps for Wolsey, [on which] was set
a cloth of estate and two chairs without any trav[es] [At] which
cloth sat my Lord and the French legate lately come from Rome (Salviati),
whom they say to be nephew to He is one of the worst favored
men ever seen, and with the worst countenance. After mass, th[e King] took
his solemn oath at the high altar before my Lord, [and then my said Lord]
likewise in our King's behalf for observing the said [peace]. "That done,
the president of Rone made a proposition in th peace, but
nothing was opened of any conclusion peace, and all
this time of showing of this proposition half
an hour and more long, the legate of [slept] like a
dormouse in his chair. The adorned himself
in pontificals and clean remission, and then
was * * * * * gown or coat
any t sell but all sad coloured
silks and the bes[t clothes that I saw] the French king were (wear) in all
this time was a g[own of v]elvet furred with sables. I saw not six garments
of silk worn sithens I came here; and the French king
. did were that day that he met first with my Lord's gra[ce
a gown] of black velvet, which was here and there cut and laid [in with]
white sarcenet, and tied together with small aglets of go[ld. On] Monday
last the King and his mother, and all the great e[states of] France being
here, dined with my Lord, where they had a feast and served
with four courses besides fruit before and and after dinner the
French king did remove, and, as they se[y, will] meet with us again at
Compiegne, which is 40 English m[iles] hence."

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J. CROKE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Wolsey will go there one day this week, and stay five or six days, and then return to Calais, where they hope to be about Se[pt.] 20. Amyas, 21 [Aug.]

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated. Add.: To his loving friend, Mr. Crumwell, dwelling against the Austin Friars at London.

22 Aug. 3370. MAGNUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 474.

On his arrival from the South repaired to York assizes, where there was little business; thence to Newcastle with my lord of Richmond's council. Sir Will. Lisle and his son have been indicted for treason, and proclaimed throughout Northumberland for breaking prison at Newcastle and releasing rebels, stealing 40 horses at Widingerton belonging to Sir Will. Ellercar, and driving them to Scotland, and burning a town belonging to Ellercar. Several of the Duke's council still in the North have appointed to meet with Magnus here tomorrow. Will inform the King of their devices for the ordering of Northumberland, where there is great dearth of corn and poverty. Finds no means so convenient to avoid danger from the Lisles as those he has devised with Sir Thos. Clifford for apprehending them. Because my lord of Cumberland has in his hands one of the headsmen of the Arme-strongs, Sir William knows how the whole of Northumberland "is highly charged for his taking," but will have no great doubt of the West Borders, where the practice is proposed to be put in execution. Sir T. Clifford will carry to the King an answer to his letters to the king of Scots and Angus. My Lord expects an answer shortly to his own letters to them, of which a copy will be sent to the King.

Was informed by Patrick Sinclair, whom he met at Newcastle, of the confidence James has in the King, and that the Queen his mother lies at Stirling, and goes little to court. A great assembly and council has been kept at Edinburgh, in which the archbishop of St. Andrew's was present; when it was determined that Angus should be Chancellor, and the bishop of Aberdeen should assist him. York, 22 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.

22 Aug. 3371. KING FERDINAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. i. 600.

On leaving Vienna on 30 July, for Hungary, was, on his approach, received as legitimate King by the Hungarians. Describes the storming of various castles during his advance to Buda. His enemy has fled with about 2,500 followers. Buda, 22 Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

23 Aug. 3372. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends the bearer, monsieur de Vance, to do whatever Wolsey thinks proper. He will give him the news of this company. Peronne, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A monsieur le Legat.

3373. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. iii.
66.]
B. M.

Sends the bishop of Vance, her chief almoner ([*aum*]osnyer), to do what Wolsey bids him, "et ne de vous envoyer bons les autres que demand e le semblable." Has been "malade de lestomac" [since] their departure. Has been obliged to [stay] a day here, but the King will be shortly at Compiègne.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Legat [mon] bon filz et pere.

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23 Aug.

Vesp. C. iv.

188.

B. M.

3374. LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Received his letters. Had an audience on the 16th. The Emperor said that there could not be more assurance of the King's, the Queen's and your Grace's joy than he had conceived. He was delighted to find that you and the King put so much trust in him, and that you have made a journey to France for final resolution of the peace. We urged him to send a representative to England to communicate with your Grace apart in all points concerning his interests. He answered he would do what he could to secure peace, and had communicated his mind to don Inigo. We said the peace had not prospered in his hands, and if he would send some one he would find a reason to be contented with Wolsey's intentions to secure his interests. He promised to refer to his Council. To *the secret cipher touching my lady Princess* he said you might see hereby *what trust there is in the French "avowing that the matrimony between the French king and my lady Eleanor is as good and firm as between him and the Imperatrice;"* and he hoped, if *"the French king would condescend to another marriage, the King's highness would not,"* and much thanked your Grace for this advertisement, *promising to keep it close.* We assured him, if he would send some one to you in France with instructions, you would do all to content him. He said, as the league was renewed with France, it ought to be with him. We urged that that was not judicious at present. He then told us, as a secret, that, in consequence of the arrival of the general of the Observants, he had stopped Milue (De Verrie), and sent the General in his room. He is to persuade the Pope to come into Spain.

On Saturday the 17th, and so on to the Tuesday, we waited for an answer, which was deferred until the arrival of a promised despatch from France. Were admitted on the 21st, and urged him, instead of sending his messenger to England, to send one of his Council to your Grace in France, with instructions partly open and partly private, alleging that your Grace could not tarry long there, for the great train you have, and the need of your presence in England. He begged us to be patient until he had read his letters just come from France, promising to see us before he left on the 23rd. We sent to Almain to know whether he had any letters. He answered he had none for us, but had received good news; and he told us on the 23rd that the ambassador in France had written to the Emperor how your Grace had shown him that you had labored with the French king, with Madame and Madame d'Alençon, *usque ad sanguinem*, to obtain satisfactory conditions with the Emperor; and you had brought them to such points as the French king will not pass, though his sons should remain in Spain to the fourth generation. He, therefore, desired us to wait till these offers had arrived. We demurred, as the coming of the courier was uncertain. Sent at once to Lachaulte, notwithstanding, desiring to know the Emperor's pleasure. On being introduced we reminded the Emperor of his promise, who used the same argument as Almain had used. We urged, as he was long since resolved, he should not now hang back upon any offers to come, but send his resolution at once to your Grace. Combated his assertion that it would be somewhat derogatory to his honor to have a matter of this kind discussed in France; but he said at last, that if your Grace desired it, he would send, on condition of receiving a safe-conduct. We urged him to give us the name of the person; but he said he had not yet determined it with his Council, and would send a post in three days from Palencia. He promised to send at the same time the offers made him by the French ambassadors.

De Tarbes showed us the letters of Francis in which he stated that they might now go to the lady Eleanor without any dissimulation, as you had written to this purpose. In the same letters it was stated that, if the Emperor refused the offers that were now sent, they should join in

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LEE and POYNTZ to WOLSEY—*cont.*

denouncing war against him. "God forbid it should so follow!" They are not pleased that we denounce their secret practices. Will henceforth dissemble what they see, according to Wolsey's instructions.

The Council here is "disperkled" for sickness. The Emperor has been obliged to stay behind for a fever which the young Prince had. Thinks that the Emperor will delay his resolution until after his arrival at Palencia, where they will not be able to follow him, as no preparations are made for him. Wish instructions as to the 40,000 marks, of which 30,000 are for the pension and 10,000 for the French queen. Worcester, on his departure, was afraid he would not arrive so speedily, in consequence of his disease. Valladolid, 23 Aug. 1527. *Signed.*

In Lee's hand, pp. 11. Add.

23 Aug.

3375. FRAS. POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The term of his safeconduct will have expired before the end of next month. Wishes to know if he is to come home. The country is tedious to those who follow the court here when the Emperor removes, especially for those who came in post. Having neither bed or other stuff to carry with them, they find on their arrival nothing but bare walls. Valladolid, 23 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

23 Aug.

3376. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. iv.

198.

B. M.

Sent on the 3rd Aug. letters touching certain rumors here had of the Queen, of which they had also written to Wolsey. I trust I need not repeat it; but if hereafter I hear anything of it, as hitherto I have not but only by your own subjects, I shall order my answer accordingly. The Emperor has delayed giving him an answer in consequence of anticipated letters from France, but, after much solicitation, consented to send a person to my lord Cardinal. De Verrie is stayed, and the general of Observants sent to the Pope in his place. Valladolid, 23 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2.

23 Aug.

3377. ERASMUS to ROBERT ALDRIDGE.

Er. Ep. p. 998.

Is told that a preacher at Paul's Cross had accused him, before the lord Mayor and others, of impiety for innovating on a passage in the 7th chapter of St. John. Defends his conduct, by a reference to the Greek MSS., at great length. Basle, 23 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

23 Aug.

3378. THE PERCIES.

R. O.

Expences of lord Henry Percy and Mary his wife, for one year, from Saturday 23 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII. to 23 Aug. next following.

Board of lady Percy, 6s. 8d. a week. Board wages of two gentlewomen at 20d. and 16d. a week. Board wages of a yeoman and at 18d. and . . . a week. "[Boar]d wages of the said lord Percy him at such times as he said lady his wife by . . ."

* * * * * The wardrobe of lady Percy, by estimation, 40l. Wages of two gentlewomen, one at 5 marks and the other at 4 marks a year. 8 yards of cloth f[or the] lyveries of the said two gentlewomen.

Wardrobe of lord Percy:—2 gowns, one of velvet furred with budge, the other lined with satin, 19l. 13s. 4d. 2(?) doublets of satin, at [4]3(?)s. 4d. the doublet, with 3s. 4d. for making and lining of each, 4l. 13s. 4d.;

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6 bonnets, 2 of velvet at 13s. 4d., and 4 French 4s. 4d. each, 44s.; 10 shirts, 100s.; 12 pair of hose, at 6s. the pair; 4 pair of velvet shoes, at 4s. 4d. the pair; and 8 pair of leather shoes, at 12d. the pair; hats, girdles, rs and points, &c.,

Wages and liveries for the Lord's servants
8 yards of cloth for 2 long gowns for the said yeoman and groom, at 4s. a yard; 9 yards of cloth for 3 short liveries, 4s. a yard.

[T]he hire of 9 horses, at 2d. for each horse, one [and o]ther for the day and night; by the [year], 27l. 7s. 6d.

Pp. 5, badly mutilated.

3379. DEBTS of the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Robt. Clerke, baker, 9l. 5s. 8d. John Maye, ale brewer, 6l. 14s. 8d. Robt. Hamon, beer brewer, 22l. 11s. 4d. Nich. Wiff, poulterer, 20l. 6s. 10½d. Edm. Randyshe, butcher, 22l. 6s. 11d. Robt. Reynalde, fishmonger, 10l. 16s. 6d. Ch[am]bers, poulterer, Hichington's wife, and others, for poultry and fish taken of them by Ric. Waltham, 9s. 2d. Thos. Jenett, tallow-chandler, 7l. 7s. 10d. Geynfelde's wife, for butter, 63s. 5d. John Bage, grocer, 18l. 4s. 9½d. Wm. Baynard, waxchandler, 26s. 8d. Da[vid] wife, for washing, 14s. Roger Whitereason, for 20 sacks of charcoal, 6s. 8d. Wm. Jekett, for the keep of the Earl's horses and attendants, 30l. 13s.; half a beef, 14s. 8d.; hire of beds and occupation of the Earl's house, and hire of kitchen stuff, 8l. 3s. 6d. Lord Latymer, money borrowed, 66l. 13s. 4d. Sir Roger Cholmeley, of the North, money borrowed, 40l. Wm. Harington, of York, money borrowed by the Earl's father, 40l. Robt. Trappes, goldsmith, money borrowed, 37l. 10s. Pykering, for silks, 72l. 16d. Thos. Hamon, skinner, for an old debt and apparel, 34l. 9¾d. Creker, shoemaker, 13l. 14s. 6d. John Blage, grocer, 16l. 10s. Sir Wm. Farefax, for arrears of the sheriffwick of Northumberland, 4l. Sir George Darcy, 30l. Sir C[uthbert Rad]cliff, for arrears of h[is lieute]nanship of the Marches, 100l.(?) The master of Sempringham, 40l. [John] Skut, the Queen's [tai]lor, 5l. 7s. 4d. Wm. Serle(?), money lent, 7l. Thos. Ashe, poticary, 6l. 5s. 4d. Thos. Henage, upon an obligation, 104l. Laurence Warren, goldsmith, 20l. Nich. Vinacheis, upon an obligation, 143l.; upon another obligation, 280l. 11d.; upon the same obligation, 50l. wife, her pension, 500 marks. Harrington, merchant of York, money borrowed, 40l. Kingeston, saddler, 7l. 4s. Sir Thos. Thorneton, parson of Mokton, 32l. Henry Wetherell, costs of a law suit, 46s. 8d. Geo. Hyll, grocer, in right of his wife, executrix of Rudd, 6l. Total, 1,761l. 6s. 1½d.

Pp. 5.

3380. The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

"This book made at Lecky[ngfelde, the] 19th day of September in the . . . [year of our] sovereign lord King Henry VII[I.] a short draught and a counterr[oll?] of receipts and payments of all Wil[liam Wormes] of money; which clear books the said Will[iam gave by] my Lord's commandment to the kep[ing of my] Lord's chaplain."

"All the said William's receipts from Mich. 6 to Mich. 7 Hen. VIII."—Revenues of *Somerset and Dorset*, received of Gilbert Weddell by Sir Will. Stabill and Mr. Sowthwike; of *Yorkshire*, by Robt. Percy, Ralph Swinborne, John Emerson, Robt. Radcliffe, Robt. Gollias, Ric. Houssome, Sir John Normansfeld (by dame Marg. his wife) and Rob. Harrison; of *Northumberland*, by Thos. Farfax, Geo. Swinburne, Laur. Densfenby, Jas. Wateson, Will. Sisterson; of *Cumberland*, by Sir Thos. Curwen, Will. Wilson and Morland.

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The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ACCOUNTS—*cont.*

Money borrowed of Gilbert Weddell, Sir Thos. Bele, Sir Thos. Curwen, Brian Palmes, serjeant-at-law, and John Hatton, suffragan of York.

Receipts from Adam Pennington, feodary of Lincolnshire, and (for a relief) from John Radcliffe, of Darwentwater, by Sir John Norton;
“for my Lord’s part of a and at Filley, in Yorkshire”; from Sir Ralph Evers, Dame Marg. Ogile (for my Lord’s ward, Geo. Harbotill).

On Monday, 13 Aug., from Gawin Egilseffelde, in repayment of wrongful charges to which he had put my Lord by indicting 60 of my Lord’s tenants in Cumberland, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On Wednesday, 13 Feb., from the abbot of Meux, for my Lord’s fee of the stewardship of Holderness, at 20*l.* a year.

Total receipts of Will. Wormes this 6th year, 2,614*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, divided into separate headings, the totals of which are for the most part lost by mutilation.

ii. Payments “by me, Will[iam Wormes,” from] Mich. 6 Hen.VIII. [to Mich.] 7 Hen. VIII. To Rob. Tenant, for costs of John Etton, my Lord’s usher, “Will. Blakemantill’s costs of Topcliffe,” and Gilmyne’s costs. To John Anderson, for repairs at Lekingfeld. Costs of Brian Pames, Adam Pennington, Ric. Rokeby, of Beverley, Mr. Joslynge and John Pikerynge, Thos. Horword, to buy Rhenish wine at Hull. For the fishers of Arram, (?) 14*s.* For Thos. Lamplughe, 24*s.* 2*d.* For Thos. Boutray, 6*s.* 7*d.* For my Lord’s costs at York, Thursday 6 Dec., Thos. Horwoude, to buy wine at Hull, 10*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Thursday, 14 Dec., for my Lord’s costs at the Oyer Determiner at York, 10*l.* Saturday, 23 Dec., for my Lord’s repairs at Leckingfelde, 10*l.*; “for fish and other disguising stuff,” 21*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* To Rob. Percy and Gilbert Weddell, for household expences. Monday, 1 Jan., for the King’s attorney’s costs.

Thursday, 26 Jan., to Rob. Tenant, for Sir Harry Clifforth, 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Monday, 20 July, for repairs of the White Friars at York, 8*l.*, and at Lekingfeld and Topcliff, 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Saturday, 25 July, to lord Ogle, 20*l.* Friday, 28 Sept., for the King’s attorney’s costs, &c., 78*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Total payments from Mich. 6 to Mich. 7 Hen. VIII., 2,581*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.*

2. Receipts by Wm. Wormes, from Mich. 7 to Mich. 8 Hen. VIII.—Revenues of Petworth : received by John Ederton, of Petworth ; of Somerset and Dorsetshire, by Gilbert Weddell, at London, in Feb., March, and May ; from the tenants in Foston, Leicestershire, by George Hodgeson. Revenues of Yorkshire : on Friday, 1 Sept., received of George Swinburne, by his brother Ralph, and on Monday, 15 Sept., by Sir Wm. Johnsons, his priest ; on Saturday, 4 Oct., of John Heron, in repayment of loan to lord Ogle. Wood sales of Leckingfield and of Bowrwell in Lincolnshire ; the latter received by John Jaxson.

Total receipts for the seventh year, 2,378*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*

ii. Payments, 7 to 8 Hen. VIII.—For repairs, &c. : on Friday, 7 Dec., Our Lady’s even, for my Lord’s costs at his house in Craven, 16*l.* On Sunday, 9 Dec., for Ric. Middleton’s costs, and for hanseman’s (henchman’s) stuff, 10*l.* For payment of carriages and repairs. On Friday, 18 Jan., for my Lord’s gift, and my lord Percy’s, at the christening of Master Harry Clifford, 20*l.* On Friday, 21 . . . delivered to Robt. Tennant, of the revenues of Ponynges, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and of the Briane’s lands, lately the earl of Ormond’s, 30*l.* For my Lord’s expences at London, from 31 May to 3 Aug., 100*l.* On Monday, 25 Aug., for my Lord’s cost at Petworth and homewards, 30*l.* Thursday, 11 Sept., for a horse for Master Ponynges, and for other causes, 10*l.* To Sir Harry Clifford, for his marriage money, 100*l.* For my Lord’s creditors at London, 120*l.*

Total payments, 2,419*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* ½*q.*

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3. Receipts of Wm. Wormes, Mich. 8 to Mich. 9 Hen. VIII. Of Robt. Radcliff, receiver of Yorkshire, 668*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Arrears of same by Radcliff's servants, John Hounter, John Reyme and William Hill. Revenues of Northumberland, Cumberland, &c. Money borrowed of Radcliff, George Swinburne, the prior of Durham, lord Dacre of the North, and John à Launpligh, my lord's lieutenant at Cockermouth. Received of Ric. Littlebury, feodary of Lincolnshire, 10*l.*

Total receipts, 3,050*l.* 3*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 8 to Mich. 9 Hen. VIII. 19 Nov., of the subsidy of my Lord's lands in Yorkshire, and for his household servants, 21*l.* Monday, 8 Dec., for the King's payment to Cavilcant, the Lombard, 300*l.* For apparel of my Lord's hansemen, &c., 39*l.* 15*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Saturday, 13 Dec., for the King's payment to Kevylecaunt, Lombard, 200*l.*

Total payments, 3,014*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

4. Receipts of William Wormes, from Mich. 9 to Mich. 10 Hen. VIII.—Monday, 8 May, the revenues of Devonshire, received of Gilbert Weddell, by Robt. Uddall, his deputy, and delivered to Geoffrey Lancaster, on Friday, 10 April, of divers tenants of Slapton and Torbrian, in part payment of their fines of 350*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* 18 Nov., for wood sale of Bourvell, in Lincolnshire. Thursday, 17 Dec. received of my lords commissioners of Yorkshire, by Sir Thomas Bell, of Gressomes, 54*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of Lamplughe, by Laites and Harrison, his servant, part payment of goods forfeited by Jack Newcome. Wednesday, 7 April, of Thos. Horseley, by John Wateson, hermit, part payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for the wardship of John Carr. Wednesday, 29 Sept., of Lamplughe, for fines made in Cumberland, 116*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Total receipts, 2,621*l.* 6*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 9 to Mich. 10 Hen. VIII.—Wednesday, 11 Nov., to Robert North, for Master Clifford's payment and my Lord's costs at Wressiell, 80*l.* Tuesday, 28 Sept., for Master Clifford's payment at Whitsunday, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Money received of the King's attorney in payment of the fines in Devonshire, 20*l.* Delivered to Geoffrey Lancaster, for my Lord's learned causes, at Easter term, 10*l.*

Total payments, 2,628*l.* 2*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

5. Receipts from Mich. 10 to Mich. 11 Hen. VIII.—Revenues of Petworth and Ponynge, in Sussex; of Somerset and Dorsetshire, Wales, Yorkshire, &c. 27 June, at Wressell, and Friday 19 Aug. at Wressell, of George Swinburne, by his servant Cuthbert Shaftowe. Tuesday, 3 Oct. 11 Hen. VIII., at Lekingfield, of George Swinburne, 48*l.* Money borrowed of lord Dacre by John Woudborne, and of Sir Edward Ratcliff, John Lamplugh, the earl of Worcester, and Sir Thomas Lovell. 1 Dec., received of Master Southwike and Walter Walrand, by Sir Thomas Bell, for fines of Yorkshire, 24*l.* 15*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Wednesday, 29 Sept., remaining in my Lord's coffers, 39*l.* 10*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Total receipts, 3,180*l.* 6*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 10 to Mich. 11 Hen. VIII.—15 and 20 Oct., at Lekingfield, Friday, 27 (? 29) Oct., at Wressell. Sunday 21, at Lekingfield. 4, 12, and 25 Nov., at Lekingfield; also 5, 15, 21, 23, and 27 Dec.; also Saturday 1, Tuesday 4, Thursday [6], Monday 10 Jan., at Lekingfield. Tuesday 11, Thursday 13, Saturday 15, Sunday 23 Jan., Thursday 3 Feb. Thursday 10 Feb., and Thursday 10 March, at Wressell. Friday 20 and Tuesday 31 May, at London. Wednesday 1 and Wednesday 8 June, and Tuesday 6 July, at London; Saturday 20 Aug. and Wednesday 1 Sept., at Wressell. Friday 30 Sept., at Lekingfield and Wressell.

Total payments, 3,218*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

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The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ACCOUNTS—*cont.*

6. Receipts from [Mich.] 11 [to Mich. 12 Hen. VIII.]—Wednesday 12 March and 1 Aug. at Wressell. Yorkshire revenues received of Sir William Stabill's clerk and John Stabill, his brother. Borrowed, towards my Lord's journey to Guisnes, Thursday 18 April, at Wressell, of William Elson, 20*l.* Thursday 28 April, at Wressell, of the abbot of Meux, 20*l.*; and Saturday 5 May, at Wressell, of lord Dacre of the North, 20*l.* Thursday of John FitzJames, the King's [attor]ney, and another (name and amounts mutilated). John Gorrynge, of Sussex, 40*l.*; and John Skewes, "prentis-at-law," 20*l.* Tuesday, 29 May 12 Hen. VIII., received of Thos. Semarr, alderman of London, "in warsse (wares) the vallor of 1,000*l.*, which was made in redy money," 677*l.*; and of William Bouttrey, mercer, as a loan in ready money and goods, 338*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; and of Nich. Vannachien, Florentine, "as in the price of 11½ yards of cloth gold of tissue, raised after 7*l.* a yard," 80*l.* 10*s.* Tuesday 24 April, at Wressell, received for wood sales of Bourwell, Lincolnshire, made by Lutton and Emerson, 41*l.*

Total receipts, 3,725*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 11 to Mich. 12 Hen. VIII.—On Sunday 23 Oct., to John Hobeson, Bachelor of Divinity, 178*l.*; and further sums in Nov., Dec., March, and February.

Total payments, 3,738*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

7. Receipts from Mich. 12 to Mich. 13 Hen. VIII.—Casualties of Somerset and Dorsetshire. Wednesday, 26 March, from the tenants of Stoke Hersey, Wike and Radeway, and in April from the tenants of Cheddon Fitz Paine and other places, for fines. Casualties of Devonshire and Gloucestershire, &c. Revenues of Cumberland, received on Thursday, 23 Nov., at Lekingfield, and 19 May, at Wressell, by Christopher Fox and John Wood. Money borrowed from Sir Thos. Lovell and Mr. Palmes; and on Wednesday, 3 July, from T. Kidsone, mercer, "upon a shift of certain jewels." Sunday, 28 July, in the feodaries' office at Yorkshire, from Leonard Beckwith, for his reliefs. Casualties of the North, received by Sir Nich. Farfax, Ralph Bridkirke, Ralph Fenvike, "for his creation money;" Gilbert Persson, for 53 swans, at 2*s.* each. Thos. Tatame, stable servant, for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, lent to him, and 6*l.* for 2 antisiners (antiphoners?), sold by him, and of Suttle, my Lord's attorney, in part payment of Mr. Widder's money. 17 Dec. 12 Hen. VIII. received of Mr. Stanley, priest, receiver of the duke of Buckingham, for my Lord's fee for the stewardship of Holderness for one year, 20*l.*

Total receipts, 3,500*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 12 to Mich. 13 Hen. VIII.—Thursday, 31 Oct. 12 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thos. Petfield, 32*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; and numerous other payments in Nov., Dec., and Jan., and from March to May. For my lords commissioners' costs, westward, and other causes, 72*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Total payments, 3,395*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*

8. Receipts from Mich. 13 to Mich. 14 Hen. VIII.—Tuesday, 25 March, of Wm. Erneley, by Anthony Johnson, of Petworth, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Saturday, 1 Feb., at London, of Ric. Heddon, by William Brughe, for Christmas quarter, of the revenues of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 50*l.* Thursday, 15 May 14 Hen. VIII., at London, from Robt. Wolmerton, 50*l.* 1 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII., from lands lately fallen by the death of Sir Edward Ponynge, 159*l.* 4*s.* 4¼*d.* Among the receipts, sums borrowed of lord Dacres of the North, of Docwra lord of St. John's, Sir Henry Clifford (for my Lord's costs to Canterbury, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), Sir Thomas Lovell, and others.

Total receipts, 4,299*l.* 7*s.* 10¾*d.*

ii. Payments from Mich. 13 to Mich. 14 Hen. VIII.—Among others, to Mr. Hennage, gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey. To Mr. Paige, chamber-

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lain to the same. To Garter King-at-arms. To my Lord's scholars. To six trumpets, 12*l*. To Mr. Bransby, my Lord's scholar at Cambridge, for six months, 40*s*. To Dr. Bird, provincial of the White Friars, for his annuity, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Dr. Hugh Done, prior of the Black Friars, London, 66*s*. 8*d*. To Mr. Lee, clerk of the Star Chamber. To Mr. Roper, the King's ———, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To my Lord's five chantry priests at Beverley; wine and wax for the same, at 1 lb. of wax per week, and 1½*d*. for wine. To John Tansfeld, of the Austin Friars, York. To John Carter, prior of the White Friars, York, annuity of 40*s*.

Total payments, 4,084*l*. 15*s*. 2¾*d*.

9. Receipts from 14 Hen. VIII. for the year following, of which the specialities are given, 3,443*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*.

ii. Payments.—Among others, on 9 Aug. and 11 Oct., to my Lord's five chantry priests at Beverley, in all, 25*l*. For wine and wax for the said priests, 55*s*. 4*d*. To John Tanfield, prior of Austin Friars, York, for my Lord's lodging there for one year, 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. To friar John Cartier, prior of the White Friars, York, 40*s*. To Robert Harrison, one of my Lord's beadmen at Beverley, 23*s*. 4*d*. To Robt. Halle, ditto, 33*s*. 4*d*. To the paleser of Spofforth, 30*s*. 4*d*. To master Paige, chamberlain to my lord Cardinal, half year's fee, 50*s*. To Mr. Lister, for a whole year, 66*s*. 8*d*. To Ropper, the King's attorney, for ditto, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Jenkyn Llude, my Lord's counsel in Wales, 20*s*. To John Ichyngton, master of the Barge, half year, 20*s*. For Mistress Maude Egremounte, half year's fee, 20*s*. Dr. Howden, for his fee, 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Master Norriche, my Lord's counsel, 20*s*.

Total payments, 3,489*l*. 18*s*. 5¾*d*.

10. Receipts from Mich. 15 Hen. VIII. to Mich. 16 Hen. VIII.—Among which the sum of 100*s*., received on 26 Oct. by the hands of the Friars Observant, of Newcastle, at my Lord's going northwards, and 3rd Dec. of lord Clifford, by the hands of Esperraunces, 100*l*., and 20*l*. on plate of 12 saucers; of Master Sempre, alderman, 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; also on 2 July, of Master Amyes, for the King's subsidy, 100*l*. Sum total of borrowed money, 846*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Sum total of receipts, 4,047*l*. 11*s*. 4¾*d*.

ii. Payments during the same year.—For my Lord's costs northwards in October, 212*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*. For foreign expences, &c., 124*l*. 2*s*. 1*d*. For ditto, 526*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*. "Betwixt the breaking up of the parliament and my Lord's coming up to London at after Easter," various, 301*l*. 19*s*. 7¼*d*. For foreign expences, 339*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*. For a loan for the King, paid to Sir Harry Wyatt, 100*l*. Payment as usual of fees to ushers, beadmen, criers, stewards, bow-bearers, chantry priests, &c.; to Garter King-at-arms, for the year, 66*s*. 7*d*.; to Master Hennege, for ditto, 100*s*. To my Lord's six trumpets, 12*l*. To Mistress Maude Egremounte, for half year, 20*s*. To Richard Lee, clerk of the Star Chamber, 40*s*. To ——— Howden, now bishop of Man, 10*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. To George Whitewaine, master of the King's Hall, yearly fee, 53*s*. 4*d*.

Sum total, 4,135*l*. 3*s*. 7¾*d*.

11. Receipts from Mich. 16 to Mich. 17 Hen. VIII. Sum total, 3,674*l*. 13*s*. 2½*d*.

ii. Payments for the same year.—Among others, to Anthony Walker, one of the chantry priests at Beverley, for various expences, 60*s*. 0½*d*. To William Houdson, chantry priest of Topcliffe, fee for the year, 100*s*. To lord Fitzwater, steward of my Lord's lands in Cambridgeshire, year's fee, 66*s*. 8*d*. To Master Haistings, my Lord's scholar at Oxford, 33*s*. 4*d*. To Garter King-at-arms, a year's fee, 66*s*. 8*d*. Mr. More, chancellor of the duchy, his yearly fee, 21*l*.

Sum total, 3,677*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*.

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The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ACCOUNTS—*cont.*

12. Receipts from Mich. 17 to Mich. 18 Hen. VIII.—Of which borrowed of Ric. Gresham, mercer of London, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On pledge of 12 silver saucers, 20*l.* Of Sir Thomas Docwra, lord of St. John's, 50*l.* &c.

Total, 4,163*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Pp. 253, *mutilated.* *Apparently imperfect.*

24 Aug. 3381. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 264.

Though the King will be informed by the bishop of Bath of what has been done and sped at Rome concerning the secret affair, and of Wolsey's opinion in answer to Knight's letter of the 19th, thinks it right to advertise the King of the final terms to be made between Francis and the Emperor. Gives an account of his proceedings therein, which he thinks will serve the King's purpose. With his leave the French would be glad to go to war, and not offer the Emperor conditions too favorable. They will be grateful if, through the King's mediation, the Emperor's demands are reduced.

News has come from Lautrec of the injuries done by Mouret and Doria to the Emperor's galleys. Before the news came it was agreed that nothing should be said of the renunciation of Milan, the exclusion of the Venetians from the peace, the abandonment of Gueldres, and other topics. Efforts will be made to discover whether the Emperor is inclined to confer the duchy of Milan on the duke of Richmond, as reported, as a dote for the Portuguese princess. Amiens, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

3382. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 267.

Thinks every day a year before he sees the King. Sends the bishop of Bath to discuss with him what shall be devised in reference to the King's secret matter with the Pope.

Hol. Add.

24 Aug. 3383. The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

After Sir Will. and Humph. Lisle had broken the prison "at your town and castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," they fled to Scotland, and joined a band of thieves called the Armestrongs, with whom and the Charletons, Nyksons, Dodds, and others, to the number of seven score, they entered Northumberland, and burned Holmeshaugh, a town of Sir Will. Ellerkar's. They and their accomplices were indicted at the last assize at Newcastle before Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and Master Lyster, the attorney general, as justices of assize, and us, and have been proclaimed rebels. Send copy of the proclamation.* Are not sure if the indictment is legal, which they refer to the judges, though the case is aggravated. The proclamation is ordered to be made both in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and on days of true on the Borders. Send copies of letters* written on the subject by my lord of Richmond to the king of Scots and Angus. Northumberland, especially the wild parts, was in very good rule at the time of the Lisles' escape. Have caused watches and espials to be laid throughout the county, and charged all the most expert men to be ready to resist the Lisles. Since his escape, Sir William has spread reports that the King was never privy to his committing to ward. As to this, about a twelvemonth ago Sir William and his son were grievously complained upon before my lord Legate and others in the Star Chamber, both for seditious words and for riots in Northumberland; on which we had orders from Wolsey to commit them to

* See No. 3344.

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ward, and proceed to their punishment. Will inform the King when they have answer out of Scotland to my lord of Richmond's letters. York, 24 Aug.

Signed: T. Magnus—Wyll'm Parre—W. Bulmer—Godfrey Foljambe—T. Tempest—Wiliam Taite—Robert Bowys.

Countersigned: Jo. Uvedale.

24 Aug. **3384.** ERASMUS to WARHAM.

Er.Ep. p. 1007.

Has received his letters. His wishes are those of Warham, but he cannot leave his present place. The same enemy is the author of all these disturbances at Paris and in Spain. Has not yet received his pension. Basle, 24 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

24 Aug. **3385.** ERASMUS to RICHARD SPERCHEFORD.

Er.Ep. p. 1008.

Will endeavor, by the help of Linacre's Syntax, just received, to become a good grammarian. Do you from the Chrysostom, which I send in return, endeavor to become a good preacher. Basle, 24 Aug. 1527.

Lat.

25 Aug. **3386.** FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends the sieur de Brosse* to give him some news. A la Fere,

25 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Mons. Legat.

27 Aug. **3387.** CHARLES V.

R.O.

The Nuncio with the Emperor to the Nuncio in France. Granada, 27 Aug.

A nobleman from the king of England has just arrived. The ambassadors of France, Venice, Milan, and the Nuncio have determined to allow him to speak first, as the King is more a mediator than a participator in this business. He has done so, and the Nuncio has presented the brief. Today they all went to the Emperor, and begged him to enter the treaty. He refused, saying it was made to his prejudice; but if the Princes would confirm a universal peace, none would be more eager for it, that the Turks and heretics might be resisted. He complained of and made excuses for several charges made against him by the Pope, saying that if the Pope would show himself a good father, he would be a good son, and show the world that he does not want more extended dominions, but only the peace of Christendom. The French ambassador writes of matters relating to his master. The English ambassador, who was not present, is waiting for an answer to a proposition made in the King's name; if this is granted they will return to the Emperor. If not, thinks the English and all the other ambassadors will intimate whatever is ordered.

P. 1, copy, Lat.

27 Aug. **3388.** MILES COVERDALE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Was requested by Mr. George Lawson to deliver this writing to your mastership myself; but Master Moore's kinsman is ill of a fever, "nam in alimentis lunatico more solet diflectere," but it is almost gone now. Would

* The same day Wolsey wrote to Francis I., stating that this gentleman, the bearer, had delivered the King's letters; and he was very glad to hear news of the King's health and success of his affairs. Amiens, Aug. 25, no year. (Biblioth. Impér. Paris.)

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MILES COVERDALE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

have been delighted to have come to London if he knew that Cromwell wished it. One of our masters is accused of homicide, another of heresy, a third of theft, "nempe magister ille Stookes junior." Cambridge, 27 Aug. 1527.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Unto the right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

27 Aug. **3389.** ST. MARY'S, COVENTRY.

Assent to the election of Thomas Wyford as prior. Calais, 27 Aug.

Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 27.

28 Aug. **3390.** LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

P. S.

Grant to the Dean and Chapter, of the priory of Farwall and all its possessions. 2 Aug. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 28 Aug.

Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 10.

3391. CARDINAL WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.Bib. Impér.
Paris.

I have at this moment received letters from Spain, dated at Valladolid, the 23rd, by which I am informed that the bishop of Worcester will be with me in three days, by whom your Majesty shall be informed of all that is doing there. The ambassadors of the King my master write to me that the Emperor is not less desirous of peace than yourself, and that he will do every thing that shall tend thereto. Amiens, Aug. 30.

30 Aug. **3392.** CLERK to WOLSEY.Masters' MS.
f. 116.

"At the Cardinal's going over to France, the bishop of Bath returned into England to relate unto his Majesty—(1) the proceeding of the Cardinal with the French king in the treaties; (2) to show unto him certain devices concerning his Highness's own and secret matter. He willed me to show him what your Grace (*i.e.* the Cardinal) thought therein. I showed his Highness, &c." 30 Aug. 1527.

Abstract, headed: "Out of an original letter of [the] bishop of Bath to Wolsey."

31 Aug. **3393.** CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Nicholas Perrenot has written to him of the proposals made by Wolsey, which show the continuance of his friendship, of which the Emperor has been long assured. Desires credence for his said ambassador in reply. Palencia, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: Le cardinal d'Yorck, legat, primat, et grand chancelier d'Angleterre. *Endd.*

31 Aug. **3394.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.Masters' MS.
(between
ff. 272-273.)

"Imploring his aid against the earl of Angus, who would keep the King in his power and subjection, and suffers no justice to be done, &c. The like letters she writes to the Cardinal." 31 Aug.

Abstract.

31 Aug. **3395.** SIR WM. COMPTON to SIR HENRY GUILDFORD.

R. O.

Money and jewels of the King's have come to his hand, which he has not delivered. Wishes Guildford and his other executors to pay to the King, as a recompence, a legacy of 1,000 mks., beside the bequest in the will.

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Wishes this, and the bill sent to his (Compton's) servants Umpton and Leson, to be inserted in the will. 31 Aug.

P. 1. *Headed*: The copy of a letter, &c. *Add.*

3396. "MATHEW LOTHIS MEMORIAL."

R. O.

He and John Canot, factors to John Chesholme, who had a safe-conduct from the king of England under his great seal, were robbed of their horses at Berwick, on their way from France to Scotland, by Will. Lile and Edw. Bell, servants to the captain of Berwick. They ought to have been safe, even without a safe-conduct, by virtue of the truce.

P. 1. *Endd.*

3397. ERASMUS to WARHAM.

Er.Ep. p.1051.

Complains of his persecution by the monks, and insists on his services to theology. If princes do not use efforts to restrain the disorders of the times, they will not be able to do so when they would. Will learn more from the letters of Erasmus to Bedell, his Grace's secretary. Basle, 1527.*

Lat.

3398.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1527.

Aug.

GRANTS.

14. Stephen Buntynge, of Lide, Kent. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Beaulieu, 10 Aug. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Calais, 14 Aug.—P. S.

14. Wm. Wynter, clk. Presentation to the church of St. Mary and St. Kenedrie, of Cantre, St. David's dioc., in the King's gift by the attainder of Edw. duke of Buckingham. Beaulieu, 4 Aug. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Calais, 14 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 1.

16. John Ford, feodary in co. Devon. Wardship of Katharine, Emily, and Alice, ds. and coheirs of Wm. Crewce. *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

18. Wm. Pykeman and Wm. Bustede. To be bowmaker, surveyor of the bow-makers and keeper of the bows in the Tower

of London and the Tower of Ireland, and provide bowstrings, in survivorship; with fees of 6d. a day, and a mansion with garden in the Tower, and a livery suit of the yeomen of the Chamber; on surrender of patent 19 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Henry Pykeman, now deceased, and Will. his son. *Del.* Westm., 18 Aug. 14 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

20. Th. Horden, clk. of the Accatry (*Emptoria*). Annuity for life, of 10 marks, out of the subsidy of the ulnage of cloths in co. Kent. *Del.* Westm., 20 Aug. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 17.

20. Wm. Royse, of Chichester. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. Beaulieu, 10 Aug. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 22.

3 Sept.

3399. ERASMUS to STEPHEN GARDINER.

Er.Ep. p.1017.

Was pleased to have his recollection refreshed by Gardiner's letters, but did not require such minute indications. The image of you which I saw at Paris still remains fresh in my mind. I recognise the same intellectual dexterity in letters and in graver business as you showed at Paris in domestic management (*in æconomicis*). Your letters were not more agreeable to me than were the salads dressed by your art agreeable to my palate. I am glad to find we have one and the same patron (Wolsey), and that you stand so well with him. Begs his compliments to Francis the physician, Toneys, Burbank, and Peter ab Arenis (Vannes). Basle, 3 Sept. 1527.

Lat.

* See Erasmus to Warham, 29 May 1527.

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5 Sept.

R. O.

St. P. I. 267.

3400. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

Although, by letters to the bishop of Bath, your Majesty has been advertised of the news, yet, as I am informed by Knight's letter of the 29th, and by the bishop of Bath's letter of the 30th, that you intend to send him to Rome to promote your secret matter, and other things, I think it necessary to say: 1. That the French will not proceed to the renunciation of Milan, or aid the Emperor to obtain the Crown Imperial, except in a qualified manner. 2. I am fully assured by the bishop of Worcester that the Emperor has no intention of giving the duchy of Milan to the duke of Richmond, and the offer was only intended to deceive the King. 3. I am assured, on oath, that the bishop of Tarbes had no secret instructions in negotiating with lady Eleanor, beyond what is known to the English ambassadors, and that his purpose in going is to procure more easy terms from the Emperor through her intervention, which I think not undesirable. 4. I am afraid the Cardinals will not be persuaded to come to Avignon, especially as they have been commanded by the Pope not to leave Italy. I purpose, however, to devise articles for the government of the Church, with the papal legate Salviati, and other French Cardinals, in case the Emperor will not deliver the Pope. 5. I am of opinion that the bishop of Worcester will be a more suitable negotiator with the Pope than the Secretary (Knight), as he has more experience, and will have easier access to his Holiness, for which he has letters from the Emperor. My lord of Worcester is privy to your secret matter, and will more readily obtain a general faculty for me *omnia faciendi et exequendi durante captivitate summi Pontificis*, by which, without informing the Pope of your purpose, I may delegate such judges as the Queen will not refuse; and if she does, the cognizance of the cause shall be devolved upon me, and by a clause to be inserted in the general commission no appeal be allowed from my decision to the Pope; and also I may obtain protestation as contained in the minutes sent to the bishop of Bath. These two commissions may also be entrusted to the nuncio Gambara, that he may negotiate with the Pope, in the event of the bishop of Worcester being refused admission. I am the more bent upon this, as I hear the Pope has been sent to Gaieta under strict guard. I have instructed Gregory (Casale), after he has settled with Lautrec and Sir Robt. Jerningham, to gain access to the Pope; and between this and Saturday I will despatch Worcester and Gambara.

Since the bishop of Bath left, I have had long conferences with the dean of the Rota (Staffileo), who is now convinced that the Pope's dispensation is invalid. He has written a book in support of his opinion, which I will bring with me. He is ready to maintain his opinion in England. "If your Grace will take a little patience," and suffer such things to be done as shall be devised for the purpose, "your intent shall honorably and lawfully take the desired effect."

News is come that, from dread of Lautrec, the Spaniards have carried the Pope to Gaieta, who was not sorry to leave Rome, in consequence of the pestilence. The Emperor's army die in great numbers, and his affairs are ruinous, and will be more so when And. Doria arrives at Naples with the French galleys. Cæsar Fregoso has made an attack upon Genoa, and killed more than 1,000. I am told by Worcester that the Emperor, whatever he may report, will not relent at any request you may make; but his drift is, with fair words, to deceive you, and prevent your stricter union with the French. He also told me, that, on hearing how by the detention of the Pope the churches of England and of France would decline from their obedience, the Emperor had sent the General of the Observants to set the Pope at liberty, and induce him to come into Spain, where he will probably be poisoned, and the See Apostolic established in Spain for ever. Methods have, however, been taken to prevent the Pope's voyage. Worcester also told me that before he left Spain the Emperor knew of your intention to be divorced,

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by the report of English merchants, and probably of Francis Philip, who had arrived and held communication with the Emperor for a whole day. Let me have the confirmation of the treaty of perpetual peace, which I have promised to deliver before my departure. It has been arranged that there shall be a duplicate, one sealed with green wax, the other with gold, to be interchangeably delivered.

P.S.—As I was enclosing these letters, the French king sent me the marquis of Saluce's letters, with an account of the Imperialists. Compiègne, 5 Sept.

If this letter be not elegantly indited, I beg you will take it in good part, as it was written at night. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

3401. THE PAPACY.

Vit. B. ix. 183. Eight articles proposed by Card. Wolsey for the regulation of the
B. M. Church during the captivity of Clement VII.
Lat., pp. 6.

Vit. B. ix. 218. 2. Clement VII. appoints [Wolsey] his vicar during his captivity, with
B. M. full powers of dispensation, &c.

Pocock, i. 19. *Draft, Lat., pp. 12. Endd. in John Casale's hand: Copia cujusdam
commissionis per Roma[rum] Pontificem factæ, &c.*

3402. ITALY.

R. O.

"Depesches a faire pour Rome."

To make safe-conducts for the prothonotary De Gambace (*sic*) by land and sea. Letters to Lautrec to recommend the Prothonotary from England, and to ask him to favor the dignity of the Church and the restoration of the Pope, with full instructions from both Princes to congratulate and satisfy the Pope. Letters from the King to the cardinal of Ancona at Venice, to favor the same object. Letters to all Christian princes to animate them to deliver the Pope. Safe-conducts for all cardinals, bishops, and others who will come to France to deliberate on the matter.

"Pour le faict de Italie."

The despatch of Gregory de Casal and Jehan Joachin with the contribution from England, and instructions conceived by the Legate. As the sum is not yet complete, for there are only 58,000 cr., the 28,000 remaining shall be brought from Calais on Sunday or Monday, and immediately sent.

Fr., pp. 2. In a French hand. Endd.

6 Sept.

R. O.

3403. WILLIAM WELLEFEED.

Indenture, dated 6 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII., whereby Will. Wellefeed, chief cook to Will. abp. of Canterbury, who holds for life of the Archbishop the office of keeping his chief house and manor place of Lambeth by patent sealed with the chapter seal of Canterbury, appoints Thos. Maneryng as his deputy and under-keeper, with wages of 26s. 8d. a year.

Draft, pp. 4.

7 Sept.

R. O.

3404. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.

St. P. iv. 476.

Send herewith the answers of the king of Scots and Angus to the Duke's letters for the apprehension of the Lises, along with a letter to Magnus from Sir Chr. Dacre, vicewarden of the East Marches. According to Angus's letter, Sir Will. Lisle is in the Debateable Ground, creating disorder with the broken men of both Borders. Sir Chr. fears the Borders will break for lack of redress, and not keeping days of truce. Have there-

1527.

The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

fore drawn up letters from my lord to Angus in Scotland, and the earl of Cumberland and Sir Will. Eure, vicewardens of the West and Middle Marches, that days of true be forthwith appointed, and kept without overshooting, and redress made and rebels apprehended, instead of being succoured (as they are indeed) by the Armstrongs, some of whom are servants of Angus. Send copies. Medley, 7 Sept. *Signed by Magnus, Sir Will. Parre, and J. Uvedale.*

Add.

R. O. 2. "The copy of my lord of Richmond's letter sent unto the earl of Angwishe."

We have received your loving letters dated Edinburgh, 18 Aug., stating that Sir Will. Lisle is in the Debateable Ground. Understand, however, that he and his son are maintained by the Armstrongs, some of whom are Angus's own servants, as appears by his late letters to Sir Will. Eure in favor of certain Armstrongs whom Lisle took out of prison at Newcastle. Hear also that the Scotch borderers intend to have a breach. Have great confidence in the King and Angus; but remind him, if any chance should happen, that they have sent repeated warnings. See no remedy at present unless Angus will command Earl Bothwell for Liddersdale and lord Maxwell, warden of the West Marches, to be ready in keeping days of true forthwith, and making redress without delay. Medley, 7 Sept.

Pp. 2.

R. O. 3. "The copy of my lord of Richmond's letter unto the earl of Cumberland for the West Marches."

The king of Scots writes that he has ordered proclamations against the Lisles. Sends copy of letters from Angus on the same subject. The Scotch king and Council are well inclined, but there are many of their broken men on the Borders, and it would be well to have frequent meetings at days of true. Understand that lord Maxwell is commissioned to make redress for Eshedaile, Ewesdaill, Walcopdaile, and Annerdaill, and that earl Bothwell has found as sureties the prior of St. Andrew's and others to be responsible for Liddersdale. Advise him to arrange speedy meetings with Maxwell, and call on Bothwell for redress for the burning of Hameshaugh and Wardon, by the Niksons and Nobills (not, as we are informed, by Sir Will. Lisle), who have "fyled your west wardenry by coming through Bewcastledale." Redress can be made by Bothwell at Cressop. Have written to Angus, who as Chancellor can best cause Bothwell and Maxwell to make redress. Medley, 7 Sept.

Pp. 3.

ii. A letter to the same effect is written to Sir Will. Eure.

7 Sept.

3405. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from letters of Sir Gregory [Casale], 3 Sept., Lyons.

Sends news from Rome. The Germans are perhaps the cause why the Pope is not taken away to Naples, that they may the easier extort money. Will urge on the fleet. Lautrec has been besieging Alexandria from Aug. 25, and it is thought he has some secret practices in the city. Hopes to find some means of sending or going to the Pope in the Castle (*Castrum*).

From letters of D. Paulo Camillo Triulzi.

Hears from a person coming from Rome that the Viceroy has sent to Rome the 2,000 Germans whom he had in the kingdom, who were living as they pleased, and dying of continual disease. The Viceroy was at Palliano, a place of the Colonnas, and it is said he wished to go to Rome, with the

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intention of removing the Pope to Gaeta. The Spaniards are fortifying themselves in the castle of S. Angelo, and are taking great pains to prevent letters being carried to and from Rome. Other Germans and Spaniards, who disagree with them, are marching towards Rome, and threatening the Viceroy that unless what the Pope promised is paid them they will desert to the French king. All these disagreements and mutinies seem likely to last, as they arise from want of money.

News from Rome, 18 Aug.

There are only two bands of Germans and Spanish foot, not 5,000 in number. Cardinal Farnese had gone to Porto Ercole, to cross into Spain, but was recalled, and the Portuguese ambassador sent in his stead. The Pope is of good cheer, trusting that he will be liberated by the Imperialists, and was ignorant of the arrival of the French in Italy. Card. Armellini was very ill at the Castle, and Giacomo Salviati was trying to obtain the office of chamberlain for his son, the Cardinal. The cardinal of Aragon and D. Pyrrino de Gonzago are both ill at S. Apostolo, and the cardinal of Ravenna outside the Castle. The prothonotary Bentivoli is dead. The duke of Camerino has died there of the plague, "et quum ducissa ess[et]," she immediately sent her daughter towards Venice, and went to Camerino, where Rodolpho, the Duke's natural son, put her into the Castle as a prisoner. Giovanni Baptista Cibo immediately went thither from Umbria with some infantry, but was too late, as the Duchess was in the Castle. He entered the city, which he found devoted to him.

At Civita Vecchia four Spaniards have become powerless in their hands and feet, having had no previous disease. Others are, therefore, in great fear. Some of those who are now dead freed their captives, and released them from their ransoms, putting in their wills a clause that if they recovered they would not be free. Sarra Columna is said to have been killed with an harquebus by one of his own soldiers.

From the camp of Lautrec, 7 Sept.

He has already made a breach in the walls of Alexandria, and hopes to take it in a few days, either through his intelligence in the town, or by force. Whether he takes it or not, he intends to come to Rome immediately. Meanwhile Andrea Doria with the fleet and Renzius will attack the kingdom of Naples, and hope to take Sicily.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

8 Sept.

3406. JOHN SMYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Mr. Dean promised to have the child that was sent by Cromwell in readiness at the election. Mr. Subdean retains him for the present, thinking Cromwell might have him elected here into my Lord's college instead of sending him home. Oxford, Our Lady's day.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

10 Sept.

3407. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

Addit. 19,401.

No. 3.

B. M.

Has received his letters, dated Edinburgh, 1 Aug., in answer to Henry's from Windsor, 8 July, for the arrest and delivery of Sir William Lisle and other English rebels succoured in Scotland. Is glad to hear James has made inquiry by the wardens of his Marches ; but though James knows nothing of their reception in Scotland, Henry is credibly informed they are received by the Armstrongs within Ewesdale. Requests that if the Scotch wardens fail to apprehend them, English officers may be allowed to enter Scotland for the purpose, and that any slaughter that may be done on James's "broken men" in the attempt may not be regarded as a violation of the treaty. Has written to the duke of Richmond, warden of the Marches, to take and deliver Ninian

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HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.—*cont.*

Tayllour and his brother, with their accomplices, if they can be proved James's subjects. Otford, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P.1, broad sheet. Add.

10 Sept.

3408. JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL to WOLSEY.

Nero. B. I.

f. 72*.

B. M.

Writes to the King to ask restitution of copper and other goods from a Portuguese ship which was wrecked on the coast of England, Antony Paciecho and 40 men perishing. Hears from Roderick Fernando, his agent in Flanders, that the goods are detained in England, and that his applications have been refused. Coimbra, 4 id. Sept. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p.1. Add. Endd.

10 Sept.

3409. FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Cover of a document containing the decree of Henry VIII.'s election into the Order of St. Michael, 10 Sept. 1527, as appears by the endorsement. *Signed by Robertet.*

11 [Sept.]

3410. TAYLER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the 11th inst. I received letters from the King, commanding me straitly, without any delay, to seal and deliver letters patent unto Ric. Long, of the controullership of the custom of wools, in the city of London. Remembering your commandment that I should advertise you before I sealed any other thing than common writs, and that Croke, who should make the said writs, is with you, I have sent him the warrant. I desire to know your pleasure, when I receive the said letters patents, whether I shall seal them or not. Calais, the 11th. *Signed.*

P.1. Add.

11 Sept.

3411. WOLSEY to LEE and POYNTZ.

R. O.

Cambridge

MS. 1044,

f. 70.

St. P. VI. 601.

Received on the 8th their letter, dated Paredes, the 1st. Sends them fresh instructions. They are deceived by Alemand and others, pretending that there is no wish on the part of England for a peace between the French king and the Emperor, and that the French do not deal candidly; whereas there is a hearty agreement between the French and English sovereigns, who are resolved on the deliverance of the Pope. Lee is craftily abused by Alemand. The offers the Emperor pretends to have received from the French are untrue. This is only done to see if he can get better conditions. They are to be on their guard against those who come to them in sheep's clothing.

Secondly, it is known by intercepted letters whatever the Emperor may pretend, that he aims at obtaining Italy, and becoming monarch of the world; and if he can bring the French king under his power, he will rule all other princes. Urges that the Emperor should be content with the sums offered to him by Francis, especially as he has not of late been so successful in Italy. Flanders and Spain are exhausted, and out of Germany he will get nothing. With a view of inducing the Emperor to condescend to one of the three ways contained in their instructions, the King is contented to forbear marrying his daughter to Francis, in order that he may marry Eleanor. Thinks the Emperor ought to comply, considering the inestimable favors he has received from the King, and that the Emperor has often professed that he did not want the duchy of Milan for himself. They are to assure him that Francis cannot be strained to any higher offers. Compiègne, 11 Sept.

P.S.—Has had his letters translated into French, that such clauses as might exasperate the Emperor may be taken out and shown him. They are to press

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the matter for the marriage of the duke of Richmond to the daughter of Portugal, with Milan for a dowry, and to see if the Emperor is sincere. *Signed.*

[There follows in the Cambridge copy a paragraph complaining of the capture of an English ship laden with tin by the Emperor's subjects, and requiring restitution.]

3412. [WOLSEY to GHINUCCI, &c.]

Vesp. C. iv.

194.

B. M.

After his arrival in France, used all his powers with the French king to persuade him to offer such terms to the Emperor as he could accept. Out of regard to the King and Wolsey's earnest exhortation, he has consented to final conditions to which he would never otherwise have condescended. They are to be offered to the Emperor, with intimation of hostilities if he rejects them. The King and I, however, hope they will prove acceptable; and that the Emperor, out of regard to the King, will concede one half of his demands, which exceed equity, remembering that all princes are subject to reverse of fortune. You shall, on your knees, after presenting my letters, request him to comply, by which he will secure the friendship of the King. If he refuses, their friendship must be dissolved, never to be repaired. Urge him to accept without delay; in what way sends instructions. Tell him secretly that if he complies, no matrimonial alliance shall take place between France and England to the Emperor's prejudice. No one will regard a war between the two countries with greater regret than Wolsey, but the interest of one prince must not lead to the destruction of Christendom.

Must be very cautious, and not allow their instructions in cipher to come to the ears of the Venetians, the Florentines, and the duke of Milan, lest they should take occasion to abandon the French king, and be drawn over by the Emperor, and thus he should become more intractable. Must join heart and hand in all things with the French ambassadors, as though they had been sent by the same sovereign; for between the two kingdoms Wolsey has concluded a close and lasting peace. Will not insist on the rest of his commission, as he hopes to find the Emperor tractable; especially as since the surrender of Genoa his affairs are not so prosperous in Italy. Is to urge the restoration of the Pope, whose detention is the greatest disgrace to the Emperor, and will provoke all the powers of Christendom against him. However, if he refuses, they are not to forbear urging the peace, as the one will follow on the other.

Lat., pp. 7. In Vannes' hand. Endd.: "The copy of my Lord's letters to the King's ambassadors in Spain, resident in the Emperor's court. 1527."

Cal. D. x.160.

B. M.

2. A first draft of the preceding, in language much less condensed, but generally to the same effect. The latter part, however, beginning at the bottom of f. 161 b, differs considerably, both in form and substance, and is as follows:

f. 162.

"Quod autem ad ultimas ac finales oblationes attinet quæ Latine secretioribus notis scribuntur, magna est prudentia et circumspectio in eis secretissime tractandis et asservandis, adeo quod earum cognitio ad Venetorum, Florentinorum, aut ducis Mediolani oratorum aures neutiquam deveniat, ob magnum ingensque periculum ac discrimen quod posset ex hujusmodi cognitione provenire, si priores cum Cæsare res suas componerent Rege Chr^{mo} relicto, unde difficilior redderetur Cæsar in oblatis conditionibus admittendis. Nam conventum atque conclusum est quod quamvis dictæ oblationes ut pro finalibus et ultimis habeantur, concordatum sit ut in earum recusationis eventum a Regia M^{te} fieret intimatio; non tamen ex eo intelligatur ut omnes nunc et primo tempore articuli hujusmodi conventionis a vobis proponantur, sed illi solummodo qui in instructionibus, in quibus de gradibus agitur, continentur, in eisque firmiter consistatur, omnibusque dictis gradibus, et oblationibus ac sermonibus adjungatur Pontificis in suam libertatem restitutio, qua omissa duo principes suo cum honore nec

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[WOLSEY to GHINUCCI, &c.]—*cont.*

f. 162 b. pacem accipere nec de ea tractare possunt cum Cæsare, ratione præsertim habita titulorum quibus, ob egregia merita præstita, jure optimo ornantur; triaque potentissimum est in specie quæ nec proponetis sed ea vobis ipsis secretissima habebitis, donec iterum ab his principibus de eorum voluntate certiores efficiemini, et super his denuo nobis aliquid injunctum fuerit; videlicet super renunciatione ducatus Mediolani in perpetuum, super suppetiis mari et terra Cæsar pro imperiali obtinenda corona præstandis, et super Venetorum, *Florentinorum ac [ducis] Mediolani* exclusionem a fœdere† a comprehensione in pacis tractatu inter Cæsarem et Regem Chr^{mum} concludendo.

f. 163. † “Verumtamen quum Dominus [de] Buklance § vobis declaraverit in variis [oratio]nibus Cæsarem, potius quam Franciscus Sfortia [ducatum] Mediolani potiatur, contentum esse ut cu[m] duce Richemontis et filia Regis Portugalliæ [matri]monium iniretur, dictumque ducatum velle [esse ei] in dotem, prudenter ideo ac serio de [hac re in]quiretis, et in sermonem devenietis tam [cum dicto] Domino de Buklance quam cum Cæsare, cogn[oscentes si] Cæsarea Majestas re vera hoc pr

f. 163 b. et quibus conditi[onibus] * * * * *
 [Re]gia Majestas hujus m[atrimonii] gere et obligare; et casu quo [Cæsarea Majestas nec] sincere innuat nec intend[at] et colore, ad ea Regiam Majestatem de et fraternam cum Rege Chr^{mo} a imminuere aut turbare possent rem oblatam benigne grateque aures bendæ. Sed si hujus respectu ad aliquid Regia Majestas præstandum adst quod pacem hanc temporalem aut perpe[tuam] impedire aut violare posset ejusque fruct aut rumpi aut in periculo constituen regno Angliæ certe conducibilius esset [ut] Mediolani ducatus igni concrederet[ur], sicuti vos ex vestra prudentia facile ju[dicare] potestis, et ut prudentes Regii consiliar[ii qui] hic mecum sunt, affirmant, hujusmodi apertura amicitiae solum hujus vio proposita fuit et inabusum potius eo solum animo et consilio ut impediretur et to . . . etur * * * * * uc feliciter sui et io nuncium fuerit allatum pe ab istorum animis et consiliis quam ut Cæsar dictum ducatum Me[diolanensem dict]o matrimonio duci Richemont[is] at; Cæsar enim in tractatu Madri[len]se ac vult ut dicta filia [regis P]ortugalliæ Delfino Franciæ in com qui est longo dignior locus quam si cum du[ce] Richemontis in matrimonium jungeretur, nisi forte Cæsar spem concepisset fore ut ex hujus matrimonii occasione, proinde quaque re posthac Regia Majestas secum con re ad bella contra Regem Chr. gere quemadmodum hactenus gesta sunt, non absque Regiæ Majestatis suique regni damno atque dispe[ndio, m]agnis præterea et continuis omissis su[mptibus] quæ Regia Majestas sustinere cogeretur [ut prædictum] ducatum Mediolani tueretur et occasio utriusque princip[is]” * * *

In Vannes' hand; mutilated. Many of the lost words are supplied from § 4.

Cal. D. x. 168.

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3. An addition to the above draft instructions, § 2, which was substituted for the cancelled portion at the end.

“Verumtamen quod ad dictorum trium moderationem et qualificationem attinet, his gradibus forma et modo ut subsequitur utemini. Primo de

† These words are struck out.

‡ The whole of the remainder of this fragment, from the words “Verumtamen quum Dominus de Buklance” is crossed out with the pen.

§ John Lalemand.

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resignatione Chr. Regis ducatus Mediolani cum pluribus vestris literis Regia Majestas facta sit certior Cæsarem non habere in animo, ut sibi dictum ducatum haberet, sed ei rei potissimum innitebatur ob promissum Duci Borboniæ antea factum, nunc vero cum ob interitum Borbonii a dicto promisso sit liber, sæpiusque vobis dixerit, ejusque in Anglia orator Regiæ Majestati subinde affirmaverit, dictum Cæsarem ejus intuitu et requisitione magnam suarum petitionum partem velle remittere, nunc ipsius Cæsareæ Majestati placeat; in qua re ex dictis promissis vehementer insistetis ad Regiæ Majestatis instantiam et præcipuam requisitionem et ob bonum pacis, unum aliquem modorum illorum acceptare et amplecti quos in instructionibus proponendis circa ducatum Mediolani explicatos habetis, non expectando aut requirendo perpetuam sibi dicti ducatus resignationem. Non enim ex Regiæ Majestatis esse videtur, si veri bonique mediatoris partibus fungens Regi Chr. persuadere velit, ut aliquid concedat quod forsitan ob malum exemplum in discrimen et præjudicium aliorum Christianorum principum post et quandoque redundaret.

“Secundo, quod ad suppetias a rege Chr^{mo} Cæsari præstandas pro corona Imperiali assequenda, Regia Majestas considerans ad quam magna et grandia Rex Christianissimus sua interventione et suasionem devenerit et condescenderit, nec in hoc quoque justis mediatoris esset officium ut ulli persuaderet, quod hujusmodi suppetias daret cum in regis Christianissimi potestate aut viribus non esset eas posse subministrare, habita ratione gravissimarum solutionum, quibus tum Cæsari, tum Regiæ Majestati ob ejus debitorum satisfactionem adstringetur, præter magnas alias solutiones, quæ adnatim Regiæ Majestati a [Rege Chr]^{mo} persolvuntur, ideoque indifferentis mediatoris partes non videntur, velle eum ad impossibilia attrahere; quocirca Cæsari modis omnibus persuadebitis quod ommissa dictarum suppetiarum petitione contenta sit sua Cæsareæ Majestas remissione et defalcatione trium milium scutorum, assignatorum loco dotis D. Elionoræ, et quod Rex Chr^{mus} teneatur quod nec directe nec indirecte Cæsaris in Italiam profectionem impediet, ad coronam Imperialem accipiendam, et potius quam res infecta sit Chr^{mus} contentus erit, loco aliarum suppetiarum, restituere Cæsari naves et triremes captas, id quod æquivalens est et quodammodo majus dictis suppetiis.

“Tertio, quantum ad Venetorum comprehensionem attinet, Cæsareæ M^{ti} dicetis quod Rex meus salvo honore suo persuadere non poterit Chr^{mo} Regi ut pacem concludat illis non comprehensis, præsertim quum et ille et Chr. Rex ex amicitiiis cum Venetis, jam olim initis et contractis, obligantur ut in omni tractatu et conclusione pacis cum quovis alio principe ipsos in eisdem comprehendant; quamobrem nec Ser. Regiæ M^{ti} honorificum nec æqui mediatoris partibus congruum judicaretur inducere quemvis principem ut agat quod fidei et promissis adversetur; quas condiciones ut proponuntur honoris et æquitatis ratio exigit ut Cæsar libentissimo gratissimoque animo accipiat, Ser. meum Regem optimi intimique amici partibus functum agnoscens, quod Regi Chr^{mo} persuaserit ut tam amplas condiciones illi offerret amplectendas omnino, etiam si multo minores et exiliores fuerint, ab eo præsertim principe qui paci propensum et studiosum se velit profiteri.

“Ad hunc denique modum, tribus articulis prædictis exceptis, de quibus, ut prædictum est, inconsultis his principibus nihil dicetis, cæteros omnes Cæsari proponentes nihil omittetis quod ad componendam, sub illis modis, pacem censueritis quoquo modo posse conducere.”

(Here occurs a passage which is struck out, instructing them to endeavor to ascertain the real mind of the Emperor about the offer of the dukedom of Milan to the duke of Richmond.)

“Omnia præterea ageritis et actiones vestras omnes geretis et moderabimini ex mutua conferentia, consensu, et consilio Regis Chr. oratorum secretis quibuscunque actionibus aut sermonibus parcentes, nisi forsitan ex

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[WOLSEY to GWINUCCI, &c.]—*cont.*

mutuo vestro consensu et iudicio id censeretur expedire ad pacem atque concordiam promovendam, in quam sententiam et ut idem efficiant dictæ Chr^{ms} Mtis oratores expresse habent in mandatis, ad eum finem, ut in vestris omnibus actionibus haberi queatis veluti unus animus, spiritus et voluntas, et tanquam a principibus missi animo et voluntate conjunctissimis, inter quos eorumque regna ac subditos post meum huc adventum conciliavi, composui atque stabilissime firmavi perpetuam pacem, in omne ævum duraturam, querelis omnibus, petitionibus atque prætensis penitus sublatis atque sopitis.

“Mearum vero commissionum residuum nunc prætereo ob causas quas superius addidi, in Dei potentia fretus, quod Cæsar ita rationi conformem in dictis admittendis conditionibus et in pace componenda propensum se exhibebit ut nullam mihi sit ministraturus occasionem meas exequendi commissiones; ex qua re intimam lætitiā, perpetuamque jucunditatem concipiam, vero simillimumque videtur Cæsarem futurum nunc ad concordiam amplectendam inclinatorem, cum ob Genuæ deditionem ejus in Italia actiones atque successus in non parvo discrimine versentur, quemadmodum ejus Cæsarea Mtas facile percipiet ex interceptis literis, quas ejus cancellarius ad viceregem Neapolis scripserat, et quas cum his ad vos mitto Cæsari ostendendas, priusquam ulla de proponendis articulis cum eo mentionem aut sermonem habeatis; quibus visis confido illum ad pacem futurum faciliorem, eo magis ubi intellexerit suam classem disjectam et captam esse, Genuamque ob defectum commeatum et fame coactam se [dedisse].

“Prudentiæ itaque summæ fuerit ut priusquam Cæsaris actiones in Italia corruant, pacem quæ ex magno illius honore et exaltatione nunc offertur acciperet, ne conversa Fortunæ facie et hinc conatibus quandoque arridente, pacis conditiones macriores exilioresque redderentur, atque ita his adnexis instructionibus vos remittens, Deum precor ut hujus rei eum felicem et salubrem exitum vobis concedat, quem ego summis perpetuisque votis ab ejus Divina Maj^{te} exopto, iterum atque iterum vobis redigens in mentem, vobisque commendans Pontificis et Cardinalium liberationem, quorum captivitas atque detentio Cæsari est non solum summo dedecori et infamia, sed etiam nisi brevi in suam libertatem asserantur pectora animique bonorum omnium principum et Christianorum hominum adversus ejus Mtem vehementissime irritabuntur. Proinde rem hanc ex vestra prudentia copiose extendentes, declarantesque quanto animi ardore Regia Mtas ut Fidei Defensor, Rex Gallorum ut Christianissimus, et ego ut humillimum ecclesiæ membrum, pontificis liberationi afficiamur, ad id Cæsaris animum pro viribus inducetis.

“Ac demum, si tam magnæ oblationes nequeunt Cæsaris animum inflectere et ad pontificem Regisque Chr^{mi} filios liberandos inducere, tunc vos seorsim, quod etiam regis Chr^{mi} oratores in unam eandemque sententiam facient, dominam Elionoram adibitis, cui conditiones Cæsari oblatas exponetis, addentes regem Chr^{mm} ad eas solo interventu Regiæ Mtis devenisse et quod pro bono pacis matrimonium cum eo concludere distulit inter filiam suam dictumque Regem Chr., contentus quod matrimonium dictæ Elionoræ cum Rege Chr. sortiatur effectum contentus etiam in fraterna cum Cæsare amicitia si justissimas oblatas conditiones voluerit acceptare; quas si (quod Deus avertat) recusaverit eadem domina Elionora suo matrimonio destituetur, in ejusque locum matrimonium inter D. Principissam et Regem Chr^m aliaque arctissima conjunctio omnino succedet, in perpetuam, ut vereor, antiquarum inter Angliæ, Hispaniæ, Burgundiæque domos amicitiarum dissolutionem. Dictæ tum Domine Elionoræ partes erunt, si ullo amore sincero Regem Chr^m prosequitur, si ullo studio publico bono afficitur, si cordi hoc matrimonium habet, ex se et per quoscunque habuerit amicos apud Cæsarem vehementissime instare, ut sine dilatione velit utilissimas et honorificentissimas oblatas conditiones admittere, eidemque Domine Elionoræ pro re certa affirmabitis quod casu quo istæ jam propositæ conditiones rejiciantur, ipsa primo repudiabitur et posthac tales nunquam amplius conditiones offerrentur, quodcunque fiet

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de regis Chr^{mi} filiis. Ipsa itaque non gravetur ex sua prudentia præmissa omnia accurate notare, librare et considerare."

Draft in Vannes' hand; mutilated. The lost words are supplied from § 4.

Vesp. F. v. 54.

B. M.

4. Copy of the corrected draft as contained in § 2, 3, with one or two marginal annotations in Wolsey's own (?) hand.

Pp. 8.

3413. PROPOSITIONS made to the EMPEROR.

Cal. D. x. 153.

B. M.

* * * "de Fran]ce, et d'Angleterre, d
 [M]essieurs du Prat et de Bouclans envoyez de p[ar l'Empereur].

"Que l'on dira que quant a la seurete du rest[at] les douze cens mille escuz payez et ledit roy d'A[n]gleterre] de ce que luy est deu, ainsi qu'il a este offert oul[tre] presentees, ledit sieur Roy et le roy d'Angleterre bailler et promectra payer ledit restat es termes qui seron[t] Quant a Gennes, conte d'Ast, et pays d'Ast, sera [faite la] restitution a sa majeste apres la demission et delivranc[e de] messieurs, messeigneurs les Dauphin et duc d'Orleans avec seurete qui a este offerte pour la revocation de l'exercite pres declaree sur ladite revocation.

"Et quant a la susdite revocation, si la seurete of[ferte soit] trouvee suffisante, ledit sieur Roy Tres Chrestien consentira [encourir] *ipso facto* la peine des troys cens mille es[cuz] apres la demission de mesditz Sieurs ses e[nfants] dedans le temps qui sera limite *
 * * exercite et de ladite peyne encouru[e].

"[E]t quant au faict de Milan, qu'il plaise a sa Ma[jeste] quil luy a este supplie laisser ledit duche audit S[force et luy] pardonner; et au cas que a la priere desdits deux roys il [le] voudroit faire, que en ensuivant l'offre par sa Mai[este] plussieurs foys faicte, il vueille depputer juges non s[uspects] pour congnoistre de la justice ou injustice dudit [Sforce], et s'il est absoulz par la sentence desdits juges, et d[eclare] ignoscent du cryme a luy impose, il plaira a sa [Majeste] consentir qu'il soit restitue en la vraye et entiere [possession] de ladite duche appartenances et deppendances selon et porte son investiture et traicte de Tolledo. Et [au cas] qu'il fust juge contre icelluy Sforce a[voir] delinq[ue et] commis le tref, et qu'il ne vouldist obeyr au juge[ment, le] sieur Roy Tres Chrestien assistera a sadite Majeste [de la] maniere qu'il sera convenu avec elle pour avocq[uer] [la posse]ssion dudit duche dycelluy Sforce.

f. 154.

"Premierement :—

"Quant a ce qui resta deu pour le p[ayment] oultre les 1,200,000 escuz et ce que est [Roy] d'Angleterre, a este offert bailler pour seurete marchans ou banquiers ou engaigemens des terres sadite Majeste ou vendition d'icelles avec faculte [de] sans que les fructz soient precomptes ou bien baill telz que furent baillez audit sieur Roy d'Angleterre p[our] payement des 600,000 escuz accau'e (à cause?) de Tourn[ay].

"Quant a la revocation de l'armee, a este o[ffert] de la faire apres la delivrance de messeigneurs [le Daulphin] et duc d'Orleans, dedans le temps qui sera avise le [plus tost] que faire ce pourra; et si sa Majeste en veult ledit sieur Roy treschrestien baillera entre [les mains du] sieur Roy d'Angleterre hostaiges pour de la dite revocation * * *

"Quant a la comprehension des conf[ederes, il est] requis que le Pape soit comprins au present et quant aux Venitiens et Florentins quilz soient c[omprins] sans prejudice des debtes de sa dite Majeste et du [Roi] de Bohemme son frere."

Galleys and other ships are offered for three months. As to Milan, his Majesty has been requested, at the desire of the two Kings, to leave the duchy to Fras. Maria Sforza, on his asking pardon from his Majesty.

Fr., pp. 4, mutilated.

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3414. NEGOCIATIONS of WOLSEY.Galba, B. ix.
98.
B. M.

. . . . "proponed unto the Emperor for the conclusion of peace between him and the French king, and the redemption of the French king's childer. It is to be noted that the said lord Legate, opening his charge unto the French king of and upon the conclusion of the alternative, with the confirmation of the perpetual peace, and using all good reasons and persuasions to conduce the same to the King's purpose, it was first required, on the French king's behalf, that, before proceeding to the penning and ordering of such resolution as was taken and agreed between them, the said lord Legate should in the King's name condescend and agree upon such conditions as, finally refused by the Emperor, the King's intimation should immediately ensue; wherefore the said lord Legate, pondering— Without that it was ever meant or intended by the said Lord that these final offers should be first offered and made unto the Emperor, or that the same should be proponed unto him, but only in case of refusal of the other degrees to condescend unto these rather than the King's highness should enter into the war."

*Corrected draft.***3415. FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS IN SPAIN.**

R. O.

Sends articles in French and Latin touching his relations with the Emperor, which Francis has devised after conferring with Wolsey. The form to be observed is as follows: The English ambassador will inform the Emperor of the news from Italy, and will show him these letters, written in the hand of his Chancellor, which were taken at sea, and of which Francis sends a copy. The said Chancellor "sest garenty a Monesque." Next day they will go with the English ambassador to the Emperor, and tell him that they have received an answer from Francis, who is entirely governed in this affair by the advice of England, to whom the Emperor referred the modification of the articles sent into France; that France and England have made perpetual peace and the most intimate alliance; that they both desire universal peace, and it is only the Emperor who hinders it. They are to get the terms for the payment of Francis's ransom made as long as possible, and that on the first payment his children be restored to him. Francis will give ample security for the annual payment, and would like to have abatement, on the first payment, of the sum due by Charles to the king of England, which Henry is willing to lend him. But if they can do no better they are to negotiate the articles in Latin and cipher, provided they obtain three things: 1, that Francis do not renounce the duchy of Milan, but that it remain to Sforza, according to the judgment of the king of England as arbiter. 2, Francis would not depart from his oath for any thing; but as to his being bound to help Charles in his going to Italy, both by land and sea, Henry is of opinion that it will be quite enough for Francis to pay his ransom. The Emperor asks that Francis should not hinder his going to Italy, but restore the galleys and ships taken at Portefin, and requests that the 200,000 crowns mentioned in the treaty of Madrid, which he is to pay to Francis for the marriage of the Emperor's sister, the lady Eleanor, be deducted from the 2,000,000 due from Francis for his ransom; otherwise he is willing to recompense it by the 200,000 crowns which Francis has promised to pay for the aid of Italy. 3, that the Venetians may be comprised in the treaty as Henry advises. Urges them to weigh everything coolly and deliberately, and to obtain for him the two things as much to his profit as possible, but to do nothing except in concert with the English ambassador, whom Wolsey has commanded to act along with them.

If they cannot obtain these three points, viz., of the Venetians, the renunciation of Milan, and not giving aid for the voyage of Italy, they are to conclude nothing, but protract the negotiations with fair words, sending a

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courier with all diligence to inform Francis of the points to which objections are raised, and of their conferences with the Emperor and Madame Eleanor. Francis will send them, in reply, the last resolution of himself and the king of England; and if it be not accepted, they and the English ambassador are to declare war to the Emperor. It is probable, however, that, considering the great army Francis has in Italy, which has taken Le Bosco, where a great number of Spaniards and lanceknights have surrendered at discretion, and been sent to their own country with white batons in their hands, and also considering the capture of Portefin and the galleys intended to victual Genoa, which Francis believes is at this moment in his hands, while the Emperor has but few men, ill-paid and without order, Francis expects they will not have so much difficulty in the negociation. His army consists of 38,000 foot (viz., 10,000 Swiss, 10,000 lanceknights, and the rest Italians and French), and 1,200 men-at-arms, and a great band of artillery, with a good lieutenant and captain. At sea he is the stronger, and he has the Venetians and the Florentines as his allies.

They must not forget also to demand the delivery of the Pope, showing the Emperor as gently as possible the penalties he has by right incurred, and how justly the whole of Christendom may take action against him. Francis will not withdraw his army from Italy until his sons are restored to him. Finally, they will see the great persuasions towards peace and the restoration of his sons which Wolsey has written to the English ambassadors.

Fr., pp. 5.

3416. FRANCIS I.

Cal. D. ix. 303.

B. M.

The terms on which Francis I. consents to accept the articles submitted by the Emperor in consideration of the wishes of the king of England, who, with a view to the recovery of the French children, the restoration of the Pope, and the disorders of Christendom, and has resolved to send Wolsey into France as his representative. The articles are forty-six in number. *Signed: François.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 10.

3417. [FRANCIS I. to CHARLES V.]

Cal. D. xi. 48.

B. M.

Informs him that henceforth he will be guided by such counsels as shall be deemed expedient by the king of England and the Legate. "Et finablement, Mons. trouve lesdits sieur Roy, legat et moy, expedient sur to semble que gisoient lesdites difficultez." Has communicated [their] last resolutions to his ambassadors, "a ce quilz le tout et offrent de par nous les sceuretez sur les dits poi[nts ou] gisent les dites difficultez telles que par eulx il vous plaira [sçavoir; lesquelles] sceuretez sont si tresgrandes quil semble a chacun de vous (nous ?) que vou[s ne] devez aucunement reffuser." Hopes Charles will accept the terms offered, considering the importance of harmony in Christendom.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1.

11 Sept.

Cal. D. x. 138.

B. M.

3418. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF TARBES and the PRESIDENT OF ———.

* * * "et par cela enten pardela, et ay le tout fait communiquer a Mons. [mon] amy estant icy; vous advisant que la tresparfaicte t [et] amitye, qui est entre mon bon frere le roy d'Angleterre, moy [qui est] telle, si grande, si ferme et si tres estroicte, qu'il n'y a person[ne, de quelque] qualite ou condicion qu'il soit, qui la

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FRANCIS I. to the BP. OF TARBES and the PRESIDENT OF ——— —cont.

sceust aucunement d[etruire ou mettre en aucune] doubte, ne aucun souspecon, dont je vous veulx bien ad[vertir afin] de vous lever et oster totalement la fantaisye que vous pour[riez] Pour autant qu'il semble par voz dernieres lettres que vous me vueillez meffiance, contraire a mon oppinion et a nostre dite amitye, et le semblable s couste les ambassadeurs desdits sieur Roy et Legat estans pardela ainsi que veu par les deschiffremens venuz de vous et d'eulx; ne voullant oublier que j'ay faict bailler a mondit sieur le Legat le double de l'alphabet du chiff[re ouquel] vous m'escripvez, et luy de son couste a faict bailler aux gens de mon conseil le double de celluy ouquel lesdits ambassadeurs dudit sieur Roy son maistre et l estans de pardela luy escripvent, en facon qu'il peult faire deschiffrer, si [bon luy] semble, ce qu'il me vient de vous, et moy semblablement ce qui luy vient de [ses] ambassadeurs, et par cela vous povez aisement congnoistre et juger quel[le grande] amitye et seurete il y a entre nous, et de quel cueur et franche vollun[te nous] allons les ungs avec les autres. En oultre ledit sieur Legat m'a com[munique les] discours d'offres que Bouclan dit avoir este faictes par vous a l discours icelluy Bouclan a dernièrement envoye pardeca choses, il faict tout ce qu'il peult pour mectre icelluy Mais entendez et soiez asseurez d'une chose e * * * ssent faire. Parquoy entends que vous ne faictes aucune chose sans la [des ambassadeu]rs d'Angleterre, car je vous declare que je n'entends point [auc]une chose, si secreta soit elle entre vous, qui ne leur soit commun[ique, comme eulx de leur co]ste ne feront pareillement riens sans vous. Au demeurant par ce qu il semble que vous aiez faict plusieurs offres audit Empereur, et [sans le] sceu et consentement d'iceulx ambassadeurs d'Angleterre, et entre au[tres] de la duche de Millan, ce que je ne puis bonnement croire, pour estre cela d[e grande] importance et consequence, et si parcydevant j'ay dit ou escript que je la vo[ulois] renoncer, cela ne s'entend pas que je le vueille faire en faveur dudit es mains du duc de Bar selon et en ensuivant mon serment et le traicte faict et arreste a Congnac, et mesmement que tous les princes Chrestiens agreable pour la craincte et doubte qu'ilz auroient que icellui Empereur vo[uloit] usurper ou forcer le demourant de toute l'Ytallye, et apres se faire monar[que; chose,] si elle avoit lieu, qui par trop leur seroit ennuyeuse et desplaisante. Et seroit que je me vouldroye oublier jusques la que de luy renoncer le que je n'espere jamaiz faire. Je suis tout asseure que la ou n[e pouvons] avoir une paix universelle par toute ladite Chrestiente, ce seroit de nouv[eau allumer] le feu d'une guerre immortelle. Car il fault penser une chose, qu[e quand] j'ay tenu ledit duche, je n'ay jamais este que en guerre pour lextres[me] envye et jalousie que l'on me portoit lors, craignant que avec le ter sse trop grant. Et peult bien penser ledit Empereur la dessus qu'il es lon n'auroyt pas moins de jalousie sur luy que lon a eu su[r moy] pour lequel vous estes pardela ne se conclue * * *

" que ledit sieur Legat mon bon amy ne s ladite paix se traictast en ung lieu plustost que en u[n autre] il ne luy chault ou elle soit conclutte et arrestee, m[ais] et entier effect ainsi qu'il desire a laquelle il m pour ledit roy d'Angleterre son maistre, sinon comme ne d'une part et d'autre. Car d'accomplir tout ce que ledit E[mpereur veult,] ne seroit en ce faisant arbitre ains partye; et pour presente le sieur de la Chaulx n'estoit party de pardela et desja bien pour venir pardeca, trouvez facon de la faire

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revocquer et achevez [bien] le negoce et ce qui est encommance. Et au regard de ce que ledit Em[pereur] reserve ce qu'il pretendoit avoir en la duche de Bourgoingne avant le t[raite de] Madril, vous pourrez faire mettre par escript qu'il le pourra pours[ui]vre par justice. Et d'autant que icelluy sieur Legat a entierement dit et declare en conseil a l'ambassadeur dudit Empereur estant icy tout ce que je vou[s ay] escriptz cy dessus, y adjoustant davantaige toutes les remonstrances qui luy semble estre requises et necessaires pour faire entendre le tout a son m[aistre], affin qu'il se vueille condescendre soubz bonnes et honnestes conditions de la paix universalle, et que je pense que icelluy ambassadeur ne descripre toutes choses pardela, il m'a semble n'estre aucun bes[oin] escrire aucunement en chiffre non plus que faict a present ledit Sieur ambassadeurs du Roy son maistre et siens estans pardela * * * de Lautrec qu'il a esp ur cest effect il n'oubliera une seule chose s d'y faire par le devoir de la guerre pour la reduyre ligue, vous advertissant en oultre que moy et les [fournis]sons presentement une grosse et puissante armee de cinqu autres vaisseaulx garnies et equippees de tout ce qu'il est [requis] et necessaire; et mesmement de six mil hommes de guerre, d[ans le] royaume de Napples et en Secille, ou avons bonne esperance d[e faire] ung gros effort; vous voullant bien advertyr que l'armee du laquelle estoit dernièrement partye de Rome pour venir en Lomb[ardie], par faulte de paiement est retournée audit Rome; et oultre ce qu lansquenetz et Espaignolz se battent journellement sans rend[re obeissance] a chef quel qu'il soit. Ilz ont une peste merveilleuse par[my eulx], et croy que le marquis de Salluces, lequel leur a ordinairement(?) teste en la Romaine avec la force qu'il a, n'aura point de p[eine] combattre lesdits ennemys, car veu les divisions et peste qui sont [parmy] eulx, je ne doute point qu'ilz ne se deffacent et rompent bie[n d'eulx] mesmes. Et aussi a bien considerer toutes choses, l'offence q[u'ilz ont] faicte a Dieu le Createur, au St. Siege appostolicque et par * * * despendu ung seul escu, car oultre et oppulent, les maulx execrables, forces et vi[olences qui ont] este faictes au tresgrand deshonneur et vittupere [n'auroient] point eu lieu. Tant y a que si icellui Empereur a ladite paix, moyennant quelque party honneste pourra bien trouver avant qu'il soit peu de temps mais davantaige sans argent, et la ou il voudra en[trer sans] dyssimullacion et longueur, entendez qu'il me contraindra autre langage que je n'ay faict jusques a present. Et present ne vous feray plus longue lettre, sinon que je vous p[rie de me] faire response, et advertyr de tout ce que aurez aprins de no[s affaires] le plustost qu'il vous sera possible. Et vous me ferez service tr[es agreable.]” Compiegne, 11 Sept. 1527.

Signed.

Mutilated. Add.: “A Messrs. les e[veque de] Tarbes, et le president t mes ambassadeurs devers le[mperateur], et chacun deulx. Dupplicata.”

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3419. HENRY VIII. to WOLSEY.

Add. 27,402,
f. 39 b.
B. M.
Burnet, III.
No. 13.

Thanks him for his diligent service, “which service cannot be by a kind master forgotten, of which fault I trust I shall never be accused, especially to you ward, which so laboriously do serve me.” As we have never sent to the Pope since his captivity, and have no one resident there, lest the Queen should anticipate us “in our great matter,” I think the bearer should be sent, and beg of you to give him the requisite instructions.

Modern copy.

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12 Sept. 3420. KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VII. 1. On his arrival at Compiègne on the 10th, delivered the King's letters to Wolsey, who had sent Gregory de Cassalis, Sir Robt. Jarnegham and Carrew Hacham, to Lautrec 14 days ago, to obtain the protestation desired by the King, and a general commission for Wolsey from the Pope. He has also sent Gambarà. I am instructed by him to go to Venice, dissembling my purpose until I can proceed, and I am to be advertised by Cassalis and Gambarà whether access can be had to the Pope; when I shall urge the protestation, but not the commission, until I receive further instructions. I have omitted nothing touching the marriage of my lord of Richmond. Yesterday I was in a great presence with the Cardinal, who made an eloquent oration on the union of the two crowns, to the satisfaction of every one. Compiègne, 12 Sept.

Hol. Add. Endd.

12 Sept. 3421. SIR WM. EURE to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Cal. B. III.
209.
B. M.

This Wednesday, 11 Sept., has received his letter dated at the manor of Medley, with a copy of the earl of Angus's letter, stating that Sir Wm. Lisle was never resident in Scotland within the bounds of his office, but always in the Debateable Ground. This assertion is false. Both Lisle and the Nixons are received in Scotland, chiefly within the Middle Marches, and commit daily new outrages, accompanied by the Armstrongs, Elwoolds, and Crosers. Has no confidence in Angus. None but Dand Carr, of Farnihurst, and Geo. Carr, will apply themselves to the administration of justice. All English rebels are kept within the bounds of Liddirsdale, but he can obtain no meeting for redress, except from the Carrs, whom he meets every 14 days. Has redressed all the complaints of the Scots for the Middle Marches, since the exchange of seals, except one great bill, of which he encloses a copy. Sir John Heron has given up the room of Tyndale, has offered it to divers gentlemen of the country, with a fee of 10*l.* besides profits, but can get none to take it, and is obliged to send a company of his own servants there. Is not able to defend the country in its present disorder, caused by the forthgoing of Lisle and his adherents, viz., Ogles, Fenwicks, Shaftos, Charletons, Dodds, Wilkinsons, Crishoips (?), &c. Harbottle, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. : "To my lord of Richmond's Grace." Endd.

ii. Enclosure.

The poor men of Jedwarth Forest complain of Herbert, Edwd., Christopher and Humphrey Hetherington, John of Whettill's son, Hob of Newton, and two of the Jacksons, Pawtten Reuthyche, of the Thornymair, and two of his sons, and others dwelling in Gillsland and Tyndale, that they had stolen and received four score kye and oxen, &c. *In Eure's hand.*

Endd. : "[N]edde trauell." (?)

13 Sept. 3422. KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VII. 3.

Have received your letter by Christ. More "concerning your secret affair, which is to me only committed." "And where at my coming hither my lord Legate supposed to have so fully contented your Highness, that by the coming of Christopher Mores I should have been by your Grace countermanded, willing me therefore to abide and tarry for the said Christofer; I, for the advoiding of suspicion, shewed myself content so to do, being nevertheless determined to proceed in my journey, if the said Christofer had not come the next day; and now your Grace's pleasure known, my Lord hath advised me to repair to Venice; which counsel cannot hinder your Grace's purpose; for there being, if there be any possibility of access unto the Pope,

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I have commodity to pass by the sea, till within 100 miles of Rome." If the dispensation may be obtained *constante matrimonio*, of which I doubt, I shall soon obtain it; if only *soluto matrimonio*, less diligence will be required. "My lord Legate required of me, at my coming, the letter that your Grace promised to have written unto the French king, whom I satisfied with the not doing thereof, forasmuch as ye could not use the counsel of your Secretary in French, being diseased with contagious sickness." Compiegne, 13 Sept.

Hol. Add. Endd.

13 Sept. **3423. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. Cannot express the pleasure he has received from the King's letters, St. P. I. 277. and the encouragement they have given him. I have, as you desired, despatched master Secretary to Rome, trusting he will gain access to the Pope. I have delivered him the protestation, with which the bishop of Bath writes me you are satisfied, and the minute of the general commission to be gained from the Pope. When the purport of that commission is well studied, it will be found that nothing can be better suited to your purpose, "with less disclosing of the matter." I have never intended to advance my own authority by it, and you will always find me a true and obedient servant, delighting in no earthly thing so much as to accomplish all your commandments. There is no earthly good that could induce me to endure the labor I hourly sustain, except "the assured trust of your gracious love and favor." I trust that all I have done in regard to master Secretary's instructions will be to your entire satisfaction. I propose to leave on Monday or Tuesday, journeying with such diligence as "my old and cracked body may endure." You will be advertised of the affairs in Italy since Christopher was despatched by the enclosed memorial. Compiegne, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

3424. [WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 91. Advises him to preserve his fortitude during his afflictions. Believes B. M. that everything will be shortly settled. The King has neglected nothing Pocock, I. 13. likely to benefit the Pope, and will spare neither his blood nor his riches in his cause. He sends Knight to console him, and to make a request of the highest importance, by granting which the Pope will gain his entire devotion.

Lat., draft by Vannes, pp. 3.

3425. HENRY VIII. to the COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Vit. B. x. 93. Desires credence for Knight.

B. M. *Lat., draft by Vannes, p. 1.*
Pocock, I. 12.

3426. [WOLSEY] to THE SAME.

Ib. f. 93*. To the same effect.

B. M. *Lat., draft by Vannes, p. 1.*
Pocock, I. 15.

3427. [WOLSEY to CARDINAL ———]

Vit. B. x. 89. No one can feel greater pain at the present afflicting circumstances B. M. than he does. Is trying all he can with the kings of England and France Pocock, I. 16. and the Emperor to benefit the Pope and the See Apostolic. His efforts have already shown symptoms of success. Still hopes that the See will regain its ancient dignity. Desires credence for Knight. He could not please the King more than by assisting Knight with his influence and advice.

Lat., by Vannes, draft, p. 1.

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15 Sept. **3428. ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL.**

R. O. Commission of Francis I. to Montmorency to carry the insignia of
Rym. xiv. 227. St. Michael to Henry VIII. with the Statutes of the Order. Compiegne,
15 Sept. 1527. *Signed by Robertet.*

Fr., on vellum, with seal of the Order attached. Endd.

R. O. 2. Election of Henry VIII. into the Order. Compiegne, 15 Sept. 1527.
Rym. xiv. 228. *Fr.*

R. O.
Rym. xiv. 229. 3. Two copies of the king of England's oath for the same.
Fr.

R. O. 4. Statutes of the Order. Copy attested by Robertet as *greffier* of the
Order.
Fr., pp. 114, bound in velvet, and beautifully illuminated.

15 Sept. **3429. INTERVIEW of CHARLES V. and the ENGLISH AMBASSADORS.**

R. O. 1. At the request of the King their master, and for the good of peace,
Leonard, II. they beg the Emperor would accept one of the articles following, without
308. requiring any renunciation of the duchy of Milan; viz., 1, that the duchy
remain as it is at present; 2, or that the Emperor will pardon and restore
Francis Sforza; or, 3, that the duchy be left in deposit in the hands of the
king of England till the affair is decided. If the Emperor will accept none
of these proposals, let him state what he means to do with the duchy, as he
has several times declared that he and his brother of Hungary would
remove out of it, and Bourbon is dead, to whom he had provisionally pro-
mised it.

2. That, in consideration of the great sums in which France is bound,
both to his Majesty and to the king of England, the Emperor will consent to
the deduction of the 200,000 ducats assigned in lieu of the dower of Madame
Eleanor, Francis being bound in nowise to hinder the Emperor's going to
Italy to take the Imperial crown. Francis offers beforehand, in lieu of the
other aids, to restore to the Emperor the ships and galleys taken, which is
more than equivalent. In reply,

The Emperor thanks the King and Wolsey for their efforts in behalf of
peace, which he himself will promote, as he has this day replied to the am-
bassadors of France in presence of those of England. As the latter press
for a particular answer, his Majesty, under the protestations made by him on
20 July, makes answer as follows: That if the judges whom he will appoint
for the trial of Francis Sforza find that he have done nothing for which he
should be deprived, the Emperor is willing to restore him according to the
appointment which his Majesty despatched to him at Toledo. If, on the
other hand, he is condemned, the duchy belongs to his Majesty; otherwise
it would be the occasion of new wars. As to the aid of Italy, from which
Francis wishes to excuse himself on the ground of impossibility, the Em-
peror maintains it is so reasonable that he cannot believe the French king
will refuse it, especially as the said offers come of his own free will, and that
the execution of that article will not be called for so soon that he should
allege impossibility. The Emperor does not wish to go to Italy for a crown
or for any man's injury, but only for the service of God. The aid required
consists, first, of 200,000 crowns, payable as stated in the article; 2, in the
aid of ships for three months from the Emperor's embarkation; 3, the pay
of 6,000 foot for six months, for which the king of France is bound to give
bills before the delivery of his sons; and, 4, to contribute 500 men-of-arms
for six months. For the sake of the King and Wolsey the Emperor will be
content,—1, to let the king of France compensate himself for the 200,000
crowns by the abatement of the like sum granted by his Majesty to the

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queen of France ; 2, to remit to Francis the pay of the 6,000 foot for six months, which would amount to about 108,000 crowns, provided 100,000 of them be in augmentation of the dowry of the said Queen ; 3, to remit the contribution of 500 men-at-arms. Thus the question of the aid will be reduced to the matter of the army by sea ; and his Majesty cannot believe Francis will refuse this, having married his eldest sister. He is content that the fleet wait at the port where he shall embark only three months, and serve him other three months. By these and the other answers delivered this day it will be seen that his Majesty does not insist upon all his rights, but wishes to preserve peace and satisfy the king of England. Palencia, 15 Sept. 1527.

Fr., pp. 6. Endd.

3430. CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Conditions finally to be offered to the Emperor for a modification of the treaty of Madrid, and the restoration of the French king's sons at the intervention of England.

1. Francis offers 2,000,000 cr. of the sun in place of the duchy of Burgundy, and the counties of Macon, &c., 1,200,000 to be paid in ready money, on which the Dauphin and duke of Orleans are to be immediately liberated ; the remaining 800,000 cr. to be paid to the king of England *pro rata* in lieu of the sum due to him by the Emperor ; the balance to be paid in three yearly instalments, sureties being given to satisfy the Emperor. 2. Francis is to renounce Naples and the arrears of his pension, Milan, Genoa, Asti, Tournay, Arras, Mauritania, St. Arnaud and Hedin, the resort of Flanders, and the power of redeeming Lisle, Douay, and Orchies. 3. Ratification of all things promised by particular states and provinces and parliaments of France, without mention of the education of the duke of Angoulesme with the Emperor. 4. A defensive league, in terms of the treaty of Madrid, with an addition touching the Emperor's status. 5. Marriage of Francis and queen Eleanor, with a dote of 200,000,000 of gold cr. (*aureorum*), and a portion (*dotalitium*) equal to those of the queens of France, and the other provisions of the treaty of Madrid relative to the marriage of the Dauphin and lady Mary of Portugal. 6. Francis to furnish 12 galleys and 4 galleons for three months for the Emperor in aid of his going to Italy, to be manned at the Emperor's expence. 7. The county of Charolois, with Noyers, Chastelchinson (?), Chaussin and La Periere, the salt granaries, and 25,000 livres Tournois of the fruits received in the name of the Lady Margaret of Austria to be given up ; reserving to Francis resort and homage in the said county, &c. 8. Comprehension of Venice, and, if possible, of Florence. 9. Francis to be bound to aid the Emperor against any attempts of Gueldres, Ulric de Wertemberg, or Rob. de la Marche.

The first article to be modified with a proviso, that it be not made a pretext for the Emperor attempting anything against England. The second article, concerning freedom of trade and various other articles mentioned, which are considered to be not only reasonable, but even beyond equity and reason. If, therefore, the Emperor refuse or put off accepting them, war is to be declared against him immediately by France and England.

Lat., pp. 5. Endd.

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3431. CHARLES V.

R. O.

"Answers made by the Privy Council of his Majesty upon the articles of the offers made by my lords the Ambassadors of the Kings, Most Christian and of England."

1. This article is reciproque and usual in all treaties ; so his Majesty is content with it as it is, especially that in virtue of the same the French king shall attempt nothing against the king of England. 2. This is likewise

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CHARLES V.—*cont.*

reciproque; and for its observance the things done before the treaty of Madrid, and since, against Genoa and other subjects of his Majesty, must be amended before the deliverance of the sons of Francis. 3. The Emperor is willing to take the 2,000,000 crowns for Burgundy, out of which the king of England shall be paid yearly that which the Emperor owes him by obligations. These and the jewels which his Grace hath in pawn, to be at the same time delivered to the Emperor, and the remainder of the 2,000,000 to be paid to his Majesty the instant the children are delivered;—for which deliverance a day and place shall be arranged. 4. If other things be fulfilled, the Emperor will relent to the King in this matter. 5. There is no occasion to make any new mention of the *rachapt* of Lisle, Douay, and Orchiers, seeing that the Emperor persists, in his answer of 20 July, on the fulfilment of the 5th article of the treaty of Madrid. The Emperor insists that the renunciations of the duchy of Milan by the French king shall abide in full force; and that such writings as shall be made unto his Majesty, as declared in the said article, be delivered on the same day as the sons of Francis are liberated, and the part of the duchy that has been occupied be restored. 6. The Emperor consents to mutual defence of dignities, &c., provided there be added the estate of Genoa, county of Asti, and Milan, and that the French king be bound to assist the Emperor to defend them, and the state of the duke Francis Sforza, if it be found he ought to have investiture. 7. The articles of the marriage between Francis and Madame Eleanor and of the Dauphin are so honorable that they need not be amended; only on the deliverance of the said Queen the same day that his sons are delivered, Francis should be bound to make letters of assignation of the “dot” of 200,000 crowns. No change need be made about Masconnoys, &c. succeeding to the first son; but if the Queen have no children, they should return to the Emperor; nevertheless these counties shall hang in suspense, “as to the feat of Burgoyne is answered in the 20th article of the answers of July.” The Emperor insists on ratifications, for reasons there mentioned. He is willing to increase the “dot” by 100,000 crowns, which the French king owes by the 23rd article of the treaty of Madrid, for the aid of 6,000 pays of foot. To articles 21 and 22 the Emperor agrees. The 23rd he thinks so reasonable that Francis should not refuse it, especially as his going to Italy is only for his crowns and not to injure any one. As to article 24, for the indemnity against the king of England, the term of the re-delivery of the bonds which the King has of the Emperor should be at the deliverance of the sons of Francis. The Emperor agrees to the 25th, for war against the Heretics. As Francis consents to the 26th, about the late duke of Bourbon, the Emperor requires a sentence passed against him since his death to be annulled. An addition to be made to the 27th touching prisoners. The 28th to 31st are all reasonable. The 32nd, touching De Charloys, should remain as it is. The 43rd should be made more explicit touching the Venetians and the Florentines. As to the 44th, ratifications should be exchanged before the liberation of the sons of Francis, and the Dauphin should also ratify. Further provisions ought to be made that Francis reimburse the Emperor for the expences of this war since the treaty of Madrid. Francis should repay the duke of Ferrara the money he lent him, on the deliverance of his sons. A day should be appointed to redress things done in prejudice to the treaty of Madrid. The new treaty should be concluded within 40 days from this, and the French army should withdraw from Italy 30 days afterwards, the French king being bound to pay the Emperor 150,000 crowns a month so long as it remains after the expiration of the said 30 days. The king of England should be conservator of the peace according to the answer of 20 July, and a treaty be made for mutual defence between the Emperor, Francis and England, as principal contrahents, as in the capitulation of London in the year 19; the stipulations to be under the censures before my lord Legate of

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England, "unto whom all the commonwealth of Christendom is obliged for the benefit of this peace," to be confirmed anew before the Pope.

The above will show that the Emperor does not seek to obtain more than justice, but contents himself with much less for the sake of peace, and to satisfy the king of England. Palencia, 15 Sept. 1527.

Pp. 9, in English.

Cal. D. x. 144.

2. The same in French, much mutilated.

B. M.

There is a copy of this paper, with some variations, in Leonard's Recueil des Traités, II. 297.)

15 Sept.

3432. [The SIGNORY OF VENICE?] to their AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

R. O.

Desire him to remonstrate with the King against the arrest of Stephen de Andrea, merchant, our subject, at the suit of Nicholas Busacuchia, of Antynary, also our subject, in a cause already decided by the authorities at home. Dated 15 Sept. 1527.

Councillors: Mark Moline, Lewis Mocinicus, Philip Capell, Philip Minio. John Antony Novellus, of the Great Court, notary from the Audience.

Copy, p. 1.

15 Sept.

3433. JOHN DYMCK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 4.

The various towns in the Low Countries have passed an ordinance refusing the admission of English cloths, which is like to prove great injury to England. This has stimulated greatly the manufacturers of cloths in these parts, and Spanish and other wools are also in demand. Calais is very inconvenient to the merchants for a staple. Begg the King will remember the promise he made to the writer when he was at Terouenne. Antwerp, 15 Sept. 1527.

Hol., Fr. Add. Endd.

16 Sept.

3434. CARDINALS WOLSEY, BOURBON, AND OTHERS to CLEMENT VII.

R. O.

Le Grand,
III. 4.

Are much concerned at the Pope's imprisonment, and the peril of the Church, for which they have ordered prayers and fasts to be instituted in England and France, and have addressed remonstrances to the Emperor, and implored the assistance of Henry and Francis. Are to confer together further at Compiègne how to procure the Pope's liberation; otherwise it is to be feared that the Emperor will rob the Church, and keep the cardinals in prison at his pleasure. Protest that if he do, the free cardinals will not recognise acts done under compulsion, or any cardinals created by the Pope during his imprisonment. *Signed:* T. Car^{lis} Ebor., legatus—L. Car^{lis} de Borbonia—Jo. Car^{lis} de Salviatis, legatus—Jo. Car^{lis} de Lothoringia—A. Car^{lis} Senensis, Franciæ Cancellarius. [Compiègne, 16 Sept. 1527.]

On parchment. Endd.

R. O.

2. Notarial copy of the above, dated Compiègne, 16 Sept. 1527.

On parchment.

17 Sept.

3435. FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Rym. XIV. 230.

Acquittance of 60,000*l.* sterling, in which John and Anthony Cavallari stand bound at the instance of Cardinal Wolsey. Compiègne, 17 Sept. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat.

1527.

3436. IMPRISONMENT of CLEMENT VII.

R. O.

Copy of letters from the clergy of England to the Emperor, urging him to punish the outrage at Rome, and relieve the Pope from his imprisonment.

Lat., pp. 6.

R. O.

2. Copy of letters from the clergy of England to the clergy of Spain on the same subject. They have written to the clergy of France to promote the alliance between England and France in the Pope's defence.

Lat., pp. 6. *Endd.* : "Copiæ pro domino Gregorio."

18 Sept.

3437. SIR ANT. BROWNE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Wolsey left Compiègne on the 17th. He has handled your affairs here with such ability that I wonder how he has escaped sickness. Francis will be glad to know how you like the cross-bows he sent, and whether you will have any wild swine sent to England. Mountydeir, 18 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

18 Sept.

3438. HENRY VIII. to ERASMUS.

Er. Ep. p. 1839.

Is grieved to hear from the archbishop of Canterbury that Erasmus thinks he is in danger. In my tender years, when I first knew you, I entertained for you no slight regard ; and this has been daily augmented by the honorable mention you have made of me in your writings. Now, seeing the unwearied labours which you have suffered in the cause of Christianity, I am desirous of succoring your pious efforts, for I have myself felt for some years the same desire of restoring the faith and religion of Christ to its pristine dignity, and repelling the impious attacks of the heretics, that the Word of God may run on purely and freely. But such is the infelicity of the times, and the prostration of good manners, that all things degenerate. I am anxious for your safety, lest, if you were removed, heresy should advance with greater danger and greater cruelty. I remember you used to say that England should be your refuge in your old age. I shall consider your conversation and advice as a great advantage; and we will, with united efforts, advance the Gospel of Christ. Otford, 18 Sept.

Lat.

18 Sept.

3439. HENRY VIII.Leonard,
II. 286.

Confirmation of the treaty of the More (1525); also of agreement of Francis to pay 50,000 g. c. yearly to the king of England. London, 18 Sept. 1527.

Lat.

20 Sept.

3440. The CITY OF RAGUSA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 158.

B. M.

Write on behalf of a fellow citizen, Orsatto, who is imprisoned in consequence of the false assertions of Thomas Mort and Christopher Campion that he was leaving England to prepare a fleet for inflicting damage on the English. Ragusa, 20 Sept. 1527.

Lat., p. 1.

21 Sept.

3341. WOLSEY to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

According to my last, I left Compiègne on Tuesday, being brought a mile on my way by the kings of France and of Navarre, the Legate, and others. On taking my leave, Francis embraced me with tears in his eyes,

1527.

desiring his most cordial recommendations to your Highness. I arrived at Boulogne this day, between 10 and 11, where I received letters from Francis and my Lady, which I send, announcing the capture of Alexandria, and other exploits to the detriment of the Imperialists, through whose discomfiture the Pope will be restored. The Emperor is pressed in Naples by Renzo de Ceri, and will be compelled to accept the terms offered by France, especially if it be true that the Wayvoda has killed Don Ferdinand; by which means, the Emperor being left destitute, the princes of the Empire may elect a new king of the Romans, or else a new Emperor, for repressing Luther, and bringing Germany into better order and obedience. Monday I shall be at Guisnes for viewing your house, and on Tuesday at Calais. Boulogne, 21 Sept.

Signed.

Endd.

21 Sept. 3442. [——— to FRANCIS I.]

Vit. B. ix. 160.

B. M.

"Je passay h m'en vins coucher à Plebe de Cayre" (Pieve del Cairo), and today at Ochobiano. Yesterday had a dispute with the ambassadors of the Signory, "et d[uc de Milan]," who had promised artillery and pioneers as soon as he was on the Ticino, but he can get nothing from them. Told them of the great expence he had incurred in bringing the King's artillery and 600 pioneers hither, besides the additional number that was necessary for the taking of Bosco and Alexandria. Demanded from them at least 3,000 pioneers and a good number of guns, but sees plainly that he will not get sufficient. Novara and Vigefve (Vigevano) and all Lomelina have surrendered to him. Has put them into the hands of the Duke. This is no small present to him from the King. Assures him it would be better if the conquest was made for himself, and the country would be more content. Asks to know his pleasure. Wishes him to tell the Venetian ambassador in France, that of the 15,000 men they are bound to supply in Romagna and here, there are not half in the field; and also to tell the ambassador of the duke of Milan that, in return for all the places which the King gives him, he must provide a larger force than before. Ochobiano, 21 Sept.

Is just now informed that of the 7,000 men whom the Signory are bound to have here, instead of 5,500, the number which their ambassador said was present, there are but 3,000 or 4,000, and there is no provision being made of artillery.

Fr., pp. 2.

21 Sept. 3443. CHARLES V.

R. O.

Communication from the Emperor's council to the ambassadors of France and England, at Palencia, 20 Sept. 1527.

The Emperor's ambassadors shall say, that, considering the Emperor has given up much to which he has a right by the treaty of Madrid, as appears by the answers given to the French and English ambassadors on Saturday last, he does not doubt that the King their master will conclude peace according to these answers without further delays. As to the doubt which the other ambassadors put forward concerning the defence of Milan, the aid of ships for the voyage to Italy, and the withdrawal of the French army in Italy before the delivery of the Princes, they must know that their master has renounced Milan, as he now renounces Genoa and Asti; that he promised the ships without being asked; and it would not be reasonable to keep an army in Italy after the conclusion of the peace, as it would only occasion distrust and a new war. The reciprocal reparation of damages can be arranged while treating. The request of the French that the Emperor should give up the 100,000 cr. in lieu of 6,000 pays for the Italian expedition is unreasonable, but he will accept the sum in augmentation of his sister's dowry. Concerning Masconois, Auxerrois, Bar-sur-Seine, and the aid to be given to the

1527.

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Emperor at the death of Charles of Gueldres, Francis has already promised. Think that the Emperor, for the sake of peace, will be content to please the French king touching the heirs of the late duke of Bourbon, the prisoners, the sovereignty of Charolois, the 25,000 francs to Madame, and the payment to the duke of Ferrara.

If the renunciation of Milan, and the other points to which Francis is pledged, are performed, the Emperor will make such reply concerning the remainder of the two millions that it will be seen not to be his fault if the peace is not concluded.

The French and English ambassadors desired the Imperial Council of State to repeat the above in the name of his Majesty; and on Saturday, Sept. 21, made the same request to him. Having heard the report of his Council, and seen the writing, he approved of it.

The ambassadors then asked the Emperor to declare the terms and sureties which he desired for the remainder of the two millions. He proposed the delivery, as hostages, on the liberation of the Princes, of Messrs. de Vendome, St. Pôl, Longueville, Guise, Cantrech (*sic, q. Lautrec?*), Laval, de Bretagne, the count of Dunois, the prince of Tallemont, Mons. de Rieulx, the Grand Master, Montmorency, the Admiral, sieur de Boyon, and the heir of the late bastard of Savoy. Palencia, 21 Sept. 1527.

Fr., pp. 6. Endd.: Responsum secundum reformationem. For my lord Legate's grace, 20 Sept. 1527.

R. O.

2. The Emperor desires the following alterations in the articles of the treaty:—

In place of the 3rd, the French king shall be bound to pay for his ransom 1,500,000 cr. of the sun, by certain instalments, the Queen and the Dauphin to be given as hostages.

In the 5th, the county of Ast is to be excepted, as being the ancient patrimony of the house of Orleans.

The 6th article shall be limited to those lands which form the Emperor's patrimony.

A portion of the 21st article shall be omitted, as Mons. de Gheldres is related to and has served the French crown.

The 22nd article about the Emperor's voyage into Italy shall be reformed in accordance with the league between the Pope, French king, Venice, and others.

By the 26th article, Bourbon shall not be allowed to return to France, but his rents shall be paid to him.

By the 28th article, Milanese exiles shall be reinstated. The 22nd (32nd?) article, touching the sovereignty of Charolois, shall be struck out. In the 44th, a passage is to be inserted concerning the treaty between the kings of England and France.

Articles concerning the delivery of the King, and other matters, which are now useless, are to be struck out.

Fr., pp. 3. Endd.: "Reformatio articulorum ligæ Madrilliaë."*

3444. PROPOSITIONS made by the EMPEROR'S COUNCIL.

Cal. D. x. 271.

B. M.

..... "que l'Empereur pour le desir qu'il a l.....
 fust condescendre aux conditions plus que raisonna[bles]
 t octroyées en la cité de Palence, et que pour non avoir
 deu et estre si prejudiciables aux droictz a luy apperten[ans]

* This document is in the same hand as the preceding, to which it is appended, but it refers to an earlier discussion concerning the treaty of Madrid.

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ses anciens tiltres que en vertu du traicte de Madril Il
 retirer toutesfoys tant pour satisfaire de tout son pouvo[ir]
 mediateur et promoteur de si bonne œuvre que pour donner
 a tout le monde que l'intention de sa Majestie a tousjours es[té]
 perseverante a desirer ladite paix et tranquillité universelle [mettant] a part
 tous interestz particuliers, se a bien voullu de nouve[au faire les] responces
 ensuyvans.

“ Et premierement quant a la somme des deux millions de[scuz]
 aux responces de Palance, entendant que ce soient de bon or
 la loy et vray valeur des escutz au soleil et commun cours
 present, et que les 1,200,000 qui se doivent payer comptans
 masse ou en or monnoye du mesme valeur et pris a les
 experimentez. Et quant à ce que se pretend estre deu
 d'argent presté que pour evicter confusion et pour estre certa[in]
 que avant la conclusion dudit traicte de paix, ou en la
 soient beaulment exhibez les obligations et lectraiges d
 pour calculer a la verité la somme deue et la rebatre de Et que
 apres en la reddicion et delivrance des seigneurs d'Orleans
 tant et quant ledit roy d'Angleterre ou ses pouvoir suffisant en
 acceptant ledit roy de France pour prestée et aussi bien du
 pretendu de l'indempnité b les dits obligations et lettres casseés et
 cancellées, et joyaulx qu'il a pour ce en gaige, se tenant pour
 satisfait et quictant sa Majeste de sorte que la reste de
 claire et certaine, et que l'on saiche clereme[nt] pour
 laquelle l'on se devra obliger ou bailler tez que l'on
 offre pour la dite * * * * * ant
 la delivrance desdits sieurs Dauphin et [co]nclute sa Majeste
 entend pourveoir de sorte que toute [s]atisfaitte et en paix
 repoz et tranquillité comme sadite t qui ne demeure occasion
 pour susciter nouvelles guerres e Majeste que ce que ledit
 roy de France doit restituer par cest les choses estoient
 ou temps du traicte de Madril et a guerre.

“ [Quan]t a la conté de Charrolois, la responce de Palance est si honneste . . .
 rep[re]sente combien que par ce ne demeurera la paix a sa concl[usion]
 croît en ce adviser moyens honnestes et raisonnables.

“ tend que touche la comprehencion des confederez, sa Majeste
 a tousjo[urs desire et d]esire que le Pape y soit comprins de commun
 accord, comme pere et p Et quant aux Venissiens ayans
 icy envoyé pouvoir pour traicter sa M[ajeste] en ce pratiques
 pour dresser les affaires a appointement, et icelluy faict
 faisans les Florentins la raison a sa Majesté n'y aura diffic[ulté]
 a comprehencion.

“ [To]uchant l'offre des galleres et autres vaisseaulx de mer, sa Majes[te]
 per]siste en la responce de Palance.

“ [Au] dernier point, qu'est du faict de Millan, pour lequel a este supplye
 a sa Ma[jeste que] son bon plaisir soit en contemplation et a la requeste
 desdits sieurs Roys voull[oir lais]ser ladite duché de Millan au duc
 Francisque Sforce en demandant par[don de] sa Majeste, on peult assez
 clerement congnoistre de quelle maniere proced[e cette re]queste et que
 en ce temps tel pardon sembleroit plustost chose forcée qu Parquoy
 sa Majestie pour le present ne doit bonnement ne voudroit [accord]er
 ledit pardon, mais apres ladite paix conclute avec le roy de [France
 touchan]t la delivrance de ses enfans, sa Majesté disposera de sorte
 [de ladite duche de Mi]llan qu'il monstrera par effect que nulle cupidité ny
 [mais qu'il de]sire le repoz et quietude dit * * * * *
 qu'est l'administration de la justice. S ours la
 offert et que lesdits ambassadeurs de France [e]script sans y

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PROPOSITIONS made by the EMPEROR'S COUNCIL—*cont.*

riens changer. Bien entend sa Majeste que p et obstacles pour lesquelz ladite paix universelle se pourroit e Que ou traicte de ladite paix soient de commun accord cousch ensuyvans :—

“ Le premier que la renonciation que le dit Roy tres Chrestien af tous les droictz que luy et ses successeurs pourroient pretend[re] soit par ce nouveau traicté de paix renouvellee. En renon[cant pour] luy et ses successeurs à tous lesdits droictz et prouffitz de celle ledit estat pourra toucher ou appartenir soit par sentence ou autre[ment].

“ Le second que toutes alienacions, dismembracions, d concessions faictes par ledit Sforce au prejudice du fief ens[uivant des] obligations, assignacions et yppotheques sur ce imposées p[ar quelque] occasion que ce soit sans expres consentement de sa Majesté [soient] casses et nulles et de nulle force et vigueur comme faictes [sans] droict et contre la nature du fief, de sorte que si ledit du[c] ou par justice ou autrement obtient ledit estat qu'il en de descharge exempt et libre, encores que telles alienaci[ons] eussent esté faictes par quelconque traicte de paix ou ligue descharge dudit Roy treschrestien ou d'autres quelzconques coll

“ Le tiers est, que en cas que ledit estat demeure oudit [duc] comme dit est, que sa personne soit et demeure libre de to[utes les] confederacions faictes avec ledit Roy tres Chrestien ou autres au et du Saint Empire, et que le droit de fief et souve[rainete de l']empire soit inviolablement conservé sans aucune prejudiquer.

“ Ceste responce a esté faicte et baill[ee] par Messire du Conseil de lem[pereur] le pr[emi]e[r]” * *

Mutilated.

R.O.

2. It appears by the report of the ambassadors of both Princes that the whole affair depends upon four points :—1. On the security to be given for the 400,000 crowns necessary to complete the 2,000,000 for the redemption [of Francis]; for which the Emperor demands, as hostages, the dukes of Vendome and Longueville, the counts of St. Pôl and Guise. It is agreed that, without renewal of previous offers, there be offered for the redemption of Francis 2,000,000, of which 1,200,000 crowns shall be paid in ready money, provided that the Dauphin and the duke of Orleans be delivered at the same time. This to be within two months after the agreement has come to the knowledge of Francis. The debts of the king of England to be paid out of the remainder, and the bonds restored. For the remainder, security shall be offered, first in bonds of merchants and bankers, or, if that is not satisfactory, in possession of the lands of the duke of Vendome, and his mother, in Flanders and the Emperor's dominions. If that offer too be rejected, the Emperor shall be offered the sale of the said lands with power of redemption; thirdly, the same security which was given to the king of England for Tournay; and, finally, if nothing else will satisfy him, the bond of the king of England, who is willing to make himself principal debtor for Francis if the latter do not pay.

2. Francis is willing to procure the required renunciation of the dukedom of Milan to the Emperor; from whom, however, it is important to obtain, if possible, that indifferent judges shall be appointed for the trial of Francis Sforza, and that if he be acquitted he shall be restored. If the Emperor insists on restitution of cities taken since the treaty of Madrid, he shall be told that this is unreasonable; but that if Sforza be declared guilty, Francis will assist the Emperor to keep him out of the duchy in any manner that they may agree upon, and will give up possession of Genoa and Patria and Asti to the Emperor immediately after the liberation of his sons with the same security as is provided for the revocation of the army from Italy.

3. The offers about the galleys shall be renewed that the Emperor may

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keep them for three months, and Francis will restore to the Emperor eight galleys just taken at Portefin.

4. If Francis were to recall his own army from Italy it would be most injurious both to him and the confederates, but it may be recalled on the liberation of his children, and he will promise to do so as soon as possible, within a time to be limited after that event; the king of England promising that if the security of Princes is not sufficient, Francis shall place in the hands of Henry certain young noblemen as security, and shall pay a fine of 300,000 crowns, for which the hostages shall remain. It is agreed that the Venetians and Florentines be comprehended without prejudice of debts due by the Emperor and the king of Hungary, else a form of comprehension shall be accepted such as the Emperor lately desired.

If the Emperor refuse to accept any of these offers, war shall be declared by both Kings without delay. *Signed by Montmorency.*

Lat., pp. 7. Endd.: "Summa negotii eorum quæ Hispania ab oratoribus allata fuerunt in quatuor pendet articulis. 1527."

24 Sept. **3445.** FLORYS [COUNT BUREN] to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters by Michael Marcator, his goldsmith. Is glad he takes pleasure in any goldsmith's work, and quite willing that Henry should take him into his service. Is very glad of Henry's desire for the preservation of the amity. The Emperor's is not less strong, let people say what they will. Grave, 24 Sept. '27.

P.S. in his own hand in commendation of the bearer. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 23rd of December 1527.

3446. MICHAEL MERCATOR to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Reminds Wolsey that three days before his departure to the French king the writer gave him two letters, the one from the count De Buren, the other from master Heddyng, making mention of two musical instruments. As Wolsey was too busy to make him any reply he went to the King, who ordered the instruments to be taken to Wolsey's house at More, where he had them tried, and ordered the writer to await Wolsey's return. As Wolsey is now about to come into that neighbourhood, the King has ordered him to show the instruments to the Cardinal, and discharge his mission from the duke of Guelders.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

24 Sept. **3447.** VILLAINS of the DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

R. O.

"The answer of the duchess of Buckingham to the complaint of Richard Mors and others;" viz., that the plaintiffs being her villains regardant and [bondsmen] on the manor of Rompney, she ought not to answer them. As the matter concerns the King's interest after her death, and the records necessary to prove her case are in the King's possession, she prays aid of counsel.

ii. Interrogatories to examine witnesses on behalf of the Duchess.

iii. Depositions taken at Bewdeley, 22 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII., proving that the plaintiffs were three times proved to be bondsmen in the lifetime of Edward duke of Buckingham.

iv. Recognizances entered into by John Roger and others, 24 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII., for John William Mors and others of the blood of the plaintiffs, to pay certain charges to the Duchess, and do her such service as their ancestors did to the late Duke.

Pp. 4.

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25 Sept.

3448. "JOHN SMYTH, Auditor," to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Had no oats ready threshed to send by Will. Pawne, but hopes to send them soon. "My cousin Wentworth, the King's farmer of the parsonage of Mountenesyng, would have had me to take his half year's farm, due at Michaelmas next coming, and I had no such authority." Has got him to send his servant, the bearer, to Cromwell about it. Blakemor, Wednesday, 25 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

25 Sept

Le Grand,
III. 13.**3449.** FRANCIS I.

Commission to Anne de Montmorency, Marshal and Great Master of France, John bishop of Bayonne, John Brinon, sieur de Vilaines et de Antolio, president of Rouen and chancellor of Alençon, and the sieur d'Humieres our chamberlain, as ambassadors to England, to deliver to and receive from Henry VIII. ratifications of the treaties made by Wolsey, and to recover from Wolsey certain letters patent under the great seal of Francis which were delivered to him at Ardes, for the restitution of which they have the Cardinal's writings; also to arrange the terms for carrying on war against the Emperor by sea, if he should refuse the final conditions offered to him, and to ascertain what privileges the English merchants enjoyed in Flanders, before the war breaks out, and grant them equal advantages in France. Compiègne, 25 Sept. 1527, 13 Francis I.

*Lat.***3450.** WOLSEY'S LETTERS PATENT.

Cal. D. x. 110.

B. M.

* * * "xiv^o per quas Rex
 Ill. dominum Delphinum aut alium quemcunque et
 clarissimam principem dominam Mariam Angliæ pr[incipissam]
 annuæ pensionis coronarum (?) quinquaginta milium Regi Christianiss[imo]
 Nos dicta promissione prædicto Christianissimo
 Regi et promittimus per præsentis dictas patentes
 litteras de data nullas et nullius momenti
 ssime placeant. Data Ambianis 152[7]."

*Signed.**Mutilated and defaced.*

25 Sept.

3451. FRANCIS I. to THE SAME.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 231.

Commission to receive Henry's oath to the treaty of Amiens. Compiègne, 25 Sept. 1527.

Lat. Seal broken.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 232.

2. Commission to the same to settle the question of commercial immunities and privileges between France and England. Compiègne, 25 Sept. 1527.

Lat. Sealed.

26 Sept.

3452. ROBERT AMADAS.Add. 28,212,
f. 40.

B. M.

Receipt given by Robert Amadas to Ric. Scrope, of Wiltshire, his son-in-law, for 20*l.* received on an obligation, 26 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.

27 Sept.

3453. LEE and POYNTZ to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. iv.

205.

B. M.

Report briefly the point in which affairs now stand, referring further to their letters to Wolsey. The Emperor holds out for these points chiefly:
 1. The renunciation of Milan *imperpetuum*. He will give Sforza indifferent

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judges, and renounces the duchy for himself, but not for his brother the king of Hungary. 2. He insists on the recall of Lautrec's army from Italy before the pledges are delivered. 3. He demands the galleys and ships for his passage to Italy according to the treaty of Madrid. 4. Although he declares himself willing to take 1,200,000 in ready money, and sureties for the rest of the 2,000,000, he declines to take any merchants' or bankers', saying, if he took his own subjects' they might be swindled; if the French king's, he would be in danger of never having his money. He requires hostages that may remain till the money is paid, whose names are in "the second answer of reformation," which we send. You will see he demands no beggars. Could not get him to be more reasonable. He is willing to let the Venetians and Florentines be comprised if they do to him what is right. They have spoken with him, and a book of his demands has been delivered to the Venetian ambassador, which we hope now to send you. He asks, for one thing or another, 520,000 ducats, and restitution of two or three cities which they have taken, the Ambassador says, to the use of Francis Sforza, though the Emperor says to their own, as Sforza is in their hands not able to maintain an army. Of the Florentines he asks 300,000 ducats for expences of the war. On the 25 Sept. he told the Venetian and Florentine ambassadors to write for sufficient powers, and they should find him reasonable.

When De Tarbes told the Emperor that Francis would give what hostages seemed reasonable to Henry, he said when he had heard the French king's answer he would hear your Highness. Palencia, 27 Sept. 1527. *Signed.*

The Venetian ambassador, being lodged three leagues from us, has not sent the demands. State the particulars.

In Lee's hand; pp. 5.

3454. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

R. O.

Supposes that my lord Almoner writes to Wolsey of the harsh response ("*asperam imbassiatam*") given to his servant by Alemann, viz., that the Emperor would not condescend to any other proposals, &c. Thinks this must be owing to news from Hungary giving them hope of speedy succor in Italy; if not, it is a device caused by their fears for Italy. This was not so apparent at the first conference, because, as I am informed, they supposed I carried some special proposal (*peculiare*). Being told that the Papal ambassador had said to one of this city that the Pope had much need of his prayers, went to see if I could discover anything. I gather from his words that the Pope will be liberated upon conditions, or the delay will be imputed to the Viceroy, who had advised the Pope to come to Naples for the Emperor's security. To this his Holiness replied that he would not unless he were dragged thither.

Wrote as commanded to Johannes Jacobus (Triulzi) about not giving up the sons of Francis before the fulfilment, &c. If any succor come from the Archduke, people are disposed to hope that Lautrec has few men, and they are not inclined during the negotiations to recede from the terms offered.

In Vannes' hand. Lat., pp. 2. Probably a decipher.

3455. INSTRUCTIONS of FRANCIS I. to BRETON.

Cal. D. x. 132.

B. M.

* * * * * " de ce quil aura a dire
 . . . de la part dudit Seigneur.

1. "Luy dira comme le Roy, apres avoir bien veu et en[tendu]
 et envoie dernièrement d'Espagne par sesdits amba[ssadeurs]
 points principaulx, sur quoy l'Empereur et ceulx de s
 qui sont le fait des ostages quilz demandent au lieu de m
 banquiers pour seurete de l'argent qui restera encores a pay[er]
 le deppost des armes et retraicte de l'armee, estant de present en
 la delivrance et liberte de Messrs. le Daulphin et duc d[']Orleans
 et la]restitution de Gennes et de Milan, et la comprehension des Veni[ciens]

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INSTRUCTIONS of FRANCIS I. to BRETON—*cont.*

et des] Fleurentins, et que le tout a este bien meurement et longuement de[libere en] presence dudit Seigneur par les gens de son conseil, finalement ledit arreste et arreste sur les dits poincts a ce qu'il sensuit :

"C'est assavoir, que quant au fait desdits ostages que iceluy Em[pereur] demande estre envoye en Espagne pour seurete du reste dudit [argent, le] Roy trouve ceste demande si tres desraisonnable et si tres eslo[igne du] chemin de la paix, que cela luy fait penser si ledit Empereur demande, ce que ledit Sieur ne pourroit croire quil vou ung seul vouloir de venir au bien de ladite paix, ma[is] alymenter une guerre perpetuelle en la Chrestienté Empereur pense une chose que si ledit Sieur ferer et bailler * * ou moins

pour autant que fut et au lieu de Bourgoigne, se payera en delivrant de 1,600,000 escuz, cest assavoir douze cens . .

. cens mil ou plus que l'Empereur doit au roy d'Ang[le-terre] a sa charge d'acquicter, ainsi quil a ete convenu et acc[orde entre le Roy et le] legat d'Angleterre." The King has therefore

finally determined to leave his children where they are until he sees some means of recovering them by force, with the help of the king of England, or by some other way, rather than give hostages; but, still maintaining his desire for universal peace, he has ordered his ambassadors in Spain to repeat his offer as to the bankers and merchants for the surety of the money. If the Emperor will not be content with this, Francis will give him the same surety as he has given to the king of England. If he makes

a difficulty about accepting this, "que iceulx ambassade[urs] [pou]r gaige les terres et seigneuries que Mons. de Vendosme et au[tres servi]teurs dudit Sieur ont, situees et assises au pays de Flandres [dans l'ob]eissance dudit Empereur, lesquelles terres et seigneuries

. que la somme qui sera deue de reste ne nt et engage * * *

. au second poi[nt] les armes et revocque son armee delivrance de Messeigneurs les enfans, cest cho[se] car il ny a propos ne apparence de ce

faire, et que desraisonnable, pour autant que si cela avoit non seulement la reputation et tous ses amys

. est l'une des choses en ce monde que ledit sieur Legat de conserver et garder, mais ouvreroit le moy[en]

. pouvoir retirer a sa devotion, pareillement de recouvrer ce qu et oultre tous ces dangiers, iceluy Empereur demoureroit tous[jours]

mesdits Sieurs les enfans a sa discretion de les rendre ou non qu[and il luy] sembleroit, et le Roy demoureroit, apres avoir fait une si grosse

despense que celle qu'il a faicte pour l'entretienement de sa dite armee [laquelle il] na principalement mise sus que pour recouvrer sesdits enfans, t[outafait] desarme de ses forces au dangier et discretion plus que jamais d[udit Em-]

pereur,] lequel peut bien penser que ledit sieur Roy ne se voudroit de tant out luy fournir comptant ladite somme de 1,200,000 escus, prendre as d'acquicter ladite partie d'Angleterre, et bailler la

seurete dont cy de[vant est] faicte mention pour le reste dudit payement. Affin de recouvrer pour apres le tromper et luy recommencer

une guerre nouvelle mesmement que ledit Empereur auroit argent non seulement dudit Sieur, mais l'offendre sil vouloit.

Parquoy quant raisons dessus touchees, ledit sieur Roy n'est aucunement d armes, mays est content d'accorder et promectre . .

. advise conclud et arreste apres la delivr[ance de Messrs. le Daulphin] et duc d'Orleans ses enfans d * * *

. il luy veuille faire [l]adite deposition d'armes pour luy; de la[quelle] sieur d'Angleterre n'en seroit respondant, iceluy sieur Roy sondit bon frere sera

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advise par le bon conseil et adv[is] de mondit sieur le Legat, il se veult totalement conduire endroit que autres ses affaires, et semble a iceluy sieur aura trop plus que juste et raisonnable occasion d'accepter et la ou il la reffusera, il ne fault esperer aultre cho[se] que perpetuelle guerre."

Breton shall also say to the Great Master that the surrender of Milan, demanded by the Emperor, is not in the King's power, as it has been newly conquered and placed in the hands "de ceulx," to take it from whom by force would be contrary to the treaty, would make his friends his enemies, consume his army, and waste the present season. The King will, however, surrender to the Emperor, immediately on the liberation of his children, the town of Genoa and the county of Ast, and all his claims to the duchy of Milan. "[Et] semble bien audit Sieur que ledit Empereur se doit contenter de ce que dessus erer, que le dit sieur Roy luy tiendra la promesse, veu que toutes les nest seulement que pour recouvrer sesdits enfans et dem vouldroit fier en cest endroit diceluy sieur Roy vouloir a la dite * * * * * faicte pure et simple payer audit Empereur ce que par raison toutefois quil ny ait riens quil puisse retarder la [delivrance desdits] enfans.

"En oultre dira iceluy Breton audit Grant Mais[tre] fait le dit Empereur touchant la restitution des a de Madril, enquoy il entend estre comprinses to [par] mer et par terre, tant par les gens de guerre dudit Sieur que c'est chose qui ne pourroit avoir lieu; et semble audit sieur Roy que [l'Empereur] se doit depporter de ceste demande comme tres desraisonnable; e[t il y a bien plus] d'apparence que ceulx de la dite ligue deussent demander audit Empereur des choses prinses et ravyes au sac et ruyne de Rome derniere[ment par] ses gens de guerre, que ledit Empereur ne doit demander la restitution car l'un ne se pourroit honestement faire sans l'autre. Mays q[ue] iceluy sieur Empereur congnoisse par effect le singulier desir et affect[ion que ledit] sieur Roy a a ladite paix et de vivre en bon amitie avec luy, il sera t[enu] de faire rendre et restituer les galleres qui furent dernièrement p[rinses a] Portefin, et oultre cela de luy ayder de douze des siennes, et de autres vaisseaux estans en la mer de Levant pour son passage pourveu toutesfois que le terme quil les retiendra soit lymite le nombre des gens qui seront dessus.

"Tous lesquels articles cy dessus escripts ledit Maistre [fera bien au] long et par le menu entendre audit Grant Maistre audit sieur Roy d'Angleterre, et pareillement au [les requerrant] tres instamment de la part dudit Sieur * * * * * de ce que dess[us] estans en Espagne, a ce que avec ceulx tant et offrait le tout audit Empereur, y adjoustant de l congnoistront que pourra servir et ayder en cest affaire pourront dire et alleguer sils voient quil persiste a ses d[emandes] que quant il considerera bien que la ou ledit sieur Roy vouldra mil escus quil accorde de luy bailler presentement comptant enfans a luy faire la guerre par mer et par terre, tant en Italye [que] avec l'ayde dudit sieur roy d'Angleterre son bon frere, avant que la dite somme employee et despendue, iceluy Empereur et ses pays pourront estre red[uits] termes oultre l'extreme despence qu'il aura este contrainct de faire pour quil sera tout ayse de delivrer mesdits Sieurs les enfans, et apres cela a la discretion desdits deux Roys qui n'est que une mesme force et une unye et conjointe inseparablement par l'estroict lyen de perpetuelle [amytie quilz ont] ensemble. Et ne fault pas que ledit Empereur pense que luy seul soit p a l'encontre des dits deux

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INSTRUCTIONS of FRANCIS I. to BRETON—*cont.*

sieurs Roys. Et surtout dira ledit Maistre Jehan Bret[on audit] Grant Maistre quil prie et face telle instance et poursuite envers le par le conseil et advis duquel ledit sieur Roy est totalement delibere et r[esolu de se] conduire et gouverner touchant le fait et delivrance de sesdits enfans q sorte envers ledit sieur Roy d'Angleterre son maistre, qu'il se accorde de ceste condescende a faire intymer incontinent la guerre ouverte audit Empereur ambassadeurs, ou cas qu'il refuse ou mette en longueur les offres dessus est faicte mention, car sans ladite intimation iceluy sieur nul, veu les haultz poincts que demande ledit Empereur qu de paix. Enquoy faisant lesdits sieurs Roy d'A[ngleterre]" * * *

Fr., mutilated, pp. 6.

28 Sept.

3456. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VII. 7.

The Grand Master will probably be in England on the 4th or 5th of next month. He comes with a great company, but Broys, Peyton, and Maryne will not go with him. The French king employs much of his time in hunting. I have ascertained the Cardinal of the news from Italy. Compiègne, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

28 Sept.

3457. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires credence for Don Inigo de Mendoza, bishop elect of Burgos, to whom he is writing for the continuance of the alliance. Palencia, 28 Sept. 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Sept.

3458. The DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Mm. I. 45.
U. L. Camb.

The book of Emptions, particular fare and expences of the household of Tho. duke of Norff. 1 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII.—28 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.

29 Sept.

3459. BP. OF NORWICH.

Dd. III. 61.
Ibid.

Ministers' accounts for bp. of Norwich, Mich. 19 Hen. VIII. 20 *rolls.*

3460. JOHN SMYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Begs Cromwell's forbearance a little while, and will repay him by Easter. Has been bolder with him than with any friend, and will study to deserve it. Thanks God he has fat oxen in the stall. Might have made more of his corn, had he sold it at the beginning of the year. Hears that Mr. Walwyn, auditor of the duchy, says Blakemor is holden of the duchy of Lancaster; but Cromwell knows it is held of the earl of Oxford. Begs him to speak with Mr. Audeley or the Chancellor of the duchy to prevent trouble. Blakemor, Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

29 Sept.

3461. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Thomas Cromwell's account as receiver-general of the said College, from Mich. 16 to Mich. 19 Hen. VIII.

Sum total, 4,096*l.* 17*d.* Expences, allowances, &c., 3,808*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* Audited by John Smyth.

A long roll, of parchment.

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ii. Acquittance to Cromwell for the same period. *Signed by Wolsey, Higden, and Smyth.*

Parchment.

R. O.

2. Another copy of the account.

Parchment roll.

29 Sept.

3462. HUSSIE and LANGLEY.

R. O.

Lease, by Wm. Hussie and Agnes his wife, of Flyntham, Notts, Tristram Revill, Thos. Hardweke and J. Revill, to Adam Langley, of Flyntham, of the White House late held by Marg. Baly, widow, deceased, with its appurtenances, for thirty-one years from Michaelmas 1527, for a rent of 46s. 8d. The lessor is to repair them with timber, laths and nails, and the lessee with thatch and mortar, after the fashion of the country.

P. 1.

[3463. BOULAND and GORGES.

Add. MS.
18,616, f. 1.

B. M.

Receipt by Humfrey Bouland of 9s. 4d., from Sir Edw. Gorges, for the homage, &c. of the manors of Estharptre and Estwode, Somerset. Mich.

19 Hen. VIII.* *Signed.*

Vellum.

30 Sept.

3464. CHARLES V. to DON INIGO DE MENDOZA.†

You must do everything in your power to bring the Cardinal to our service ; for, his deeds in France being now accomplished, it seems to us that he cannot well refuse to act towards us as he has acted towards the French. You will therefore make him, in our name, the following offers :—1st, the payment of all arrears on his several pensions, amounting to 9,000 ducats yearly. 2ndly, 6,000 more ducats until such a time as a bishopric or other ecclesiastical endowment of the same revenue becomes vacant in our kingdoms. 3rdly, in addition to the above payments, amounting to a considerable sum of money, for we calculate that his pension *has not been paid for five whole years*, we shall order the Duke, who is to have Milan, to give him a marquisate in that duchy, with an annual rent of 12,000 ducats, or even 15,000, should you consider the above sum insufficient. The said marquisate to be possessed by the Cardinal during his life, and to pass after him to any of his heirs that he shall appoint.

The whole of which we promise to the said Cardinal, if he will only act as he has done on previous occasions, to the advantage and profit of the King his master and our own. 30 Sept. 1527.

30 Sept.

3465. The CARDINAL OF ARA CÆLI to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Acknowledges the receipt of letters from the King [to the college of Cardinals ?]. All minds are deeply affected by the King's piety and condolence. Enlarges on the barbarity and the wickedness of the Imperial forces, and extols the King's devotion. [Rome], 30 Sept. 1527. *Signed.* ‡

Lat., badly mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

30 Sept.

3466. MARSHAL MONTMORENCI.

R. O.

"The copy of the Great Master's letter sent to me, to Lusertes (Lusarche), the last of September, having that day, and likewise the day before, sent unto him, being at Chantelye."

* This volume contains other documents relating to the same family.

† For this extract I am indebted to don Pascual de Gayangos.

1527.

MARSHAL MONTMORENCI—*cont.*

Has received his letter, and informed the King, who bids him write, that he is very glad of the coming of Sir Anthony Browne, and wishes you and him to come to Soyssons, where he will be in two or three days. I will there hear your credence, and you shall both be welcome. Chantilly, 30 Sept. *Signature copied: Montmerance.*

Fr., p. 1. (Qu., in the hand of Lisle's clerk?) Add.: A monsieur lambassadeur du roy d'Angleterre. Endd.

R. T. 137.

2. Instructions to the Grand Master and president de Biron, sent by Francis I. to England.

R. O.

1. They are to present letters of credence to the King and Wolsey; to declare the affection borne towards them by Francis; and to thank them for their good offices in the recovery of Francis's children, a service which he will never forget. The King may be sure that he will at all times find Francis ready to do him any service. They are also to thank the King for sending Wolsey to France, who has managed affairs so well, and to say that they had been sent to obtain the ratification of the peace and other treaties made between Francis and the Cardinal, and to witness the oath taken thereupon. On the capitulation of the privileges of the English merchants in Flanders it will be necessary to see the originals, and ascertain if the English enjoyed them before the war. The reason Francis wishes them to have similar privileges in France is, for fear the Flemings would deprive them of them by reason of the war, and he thinks the privileges in France should be conditional on their being withheld in Flanders.

As to the clause by which Francis is bound to supply 1,000 men for maritime war, and England 500, if they can make it anything better they may do so; at least they must not make it worse. They shall do their best to obtain two months more for the pay of the foot soldiers for Italy for November and December. They shall obtain the ratifications both of the treaties made with the Cardinal, and of that which was delivered to him at Ardes. The Grand Master, who is one of the knights of the Order, shall present to the king of England the decree by which he has been elected a brother of the Order of St. Michael, and shall deliver to him, on his acceptance of it, the collar and mantle, taking his oath, with the limitations necessary to him as chief of the Order of the Garter, which Order he shall request the King to send to Francis, so that these two Princes may henceforth wear one collar. Compiègne, 30 Sept. 1527.

Fr., copy, pp. 2.

3467. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. I. II?]

I. 30.

The grand master of France is going to England, who will communicate all the news since Wolsey left.

B. M.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: [A] Mons. le Legat d'Angleterre, mon bon filz et pere.

3468. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Credence for Monsieur de Bayonne, whom the King sends to England. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons^r le Cardinal, mon bon filz et pere.

3469. The WARDROBE.

R. O.

Account of Sir Andrew Wyndesore from Mich. 18 to Mich. 19 Hen. VIII. Receipts, 2,187*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Remanets from last account.

Purchases, for William Brereton and others:—For the King's chapel, as before (*see No. 1673*), but the name of the Princess omitted. John Brown

1527.

the King's painter, for banner cloths. The chief tradesmen who supplied velvet and other materials for the Wardrobe are John Malte, William Hewetson and Ric. Gresham. William Croughton, bootmaker; the boots are described. Velvet, &c. for covering an old iron chair, purple and crimson; the arms embroidered with a rose and pomegranate. Issues to the duke of Norfolk, to John FitzJames, &c., as before. Sum total, 2,419*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Parchment book, pp. 60.

3470. The EXCHEQUER.

R. O.

An extract from the Great Roll of the Exchequer, 19 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 104.

Sept.

3471.

GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1527.

GRANTS.

4. John Olyver. Presentation to Pembreche church, Heref. dioc., void by death. *Del.* Calais, 4 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

12. Stephen Buntynge, of Romeneye *alias* New Romeneye, Kent, *alias* of London, laborer. Pardon for having killed Peter Johnson, of Romeneye. Beauley, 4 Aug. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Calais, 12 Sept.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

18. Sir Wm. Paulet. Wardship of Ric. s. and h. of Ric. s. and h. of John Waller. *Del.* Westm., 18 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

21. Wm. Moraunt, groom for the Mouth in the Cellar. Annuity of 5 marks, as Tho. Sownde, yeoman of the Guard, lately had. Richmond, 21 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 (*sic*) Sept.—P.S.

25. Cuthbert Blakden, the King's apothecary. Annuity of 10*l.*, as held by Ric. Babham, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 25 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. Tho. David, clk. Presentation to the chantry in Lanmygan church, St. David's dioc., *vice* John Aphowell, resigned. Addressed to Richd. bishop of St. David's. Richmond, 20 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 18.*

27. John Drewe. Annuity of 20*l.* Westm., 27 Sept.—Vacated because enrolled in the 18th year.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 12.*

30. Mores Parry, gentleman of the Cellar. To be constable of Cardigan Castle, South Wales, *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler. *Del.* Westm., 30 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

1 Oct.

3472. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 8.

Gives a description of the ceremonies of a meeting of the Order of St. Michael. Sees nothing in it to be praised. They follow the fashion of your order, but fail in everything. The duke of Longevile and the countie Carp, an Italian, "who is so impotent that he cannot go," were made knights of the Order. Compiegne, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

2 Oct.

3473. ITALY.

R. O.

"Ex Roma a D. Laurentio Rodulpho ad Cardinalem Rodulphum, die secunda Octobris."

The Germans have re-entered Rome, and will not leave it unless they are paid 150,000 ducats. They have so terrified the people that their demands are in part listened to, and when they could not get ready money they have demanded hostages for security. The Pope is very indignant, and has resolved with his cardinals neither to give hostages nor money except in their own persons. Whilst they were deliberating Alarcon made his appearance, saying that the Germans had sworn to commit some great enormity unless hostages were given them immediately. The Pope, much moved, said he would not allow it, and shed so many tears that even his enemies were compelled to pity him. Alarcon, with all his efforts and by shutting the door, could scarcely prevent the Pope from joining us as a hostage.

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

At last he suffered us to go. We were conducted honorably by the Spaniards, undergoing only the ceremonial punishment of being exhibited in the Campo de' Fiori, where the Germans had assembled in great tumult. Alarcon delivered us to the German band, and after we had been shown to the infantry we were taken to the house of the Picard Massatosti, who treated us with great respect. Fears this gentle treatment will not last. They directed us to urge the Pope to pay the money, that we might the sooner be liberated. We replied that we were not hostages for money but for observance of the terms made between the Pope and the Emperor, which provided that taxes should be imposed by commissioners on the states of the Church to the sum of 250,000 ducats, and that the Imperialists were bound, if necessary, to see them levied, which it was impossible to do while the Pope was a prisoner. We are reconciled to perpetual imprisonment, as only death is worse than what we have suffered already.

A general of St. Francis, who had come from Spain to the Viceroy at Gaeta, died on the 28th ult. He had written to the bishop of Verona (*ad dominum Veronen.*) to put the Pope in comfort, as he brought news that would dispel the darkness of the Church. Card. Colonna, who came in two days from Naples, sent word to the bishop of Verona that he came solely to kiss the Pope's foot and ask pardon for injuries.

Lat., pp. 2.

5 Oct.

R. O.

3474. SIR CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY to WOLSEY.

A decree was made by Wolsey before his departure, that the writer's sister, my lady Willoughby, should bring into Chancery all such evidences as she and the other executors of my Lord my brother had in keeping in London in Trinity term last, in order that it might be seen by the counsel on both sides what lands were entailed to heirs male, and what others to heirs general, previous to "offices" being found in every shire by the writs of *diem clausit extremum*. Lady Willoughby, however, brought in only a little coffer sealed, declaring that it contained all the evidences except those touching the lands of her jointure, and those mentioned in her husband's will, which she declared openly in Chancery that she would not show in court. For his own part, has obeyed Wolsey's command not to meddle in the matter until an order should be taken between himself and her, but his sister-in-law does the contrary. Mr. White and Thomas Russhe, whom Wolsey commissioned to view the goods of the late Lord in Norfolk and Suffolk, saw those that he left at the Barbican in London, and then went to Parham in Suffolk, where they found that lady Willoughby had conveyed away all the goods of her husband, including those that he had bequeathed to the writer, and heirlooms that had been there for 60 years. Encloses a list of the articles. Sotherary, 5 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. : "My lord Cardinal's good grace." Endd.

6 Oct.

R. O.

3475. SIR THOMAS CORNEWAYLLE.

Deed of sale by Sir Thos. Denys and Thos. Crumwell to Sir Thos. Cornewaylle, for 200*l.*, of the castle and manors of Codnor, Lascowe, Langley, Hennor, and Mylnehowe, Derbyshire;—the castle and manors of South Wytham, Swayfeld, Metryngham, and Saxby, Lincolnshire;—the manors of Stony Staunton, and Sapcotts, Leicestershire;—Towton, Barton, and Ratcliff, Notts;—Hoo, Halstowe, and St. Mary Hoo, with the hundred of Aylesford, Kent;—and Thurrok Grey, Essex;—which they bought from Sir T. Cornewaylle and Thos. Newport on the 6 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.

1527.

7 Oct. 3476. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 162.

B. M.

News from Rome brought by a person who was sent by card. Triulzi from the castle of St. Angelo to Lautrec on Oct. 7.

The general of the Franciscan order came from Spain to Rome, and told the Pope, in the Emperor's name, that he should be liberated on condition of holding a general council for the reformation of the Church. The Emperor demands, for security, during the war in Italy, Civita Castellana, Orvieto, Forli, Bologna, and Ancona; a promise from the Pope that he will never oppose him; 12 hostages to be named by the Emperor; 200,000 crowns in two months, for the wages of the army, in addition to the 400,000 crowns granted at the first capitulation.

The Pope answered that he would agree to a council, but Christian princes must first agree with each other about the place where it shall be held. He would not promise about giving up the cities named, as he did not know whether they would be contented, and was sure they did not wish to be under Spanish rule. As to the hostages, he desired the general to name those whom the Emperor wished to have, and he would then answer. His Holiness said that he was not bound to pay the money demanded, and if he was bound to pay it, he had agreed with the Viceroy to pay it in two years, within which it was impossible.

The general, seeing the difficulties in the way of setting him free, said that he must send for the Emperor's decision on many points, and requested the Pope to ask Lautrec for a safe-conduct through France.

He thought he asked this more for the purpose of informing the Emperor of the state of his affairs here, and told Lautrec so, that he might do what he thought best. All the Imperial lanzknechts are at Rome, and it is agreed that they shall be paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ pays at once, and the three others within two months, at the rate of 30,000 crowns each pay. All the money available for the first payment is 30,000 crowns, brought by the general, and 10,000 crowns in the hands of Alarcon.

The Spaniards also refuse to leave Rome until they are paid. The lanzknechts do not exceed 4,500, and the Spaniards 2,500. The Italians number 1,500 and are outside Rome. These forces have no general, except Alarcon, who has not left the castle of St. Angelo. Don Ugo, the marquis of Guasto, and John of Urbino were in Naples. Don Ugo, who is the Viceroy's lieutenant, was ill. Alarcon and the other Imperialists are certain that on the approach of the fleet and of Lautrec's army the affairs of the Emperor will be ruined, as they can get no money. The Pope, seeing the exorbitant demands made to him, urges the army of the league to proceed, and will agree to nothing if he knows that it is doing so.

The marquis of Saluzzo has fortified Brazano for the abbot of Farfa, and the troops of Renzo and Tardes have gone thither.

Lat., pp. 3.

7 Oct. 3477. HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to the DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL.

Cal. B. iii. 173.

B. M.

Held on the 14th Sept. last a warden court by the King's commandment. Three persons were executed. Has commanded divers watches to be kept. Has commanded his brother, Sir Thos. Clifford, to burn the houses of the Nixons in Bowcastelldale, who are now ready to submit. Wishes to know what is to be done. His brother also held at Toller Kirk, 24th Sept., another warden court with lord Maxwell. Three Englishmen, notorious offenders, have been arrested; one slain in a rescue, two executed at Carlisle. Begs that his brother may be appointed sheriff of Cumberland on All Saints' day next. Carlton Lodge, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: To Master Magnus, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sir Thos. Tempest, and other of my lord of Rychmonde graces counsell.

Pp. 2.

1527.

8 Oct. **3478.** W. FRANKLEYN and SIR WM. BULMER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Hear he intends to remove the prior of Tynemouth and make him abbot of Peterborough. Ask him to give the priory to Dan Peter Lee, D.D., of the monastery of Durham, a man of learning and good conversation.

8 Oct. *Signed.**P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.*8 Oct. **3479.** MARG. ZOUCHE to her cousin ARUNDEL.

Vesp. F. XIII.

114.

B. M.

Begs him to have pity upon his poor kinswoman, who has lived in the greatest thralldom ever since the death of her good lady and mother. Requests him to ask my lord Cardinal to speak to the King and Queen that she may be taken into their service, or that of my lady Princess. Arundel would marvel if he knew how she was dealt with, "for we see nothing that should be to our comfort." Her mother-in-law, who never loved any of them, now rules everything, and makes her father worse to them than he used to be. Sorrow was the cause of her mother's death, and so it will be of theirs. Notwell, 8 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful and my singular good cousin Arundel.

9 Oct. **3480.** SIR ADRIAN FORTESCUE.

R. O.

A bill for the making of billets, tallwood, horseshoes, &c. For making of 3,000 byllote, 2s.; for making 4 load of tallwood, 6d.; horseshoes, 8d. per doz.; horseshoe nails, 2s. 1d. per thousand; for my costs to Mr. Sheriff, 20d.; for costs to and from London, 12d.; to John Kebell, 5l.; to Wm. Maurysden for 20 qrs. of oats, 11l.; to the abbot of Norton, 13s. 4d. Total, 21l. 3s. 9½d., allowed in a bill to Wm. Thomas, dated 9 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Endd.: Adrian Fortescue, K.

ii. A similar account, headed "Redyng feer, May day, anno 19 R. H. VIII." For nails, saddle-trees, &c.

*Pp. 2. Endd.*9 Oct. **3481.** PRIORY OF COVENTRY.

P. S. b.

Petition of Geoffrey, bishop of Cov. and Lich., for confirmation of the election of Thos. Weyford, *vice* John Webe, late prior, resigned. Lichfield, 9 Oct. 1527.

10 Oct. **3482.** CLEMENT VII. to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

Pocock, i. 17.

Sends by Angelo del Vantaggio a safeconduct, granted by the Imperialists on hearing of his arrival in Italy, that he may confer with the general of St. Francis and the lord de Vere, sent by the Emperor on matters touching universal peace. Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, 10 Oct. 1527. 4 Clement VII.

*Lat. Vellum. Add.: Dilecto filio equiti Casalio, S. Regis Angliæ Oratori.***3483.** [LAUTREC] to FRANCIS I.

Calig. D. x.

113.

B. M.

* * * * * " [Ve]ndome, Beljoyeuse, qui esto[it] dans le parlement, et en commenceant a parlam dedans, jay saulve Sire ledit Beljoyeuse e[t j'ai fait ce] que jay peu, et pour ceste heure ne ve peult avoir este faict dans ladite ville, p encores dedans au sac, mais javoye aupar[avant] touchast aux eglises, aux femmes, ne aux p[restres].

"Sire, les Suysses et lansquenetz nous ont fait ung car a ma requeste ils se sont tenuz en bataille l du jour avec la gendarmerie, comme il estoit beson[gne]. Aussitot] que je suis ici, Anthoine de

1527.

Ligne est parti par de[vers] Millan avec toutes les forces quil a, et venu ju[sques a] Binasco, et aulcuns de ses gens jusques a la Char trou . . . nous cuyder venir trouver en desordre. Lesdits Suys[ses] demandent le double paye ainsi quest acoustume de p[rendre dans les] villes, et les lansquenets demandent que en ensu[ivant les] articles qui ont este accordez avec eulx leur moys telz jour, qui pourra estre environ vingt jours d davantage pour lesdits lansquenetz. A ceste [cause je vous] supplie, Sire, vouldoir promptement faire pou[rvoir] et je feray ce que pourray pour que je aye en votre responce”

Mutilated.

10 Oct. 3484. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I received from Wolsey a letter informing me of such letters as he had written to the French king; among others of the sharp words used by you to the Imperial ambassador touching the supposed offers made to the Emperor by the French ambassadors, and of his ambitious mind to Milan, at which Francis greatly rejoiced, and desired me to give you his hearty thanks. I have written to Wolsey. The French king desires to purchase certain horses in England, he is so delighted with those you sent him. Sanlys, 10 Oct. Signed.

Add. Endd.

10 Oct. 3485. [CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 116.

B. M.

* * * “and in the morning for [Kin]g’s presence, according to the purport of your Grace[’s letters] concerning the disbursing of the money for the [month of] September past, and also for October, when it shall effect of the same. He heartily thanked your [Grace for your] remembrance and good soliciting thereof to the [King’s highness].

“Further, I showed him that your Grace was of [opinion that as God had] hitherto sent unto him so good fortune in his aff[airs there should be no] time lost, but that he should cause Mons. de [Lautrec to] march towards the enemies, putting no thing in delay [by besieging] any town or hold. He answered me that Monsieur de [Lautrec would] not fail, but with all speed advance himself to them, and th[at the reason] he laid siege to Pavia was, for that he made a face a[s if he] would go to Milan to know what they would say. Antony de [Leyva being] in Pavia, thinking that Monsieur de Lautrec would lay siege there[unto, departed] from Pavia with his company, entering into Milan for the def[ence] thereof, leaving behind him not passing 500 men, the which [Mons. de] Lautrec understanding, cut between him and Pavia, whereunto h[e immediately] laid siege, which the French king thinketh cannot long hold [out unless] otherwise furnished, and hath sent Mons. de Lautrec word that [as soon] as it is gotten to set it on fire. I demanded why. He answered [because] it cannot be furnished with no little company, and that it were not [good] that the army should be minished, considering that he now approacheth [the] enemies.

“And as to the offers which your Grace doth advertise the said Fre[nch king] should be made by his ambassador to the Emperor or to [any of his] Council, other than your Grace knoweth, as by the report of ambassador to the King’s highness should appear to be m [the French] king told me that Mons. de Tarbes, his ambassador surmises went to the Emperor, requiring him upon [whether] he ever made any such offers to him or to [to which he] answered nay, to whom Monsr. [de Tarbes] that he is much to

* * * * * [con]clussions as were devised between

1527.

[CLERK, &c. to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

. . . touching the uttermost offers, whereupon ye le
marvel by what means he came to the knowledge

["And] where, as well by your said letters as also by my report, the
Fre[nch king knowe]th under what manner the King's highness hath
answered [the Emperor's] ambassador, with the sore words had to him con-
cerning [his unrea]sonable demands, and also his ambitious mind; h[e ear-
nes]tly desired your Grace to give unto the King's highness his m[ost hearty
and] cordial thanks; and putting off his bonnet, showed unto me [how
much] bounden he was unto his Highness, that it pleased him to spe[ak such]
words to the said ambassador, whereby the Emperor undoubtedly [would
know] the great amity, zeal, and love that his Highness beareth towards
[him], praying God to give him grace to do that thing that might b[e to the]
contentation of his Highness; to the accomplishment whereof [during his]
life he would never fail to endeavor himself, with such humbleness
and after such sort that it seemed by his lowliness, his speech [was] rather
from a mean gentleman to a prince than from one k[ing to an]other, saying
that he would never do thing concerning the pre[mises except] it were
by the advice of the King's highness and of your Grace, [and any]thing
that his Highness willeth him to do, he will follow [to the] uttermost of his
power.

"And as to the sixteen gallies offered to him by the Venetians, he is
very well contented, thinking that they shall do him as goo[d service as] the
twenty-four which were demanded, saying that he knoweth of
them very well; and as to the 5,000 Almaines in like [manner] demanded to be
in the lieu of 5,000 of the League him accordingly as your
Grace wrote, albeit he made me ans[wer] why they would none of
them, was for that as he tho[ught Al]mayns were in their
league, they would more quickly ards the enemies than
the other do, which * * *

King's highness [gel]dings, which his said ecuyer
Sha[tillon] Highness shall rather think them horses of
Tu[rkey] Sir, in mine opinion it were well done that th[e
King should cause] some of both sorts to be provided and sent to him
. Furthermore concerning the rewards which should
. Council, and sent after them to Calais the C
. nor none of the King's Council that were pry
these three days, notwithstanding at their comy[ng] put
them in remembrance thereof according to y[our Grace's letters]. The
cause why that the French king setteth not yet fo[rwards towards]
Paris according as I wrote unto your Grace in my former letter
wold is for so much as my Lady his mother is somewhat disea[sed with
the] gout, and lieth at Shantily, a place of the Great Mast[ers, about] two
leagues off this town."

Thanks Wolsey for his report of him to the King, and for his other
kindnesses. Sanlys, 10 Oct.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add. : To my lord Legate's grace.

11 Oct. 3486. THOMAS DOYLEE.

R. O.

"Articles of agreement made between Thomas Doylee and Alice his
wife, ordained, ended, and determined by the Right Worshipful Master
Doctor Taylor, Master of the Rolls," 11 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. ; viz., that
Doylee shall receive her back into his house, treat her well, and make estate
in fee simple to her use, to such persons as she shall name, of lands in com-
plement of her dower, &c.

*Draft, with corrections and additional articles in Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.
Endd.*

1527.

11 Oct.

3487. For ST. MARY'S, COVENTRY.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of Tho. Wyford, as prior, confirmed by Geoffrey bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. The fealty of the said prior is ordered to be taken by the abbot of Kenelworth. Westm., 11 Oct.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 8.

12 Oct.

3488. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. 1. 11.

B. M.

"Ex literis magnifici domini Hieronimi Lasco diei xii. Augusti."

The said Hieronymus had joined Radych, the captain of the King's light horse, at the castle of Lippa, with 4,000 horse and as many foot. The King had entered Moravia, a duchy of Ferdinand, with 15,000 horse and foot; and if he did not meet him, he would send Lasco and Radych to enter Austria in another direction, which country he intended to enter himself.

From letters from Hungary, 24 Sept.

The Palatine, Ferdinand's lieutenant, had sent Andrea Bathori with German foot and the cavalry of the Palatine, the archbishop of Gran, and the bishop of Veszprim to intercept Sigismund Literatus, late governor (*provisor*) of Varadin, whom the bishop of Varadin had sent with cavalry to the King. He met and attacked them, killing about 2,000. Bathori fled with a few survivors to the castle of Therebes, and was there besieged by Sigismund.

Letters of Oct. 3 state that the King's forces have gained a great victory near Cassovia, which they are besieging. Johannes Bansi, the King's lieutenant in Slavonia, writes on the Sunday after St. Augustine's day that the King was marching towards Moravia, and that he and other nobles were in arms expecting orders.

Ferdinand has returned to Vienna from Bohemia, where he held a diet, but without obtaining what he wanted. From the Germans he asked 5,000 foot, but it is not known whither he would send them. He is pressed for money by the duke of Brunswick, whom he sent into Italy with a band of Germans, but never paid, and the Duke threatens to take up arms to recover his due.

Received letters from Croatia of Oct. 12, that Ferdinand had sent 8,000 Germans to the castle of Uduigna, which belongs to the Turks, on the frontier of Carinthia; but they missed their way, and were surrounded and cut to pieces by 16,000 Turks between Labacum and Methlica, and the survivors had fled to the latter place. The prefect of Bosna had made several inroads towards Labacum, and done great damage.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.: Ex literis missis R^{mo} domino Joanni Statilio E[piscopo] Transilvaniae Ser^{mi} Regis Hungariae oratori.

12 Oct.

3489. JOHN SMYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Starts today for Oxford. Will send him news from thence shortly. Thanks him for kind letters which he received by master Tuke's servant, the contents whereof he hopes he has accomplished. Blakemor, 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful as his especial good friend master Cromwell.

12 Oct.

3490. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Is desired by Lautrec to write urgently for more money. Lautrec has been informed by the ambassadors of Milan and Venice that certain lance-knights are ready to advance upon us, and he is advised to withdraw his army towards Milan and Como, leaving nothing behind within the duchy of Milan. He suspects, however, that the news is only a device to draw him towards those parts. 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1.

1527.

12 Oct. **3491. JOHN ROPER.**

His will. Proved, 12 Oct. 1527. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 629.

12 Oct. **3492. HOUSES at CALAIS.**

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 85.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by Sir Robert Wingfield, deputy, and by the mayor of Calais, ordering the repair of ruinous houses. Westm., 12 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

13* Oct. **3493. ITALY.**

Vit. B. ix. 164.

B. M.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii, die . . . Octobris, Placentiæ datis."

Count Galeazzo Tasson has returned to the camp from the Du[ke], saying that the Duke will serve the League, and desires the ambassadors to come to him. We shall go to Ferrara in two days, taking cardinal Cibo with us, and procuring for him the authority of other cardinals. Joachim has come hither, and will go to Venice to treat concerning the lances to be granted to the marquis of Mantua. A nobleman has been sent to urge the Pope not to accept any terms from the Imperialists, nor to give them money. Cardinal Far[nese] has gone to Parma to collect money for the army. News has come that two standards sallied out of Milan against 300 of our foot at Biagrassa. The Venetians could not assist them, and Lautrec sent a few Gascons, Germans, and Italians to their aid. Fears this may delay our journey for six days. Heard afterwards that what was reported by the Imperialists was merely to cause fear, and if so, we shall go the sooner to Rome.

Lat., pp. 2, Vannes' hand; mutilated.

14 Oct. **3494. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has arrived at Dover, and been graciously received by the Grand Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and Marshal of Calais. Is obliged to wait for the arrival of his train, and will leave tomorrow for Canterbury. Dover, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr. Add.

3495. GRAND MASTER OF FRANCE.

R. O.

The styles of the Great Master and Admiral of France.

"Nous, Anne seigneur de Montmorency, grant maistre et mareschal de France, chevalier de l'ordre, conte de Beaumont, gouverneur et lieutenant general du Roy es pais de Languedoc."

"Nous, Phelipes Chabot, chevalier de l'ordre, conte de Neublanc, seigneur de Bryon, baron d'Apremont, Buzaynce et Paigny, admiral de France, Bretagne et Guyenne, gouverneur et lieutenant general pour le Roy en ses pais et duche de Bourgoigne, et aussi lieutenant general pour monsieur de Daulphyn au gouvernement de Normandye."

14 Oct. **3496. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

R. O.

Inspeximus of grants touching various manors in Staffordshire and other counties. 14 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum; several sheets, seal attached.

* Supplied from note in the margin.

1527.

15 Oct. **3497.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 165.

B. M.

Heard from Lautrec of the passing of Dr. Chinit (Knight), who has gone 10 miles further. Lautrec thought he brought money, but Casale assured him that he came on spiritual affairs. Wrote to ask him to wait at Parma or Piacenza, and sent letters of introduction for him to some of his own relations, and to the Cardinal of Mantua. Will assist him as much as possible.

Since his last letter, has been practising with the Swiss, who say they agreed to serve in the duchy of Milan, and refuse to go elsewhere. Those who have returned from the fortresses in Tuscany have joined them and caused great famine and disease. Guido, count Rangoni, and Casale have made them great promises, and appeased them with difficulty. Besides this, they have embezzled 4,000 pays. The French king will now see the truth of the advice given him about the Swiss and Germans.

As Lautrec says, they have been twice paid, and we do not know that they are anywhere else than at Brescia, and beyond Savoy. This delay will cause the Pope to agree with the Imperialists, unless the influence of the Cardinals prevents it. Has heard of the death of the Viceroy from many places, especially from the archbishop of Capua, who was present. Wolsey may consider it a judgment of God. Cardinal Colonna has kissed the Pope's feet, and shows himself most friendly to the college. The Colonnas have intimated to Lautrec that they will gladly come to an agreement with the French king, as the Emperor does not recognise their deserts. Lautrec has given a favorable answer in general terms. The Florentine ambassador has spoken privately with Casale on the subject. Asks Wolsey to advise the French king not to despise their request, for it will ensure our victory. The duke of Milan has come to try and persuade Lautrec to proceed against Milan. The Venetians write constantly of the irruption of the Germans, and of the success of the king of Bohemia in Hungary. Lautrec remains constant, and would have started for Rome tomorrow, if the Swiss had not prevented it. Every one blames Casale for advising Lautrec to go to Rome, saying that he does so because he wishes to return to his own country. Lautrec sends the bearer through France to urge the French king and Wolsey to hasten the contribution, and desired Casale to assure Wolsey of his intention to proceed to Rome. The fleet is ready, and Andrea Doria will now set out with 2,200 foot, as there is no means of getting money to provide more.

Langeais will return tomorrow to Genoa, and order the sailing of the fleet. Has sent persons to him to levy 1,000 foot for the Tuscan fleet. Rentzi will come shortly to levy 3,000 foot, but there will be no money at Genoa; and nothing will be done unless Wolsey persuades the French king to send some. Money could be got from the Genoese if the Fregosi were given up to them, and also from the people of Savoy, if they were promised freedom.

Lautrec will send him to Ferrara in two days. Has written to the Signory to despatch an ambassador thither. Has not much hope in the Duke. Pavia, 15 Oct. 1527. *Signed.*

*Lat., pp. 6.*15 Oct. **3498.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———

R. O.

The duke of Ferrara has sent his ambassador, and says the matters proposed to him about Naples are too weighty for him; that he is very glad of the affinity to be contracted in France, but can do nothing in the matter until freed, as he hopes soon to be, from his obligations to the Emperor. The Ambassador urges me to go to the Duke, who will do much for the King. Yesterday the Venetian ambassador and I spoke freely to Lautrec, advising him to declare for the confederates, especially as he was going with his army into their territories, and that if the duke of Ferrara would not come over

1527.

SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———— —cont.

to us the College of Cardinals would order Lautrec, as captain general, to storm Modena and Reggio, which are cities of the Church. This was intimated today to the Duke's ambassador, who was sent to his master with an offer that, if he would declare himself for the confederates, France, Venice, and the Florentines would get the Pope to secure him in the possession of the state he now has, and that the investiture of the duchy should be given him.

We must get him to resolve at once that our army may know what to do, else we shall get nothing from him but words; but now he is in evil case we could, in two days, overrun all his territory by water. Lautrec awaits the Ambassador's return before determining whether I shall go to Ferrara. Have not yet left Pavia, as part of the Swiss are unpaid, and will not go forward.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Headed: "Ex literis D. Gregorii, die xv. Octobris Papiæ datis." Endd.

15 Oct. 3499. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Three or four days after the capture of Pavia the Swiss mustered, and, as usual on such occasions, demanded double wages. When urged to go to Rome they said they would either remain or go home. Lautrec assembled a council, and with difficulty persuaded 2,000 of them to go on. They did the same after the taking of Alexandria, when all but 2,000 went home. Others, who had two months' wages on their arrival here, mustered the very next day, and demanded a third month's wages before they had done an hour's service. Pay was given for 6,000 men, though there appeared to be only 5,000 at the musters. Often called upon Lautrec about the galleys to be sent to Naples, but he said it was not his business. Langeais, however, has been here (as he believes Wolsey knows), and gone to Genoa about it. Signor Gregory had paid 52,000 crowns of the King's money, before his arrival, without his consent. Has agreed to his paying the rest, considering Lautrec's determination to advance to Rome. — 15 Oct.

The duke of Milan has arrived here, "a man very impotent, and, as me thinketh, not of most pregnant wit." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

15 Oct. 3500. SIR ADRIAN FORTESCU.

R. O.

Accounts and receipts of Sir Adrian Fortescue, from 27 March 1526 to 15 Oct. 1527.

Persons mentioned.—Ric. Brokham, Ric. Ford, John Heron, Margaret Berde, Mr. Wynd.

Places.—Morton, Henley-upon-Thames, Sottewell-Stonor, Sottewell-St.-John.

Nine documents.

16 Oct. 3501. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received by Magnus Wolsey's letters on his departure for France. St. P. iv. 478. Have discharged such of my lord of Richmond's servants as could be spared. Since then Sir Will. and Humph. Lisle have escaped from prison at Newcastle, and have committed outrages in concert with the Armstrongs. They and Will. Shaftoo were indicted at Newcastle at the last assizes; of which the King's attorney took up copies to show the King and Wolsey. Have caused them to be proclaimed traitors all through the three Marches. The Duke has written to the king of Scots and Angus for their apprehension, and has always received good answers, but nothing has come of it. Meanwhile the Lisles continue their outrages in Northumberland, and encourage

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others. Have therefore caused Sir Will. Eure to remove from Harbottle to Felton, a lordship of Lisle's, to which he and his son much resort, with 30 or at least 24 horsemen of Berwick, and a company of his own, at 4*d.* a day for two months, out of the Duke's coffers. They will burn certain houses within the woods at Felton, and carry off the corn, hay, and victuals, and send to jail at Newcastle certain "women and other simple persons" who have been their spies. A watch will also be provided at Newton, near the bishopric of Durham, another place of Lisle's. Think Eure can do no better service, though he is sheriff of Northumberland, vice-warden of the Middle Marches, and keeper of Tynedale and Riddisdale. The aid given to the Lisles in Scotland is the chief cause of all the troubles on the Borders. York, 16 Oct. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—W. Bulmer—T. Magnus—T. Tempest—Robert Bowis—John Uvedale.

Add. Endd.

16 Oct.

3502. SIR ANT. BROWNE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The chancellor of France has not been to the court since the receipt of Wolsey's letters. Has, therefore, been unable to speak with him for the rewards promised by De Vaux to the bishop of London, the lord Chamberlain, the Comptroller, and the Chancellor of the duchy. Wrote to him, and was answered that the rewards should be sent by the Great Master. Has heard no fresh news. Came to Paris today. Tomorrow the French king will arrive. Paris, 16 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate's grace.

18 Oct.

3503. JOHN CLERK [BISHOP OF BATH] to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Friday afternoon, Clerk, with my lord Lisle, my lord Burgaynye, and divers gentlemen of the shire, met the Great Master and the rest of the ambassadors three miles beyond Rochester, and, after congratulations on their arrival, conducted them into the town. They are well lodged, very merry, and eager to see the King and Wolsey. Tomorrow they intend to be at Dartford, and at London on Sunday. A secretary, named Ville Andre, has arrived from the French king. Have not heard the nature of his message. Rochester, Friday, 18 Oct.

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate. Endd.

19 Oct.

3504. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii die xix. Octobris ex S. Johanne datis."

The army have at last crossed the Po, and we are now in St. John's, within the States of the Church (*in loco, scilicet, ecclesie*). Difficulties have arisen from want of provisions, for which I am obliged to go to Piacenza. Lautrec magnifies his forces, and it is needful to treat the horsemen well. Cardinal Farnese and others are at Piacenza, awaiting some good success. They have given the news from Rome, dated from the Castle, 7 Oct., which I send you. Count Galeazzo has come to the camp, sent by the duke of Ferrara, but he brings only a general promise that the Duke will not assume the offensive. The Count says the Duke is so devoted to Henry that he will do nothing without his knowing it, and he wished he could interpose the King's authority in everything. He wished I would go thither, which I refused, seeing that the Duke only gave a general answer. He said the Duke was afraid that Francis, to recover his sons, would give up Italy for ever to the Emperor. I replied, that Francis was bound to treat of peace only in conjunction with the King, with whom these negotiations had been carried on for the Pope's liberation; that he must be

1527.

ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

aware of the value of the King's support; and that he ought to fear the greatness of the Emperor, more than he dislikes the captivity of his sons. Nothing shall be omitted to bring the Duke over to our side; for if that be done, the Germans can be kept out of Naples without fighting. Lautrec told the duke of Ferrara's agent that he might, with honor to himself, and without offence to the Emperor, join the League, lest our army should destroy his duchy.

The Venetians are so enraged that we have not gone to Milan, that they are making no due preparations; and their army of 12,000 foot, which was to remain in this state, is reduced to 3,000. Meanwhile the Pope prays for our coming on bended knees, and will die of grief if this opportunity be let slip. Hopes, however, that the Venetians will do their duty with a stouter heart than before. You see in what bad condition the Imperialists are. I was afraid the Pope would make a bargain with them, but their dishonorable demands have removed all fear of that; and if the French king will urge on his army diligently, all will be well.

Lat., pp. 3.

19 Oct. **3505.** SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is desired by Lautrec to write that, instead of the army of the Venetians being 7,000, and the duke of Urbino's 8,000, their joint number is not more than 4,000. The Venetians are also bound to pay half the Swiss here resident, of whom there were 7,000, but all have left except 2,000. They ought, therefore, to be the more willing to fulfil their treaty. Lautrec hopes that Wolsey will speak to the Venetian ambassador about it. He is eager to go on to Rome, even more for the rescue of the Pope than for the French king's command, and the rescue of his children. Plesaunce, 19 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

19 Oct. **3506.** SIR THOMAS CORNWALL.

R. O.

Bargain and sale by Sir Thos. Cornwall, baron of Burford, and Thos. Newport, to Sir Thos. Denys and Thos. Cromwell, of all their lands in Kent, Essex, Linc., Notts, Derby and Leic. Dated — Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft, pp. 6.

ii. A slip of paper attached, containing instructions "to draw an indenture of covenants between you, Mr. Chamberleyn and other, that we may depart with all our interests of all castles, honors, manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services which Henry late lord Grey of Codnor was seised of;" and to make an article "what persons shall be bounden to save us harmless, since the decease of dame Katharine late wife unto the said lord Grey, and stay the bearers of letters unto time ye have drawn these covenants *deinz lez countiez de Kent, Essex, Lyncoll, Nothyngam, Derby, Leyceter.*"

Below is written in Cromwell's hand: "Thomas Denys, knyght, Thomas Crumwell, of London, gent., Thomas Cor[n]wall, knyght, Baron of Burford, and Thomas Newport, esquier."

R. O.

2. Conveyance by Sir Thos. Denys and Thos. Crumwell to Sir Thos. Cornewaill, of their interest in a bargain and sale made to them by the said Cornewaill and Thos. Newport, of the manors of Codnor, Lastowe, Langley, &c., in co. Derby, and others in cos. Linc., Leic., Notts, and Kent.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell, pp. 13.

1527.

21 Oct. **3507.** WILLIAM SHARPARROW.

R. O. Writ inhibiting Adam Beeston and Jas. à Stable from continuing to act as executors of Will. Sharparow until the decision of a suit in Chancery brought against them by his widow Elizabeth.—Westm., 21 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

22 Oct. **3508.** ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Add. MS.
5712, f. 30.
B. M.

Commission of Henry VIII. to Arthur Plantaginet, viscount Lysle, John Taylour, LL.D., archdeacon of Buckingham, vice-chancellor, Sir Nic. Carewe, master of the stable, Sir Ant. Browne, and Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Garter king-at-arms, to signify to Francis I. his election into the Order of the Garter, to place the collar on his neck, to present him with the mantle, garter, and statutes, and to take his oath according to the said statutes. If he does not wish to take the oath, his simple word will be sufficient. Greenwich, 22 Oct. 1527. "Par le Roy, chef et souverain de l'Ordre, en la presence des freres et compaignons dicelluy estans lez luy. R. SAMPSON."

Two fragments of the seal left.

22 Oct. **3509.** ——— to the GRAND MASTER (MONTMORENCI).

R. O. Has been informed by the "said" personage, who is very familiar with the vice-chancellor of Flanders, the cardinal of Liège, and De Berghes, that some persons in England who favor the Emperor are intriguing against the King and Cardinal because the King is putting away his wife, the Emperor's aunt, which, they say, will make it impossible ever to reconcile the Emperor to Henry; and if the latter were dead, they could re-marry the Queen or her daughter to some prince of England, who would make perpetual alliance with the Emperor against the king (Francis).

Fr., p. 1. Endd.: Double d'un article contenu en une lettre escripte par quelque bon personnage a Mons. le Grant Maistre, du xxij^{me} jour d'Octobre.

22 Oct. **3510.** ROBERT BURTON, Clerk.

His will, 1 Sept. 1527. Proved, 22 Oct. 1527. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 624.

23 Oct. **3511.** SIR GREGORY CASALE and SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to
R. O. WOLSEY.

This morning an ambassador arrived from the duke of Ferrara, declaring the Duke's willingness to join the Confederates. Lautrec still urges us to write for more money, without which he cannot prosecute his expedition. He is in great fear some mishap may arise from the want of it. The French men-at-arms are nothing willing in this journey towards Rome, but he does all he can to encourage them. Plesaunce, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

24 Oct. **3512.** GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
206.
B. M.

Wolsey will have learned the state of affairs by the last letters of his colleagues from Paredes, which he doubts not Wolsey has received, as "Dom. Brun" wrote to him on the 9th that he had sent them on. Nothing has since occurred of any moment, though he had some conversations with the Emperor and Councillors on his arrival. The Emperor seems to be much altered from the turn of affairs in Italy, and to be determined not to condescend to other conditions. Heard before his arrival that the general of

1527.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the Franciscans had gone to Italy, and the Council say they expect daily to hear of the Pope's liberation. Burgos, 24 Oct. 1527.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Oct.

Vesp. C. iv.

208.

B. M.

3513. GHINUCCI, LEE, and POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

The bishop of Worcester arrived on the 13th. Have shown him the letters. On his coming to the Emperor he said, that, besides the king of England, the king of France, his mother, and his Council were all bent upon the peace; but he thought some of the demands of the Emperor were too hard to be accepted. The Emperor answered that he would abate nothing, and he murmured that the King helped against him with money, and that your Grace had "written in the destaigneng of his honor." He referred to the letter sent by you from Compiègne to the Pope. He is much altered by reason of the letter from the King, and of another from the Chancellor, left in the hands of the lady Eleanor by the French ambassadors. The Chancellor had averred that if he did not abate his conditions he must expect to make war with France and England. On hearing this he said, "They go about to constrain me," which the English ambassadors denied. Were sorry the letters were shown, and endeavored to discover if any accommodation could be made as to the points in dispute. Detail their conversation with Almain on this subject. He asserted that Sforza could not be restored without trial; and on their continuing this conversation, he asked them if they had any commission to treat thereon. On his speaking to the Emperor about the subject, he returned us for answer that the Emperor would mitigate nothing, and would only wait for the answer out of England. On their insisting that the Emperor ought to grant so small a request and listen to mercy, he asked us for our demands in writing. State the substance of it. The Chancellor affirms that the Emperor will not yield. He was much stiff that the attemptats in Italy should be redressed before the restitution of the Princes. When we asked what security Francis would have if that were done, the Chancellor said he might trust the Emperor, for he never broke promise. Said that in all contracts both parties ought to be secured. How is that to be done? said he. We proposed that the pledges should be put in the King's hands, as impartial; at which he demurred; and we rejoined that the Emperor had no cause to doubt the King, for, whatever his conjunction with France, he would regard the Emperor's honor.

With the last letters which came to the French ambassadors on the 18 Oct., came also *the original of Wolsey's letter to Francis from Muttrell,* about the rumored overthrow and death of Don Ferdinand. Cannot tell what it was sent for.* As to the Pope, Almain believes he is delivered, as the general of Observants and Messire de Millewe came to Gaeta on the 15 Sept. The Chancellor seemed to doubt this, and we told him if his Holiness were not delivered it would be hard to excuse the Emperor now. Perceive that the French ambassadors are writing to their King to advise that war be not declared till the winter is over, that the Emperor may have no leisure to prepare. Wish to know the King and Wolsey's pleasure.

Touching Sforza, Almain asked us what security the Emperor should have of his continuing a good vassal, and paying the 600,000 ducats. We said if the Emperor forgave him, and he afterwards swerved from his allegiance, no man would take part against him sooner than the King; but when asked if the King would be bound for his debts, we said the King would not buy his restitution, and had done enough for the Emperor already in offering to

* Corrected from *Compayne*. In their letters of the 27th (f. 214) it is said to be "from Abbeville."

1527.

discharge him of his debts, and take them of the French king. Almain thought that was done more for the sake of the French king than of the Emperor. We answered that the Emperor could not, without the King's help, have obtained 1,200,000 at once. The Nuncio said he was ordered by the Emperor to write that "as he is true king and knight, the Pope without any conditions should be delivered upon the arrival to Rome of the General and Mons. de Millewe." Burgos, 24 Oct. 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. In Lee's hand. Add. and endd. at f. 207.

24 Oct.

[Vesp. C. iv.
211.
B. M.

3514. LEE and POYNTZ to [HENRY VIII.]

Since their last of the 28th Sept., sent by the French post from Palencia to Sir Anthony Browne, to be sent on to the King, have been able to proceed no further. In order to show more fully the amity between England and France, took occasion to go with the French ambassadors and see the Dauphin and his brother, then only four or five leagues from Palencia. Addressed them about the alliance, saying that the King took them for his own sons. "They were taught to thank your Highness," and desire you to continue your efforts for their deliverance. Their master, Theocrenus, an eloquent man, made answer more at length. Saw them again after supper. "Surely they be goodly children and toward, as we might, for so short a time, judge. Theocrenus could not enough praise the duke of Orleans of wit, capacity, and great will to learn, and of a prudence and gravity passing this age, besides treatable gentleness and nobleness of mind, whereof daily he avoweth to see great sparks, as may be seen in this tender age. He much passeth his brother in learning, and in manner hath overcome the rudiments of his grammar." Theocrenus said that one day, on their removal to the castle where we found them, "he called nothing of them for learning;" but the Duke, seeing him sit alone, came running to him, and said, "Ah, master, now I have you, you shall not go from me or ever you teach me my lesson." We were somewhat strangely treated on this occasion, "I think, verily, not in the Emperor's default." A guard was given us the day after our coming, who prevented any of our party speaking with the Princes' folks. Left in consequence that day, and refused to dine with the Constable, who could make no good excuse for his conduct.

At Worcester's first audience perceived the Emperor to be much altered. He refused to soften some demands, and said he had heard, though he would not believe, that the King helped his enemy with money. He was moved by letters which the French had shown to the Queen his sister, giving news of the capture of Pavia, and stating that England would make war on the Emperor if he did not come to reason. Think the letters should not have been shown, for until things are desperate we ought rather to lead than draw him.

Asked Almain, as the Emperor thought it against his honor to restore Sforza before his trial, whether he would allow him to remain in the duchy of Milan on his submission. Cannot yet write their resolution. Burgos, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

25 Oct.

R. O.

3515. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Was glad to hear of his arrival in England. Is writing to the King. He will learn the news from Monsieur de Pointz, the bearer. Hopes he will do his best to preserve and renew the old alliances. Burgos, 25 Oct. 1527. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

iv.

1527.

25 Oct. **3516.** HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.Add. MS.
5,712, f. 27.

B. M.

In consideration of his renown, chivalrous courage, and valiant deeds, and for the augmentation of perpetual amity between them, he was elected unanimously a member of the Order of St. George, named "the Garter," at a chapter held at Greenwich, 21 Oct. Begs him to do them the honor of accepting it. Asks credence for the bearer. Greenwich, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*25 Oct. **3517.** ——— to ———

Cal. D. x. 111.

B. M.

* * * "envers ledit Seigneur quil a este
 . . . non seulement de servitude et laquelle perseverer, mais
 encores de sang et affinite laydera, non seulement a la conse[r]ver,
 mais] encores amplier et augmenter se estoit repputer le sien
 mesme. A quoy jay me plaisent grandement et su
 Roy et que je me tiens tout se que . . . verra sieur don Hercule
 son filz de ma il me semble sera croistre(?) quil nesto
 il aille st que faire se pourra (?) que le
 Duc ne fauldra de dadvantaige luy fioit * * *
 au Roy que actendu que le duc de Fe[r]rare] soin de ne
 laisser Carpy ne lemprinst nous ne le pourrons avoir
 de y sans se que ledit Sieur congnoistra estre bien h
 que le seigneur Albert de Carpy qui a est[e] son serviteur
 et perdu pour elle comme sadite luy osterent les Espaignolz et est
 hor * * * envoie le
 ptes a ladite seigneurie, luy remons[trant le grand in]convenient qui
 en peult advenyr ne le leur faire entendre que estant fort di . . .
 Suysses comme il est quilz veullent au li[eu] Suysses selon quilz
 y sont tenuz, payer autant de la qui viennent, qui sera chose de
 moindre despence et plus pour lemprise, et au demeurant executer la
 commission . . . dudit Sieur sur le faict dudit marquis de Mantoue. Jacoyt
 q me double quon nen rapportera nulle bonne resolution. Faict a
 Plaisance," 25 Oct. 1527.

*Mutilated and defaced.*26 Oct. **3518.** GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].Vesp. C. iv.
220.

B. M.

Eleu Bayarde arrived here 9 Dec. Went to the Emperor with the French ambassadors, and De Tarbes proposed all things comprised in their instructions. Resolved to speak nothing respecting the pardon of Sforza at first, in order to avoid divisions. The Emperor asked us if these were our last offers; and, hearing they were, said he would take advice with his council; but shortly after he sent De Prat and De Buclans to ask the French ambassadors if they had anything more to say, of which they advertised us, and determined to act in common. We augmented the offers of security for the payment of the money, and for the restitution of Genoa, &c., resolving to say nothing of Milan, urging, that, if he would pardon Sforza, there would be no necessity to restore the cities, as they were in Sforza's hands.

Describe their arrangements on this head, and the conversation of Don John Manuel on that subject, who endeavored to persuade them to urge their request of themselves, and not in conjunction with the French. They are very anxious that we should act apart, and for this purpose La Chaulx offered us the first audience, which we refused. Would in nowise consent to the Venetian ambassador, who proposed that we should follow Manuel's advice. The count of Nassau said it would not agree with the Emperor's honor that Sforza should remain, and he would not counsel him otherwise, saying, "Let the French king desire it for some other, or the King's highness for me or the duke of Suffolk." We proposed the duke of Richmond.

1527.

He said it was too small for him. These are drifts to divide us, as one of the council told De Tarbes. *Will say nothing of the final instruction, that the King pro pecunia restante should become principal debtor.* Buklans tells us that in a farce played before the king of England, when he took the order of St. Michael, the Emperor was called tyrant,—the Almain, Lutherans,—and Defiance was represented. Have no answer, and are told by Buklans that we shall have tomorrow. Burgos, 26 Oct. 1527.

P.S.—*Had not yet spoken of the French king's cession of the title of Milan. Signed.*

In Lee's hand, pp. 4.

Ibid. f. 221.
B. M.

ii. Decipher of the above by Tuke. *pp. 5.*

26 Oct. **3519.** CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Demanding restitution for Arnaton de Gamon, owner of a ship freighted by certain English merchants in the Bay of Cadiz, and bound for London; which, on arriving at Dover, took a pilot, who brought her aground in the Thames, where she was broken up, and her cargo delivered to the owners. Burgos, 26 Oct. 1527.

P. 1, broad sheet. Endd.: Copy of certain letters translated, from the Emperor to the King's highness.

26 Oct. **3520.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In favor of Dr. Croke, who is now going to the King, the Duke having got a new schoolmaster. Commends his diligence in inducing the writer to learning, whereby he hopes in time coming to be better able to serve the King. Pomfret, 26 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

27 Oct. **3521.** SIR WILLIAM EURE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 482.

Wrote lately how often he had demanded of the Scots redress for the attempts of the Armestranges, Nixsons and Crosers, with whom Sir Will. Lisle commits daily outrages. Can get no answers but delays. There must be well horsed men set on the frontier against Liddirsdale, as at Hattwyssill, Hexham, &c., else the head of Northumberland and the water of Tyne will be destroyed by Christmas. While Eure lies at Harbottle, they come down the Tyne 16 miles hence, and he cannot keep both places. Herbottell, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

27 Oct. **3522.** LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv.
213.

B. M.

Wrote three days ago to the King and Wolsey, about their visit to the Dauphin and duke of Orleans. Meant to have sent the letters by Poyntz, but, finding a messenger going in post to Paris, sent them to Sir Anthony Brown to forward. Have received answer by Almain about Sforza that the Emperor will abate nothing of the conditions. Suppose he will suspend his ultimate resolution, till he see what answer comes from the King, for Francis writes that he will follow Henry's advice in everything. On the 26th arrived contrary news of the affairs of Italy; that the marquis of Saluces had defeated the Imperialists, and *vice versâ*; also that Anth. de Leyva and Lautrec have met together. Burgos, 27 Oct. 1527.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 Oct.

Vesp. C. iv.

214.

B. M.

On the 24th sent letters to Sir Anthony Browne, for the King and Wolsey, by a post of the Emperor's. (See Nos. 3512—4.) Recapitulates their substance. Burgos, 27 Oct. 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Two passages in cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd.

28 Oct.

3524. ROBERT JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since crossing the Po, and arriving here, the Spaniards, thinking that they would have gone on to Palme, 30 miles distant, issued out of Milan and besieged Beaugrace, which had been won by Lautrec, and delivered into the hands of the duke of Milan. In consequence of want of men and victuals, it soon surrendered. 300 Spaniards remained to keep it, and the rest returned to Milan. Lautrec, hearing of it, sent back count Pier de Navar with 9,000 men to retake it.

Two gentlemen from the Pope have come hither, saying that he will shortly make some appointment with the Emperor, which Lautrec says will be paying 50,000 cr. for his liberty.

He is still within S. Angelo, with certain Spaniards; the rest having left for Naples. Lautrec wishes to see him at liberty, thinking that then he would soon set free the Romans and the country of Italy. Gregoire and the other ambassadors are gone to the duke of Ferrara. On Thursday last, De Vaux arrived, without money,—which he says is coming after him. Plesauns, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

28 Oct.

3525. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Since we passed the Po, and arrived at Pleasauns, the Spaniards, &c. (as in the previous letter). Plesauns, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

3526. LAUTREC to ———

Cal. D. x. 175.

B. M.

“ r Romme et ailleurs gros nombre
comme ilz sont et n'avoir que soyent pour la garder et
deffendre en sal point quant à moy qu'il se puisse
. du tout franc et libere, et qu'il vouldust n'avoir
point si grant peur des hostaiges quilz pye traictiez comme elle
monstroït d'avoir, car ce n'estoit [pas au] prouffit des ennemyes leur faire
oultraige ne deplais[ir, mais] quilz le faisoient seullement pour mectre peur
a sadite [Saintete et] la faire condescendre à leur dessain et volonte; et que
. en oppinion de vouloyr actendre ma venue avec ceste armee
sortiroit de leur mains à son grant honneur et reppu[tation]
et se remectroit le Saint Siege en sa premiere d[ignite] et honneur qui
ne sera jamais par accord qu'il fac[e] qui sont choses à quoy il devoit
bien penser consideration, et que le point est qu'il ne
. mesmes et regarde le desordre et ma ent qui
est de se * * * disposer
à vouloyr en oultre qui desiroyt que sa Saintete
feust r particulièrement de ce qu'il luy sembloit se
. moy pour elle estant tout resolu de faire d
endroitz et me gouverner par son bon conseil et ad[vis en f]aisant au
demeurant grant instance audit messenger [d]e dire la verite si l'accord estoit
faict ou si pres [au] bout qu'il se deust tenir pour faict.

1527.

“[S]urquoy il me respondist premierement qu’il feroit rap[porte] à sa Saintete de tout ce que luy avoyt faict entendre et luy seroit fort agreable le discours que luy avoyt fai[ct] et que au regard dudit accord qu’il nestoit point conclud partir et quil ne scet ce que depuis en aura este [conclud, mais i]l est vray qu’on l’en pourchassoit fort. Mais ent dessus. Il croyt apres avoir la nouvelle de era plus oultre et que pour maintenir sa [r]etournera devers elle en la meill[eure] * * * qu’il estoit venu pour entendre le s [par d]eca, dautant que encores n’avoit sceu a sa part xi^{me} de ce moys la prinse de Pavye et doubte ayant este adverty que je alloys l’armée et non à l’effect de le mettre en liber[te] luy faisoit merveilleuse instance de venir a accord et menacoient de fort mal traicter les hostaiges, qu’ilz a manier, et le vouloyr mener a Gayetta et semblable faisoient les Cardinaulx mesmes d’autant que entre y ont des nepveulx, freres et parens. Et desja iceulx e estoient descenduz a plus honnestes demandes eulx contenta aux 250,000 ducatz quilz demandoient a en avoir de present 50,000 avec Civita Castellana qu’on leur baille quelque seurete du demeurant et nouveaulx que encores n’ont nomme, et qu’il sembloit que leur po aucunement incliner audit accord, mais que apres avo[ir reçu les] nouvelles de Pavye, et que ayons prins le chem[in] sa Saintete à delivrer, il pense * * * [a]u regard de moy, je me tiendrois av grace et la plus grande que jamais me pens moyen ung tel effect peust succedder et ne me suis mis a chemyn a ceste fin ce a et record de sa Saintete mesmes, laquelle envoya devers moy devant Alexandrie me prier et faire ente[n]dre apres la prinse d’icelle je feusse content me dresser effect, mais que si je voyois que Millan ou Pavye se [pourroit] facilement et en brief recouvrer, il ne luy déplairoit pou[r] que je y entendisse, et par ainsi me tiray audit Pavye la ou [apres] y avoir plante l’artillerie, je la prins en cinq jours. Ce que faut m’en estoyt venu ici delibere user toute dilligence p[our aller] envers sa Saintete, la priant bien fort d’avoir reg[ard] uelle a affaire qui sont ceulx mesmes qui tant tromper sans luy garder foy ne promesse cens cinquante mille escuz, elle se pou ne feust ote” * * *

*Mutilated.*28 Oct.
R. O.**3527. JOHN TAYLER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS, to WOLSEY.**

Came to Dover this Monday early, but could not cross, as it was SS. Simon and Jude’s day. Is told it will be dangerous to cross before Wednesday, as the weather is unstable. Was told by Carewe at Canterbury that the King marvelled he had not resigned his prebend of Westminster for Mr. Secretary (Knight?), whose servants complain that they have no place to lodge in. If he had known this, could have given them a good and honest answer. Thinks it has been contrived since he left London. Mr. Secretary had a house at Poll’s Wharf, where his servants were well lodged. Remits all to Wolsey. Many of his things remain there. His study stands whole. Would be content that Mr. Secretary’s servants lodged there till he or their master came home.

Promised archdeacon Styllington that he should lodge there if he liked. Asks that if he resigns he may be seen to for his building, and have some recompense. His cousin, Rob. Dakers, has sufficient proxy. Has had great expences lately in France, and with Wolsey at Calais, “and to the Master

1527.

JOHN TAYLER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

of the Rolls lately." Hopes the King will be better to him than to make him resign part of his living, unless there is a good cause. Dover, "In Festo Simonis et Judæ." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

28 Oct. **3528.** For ST. WERBURG'S, CHESTER.

Congé d'élire to the Prior and Convent, on the death of Thomas Heighfeld, last abbot. Westm., 28 Oct.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.

P. S. b.

2. Petition for the above. Bearers of petition,—Ric. Huntington and Nic. Tassy, 23 Oct. 1527. *Endd.:* Teste, 28 Oct.

29 Oct. **3529.** JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After taking leave of my Lady, *Hoghstrate* came with me out of the chamber. The end of our conversation was that he feared Italian affairs would retard peace, and that till *the King* and *Wolsey* conclude with the French ambassadors, who are now there, it will not be known whether the world will go up or down. *Berges*, who was present, said, "Ja ce pendant, *l'Empereur* est en danger de perdre la Italie." Machlyng, 29 Oct. 1527.

Hol. The words in italics in cipher. Add.

30 Oct. **3530.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD, SIR CHR. GARNEYS, and SIR WM. HUSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Report words spoken on the 27th inst., by John Henbury, soldier at 8*d.* a day, to Sir Chr. Garneys, master porter, in the presence of John Rukwood, under-marshal, and others. The words were, that it was never merry in Calais since any of the council were made burgesses; and when the porter asked him why, he said, Because when they complained they could never be heard. He said further, that he was sure the porter would complain to the Deputy, but he would not be sorry to go to prison for the common weal, and that he would not fear to go before the King and Wolsey, "so he had as many with him as would go with him." He is now "discharged of his staff, and committed to ward." Asks for his pardon in consideration of his long service, for which he has been rewarded with 8*d.* a day, and the "reward of the crowne," and also because he was overcome with drink at the time. Calais, 30 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

31 Oct. **3531.** SIR FRANCIS POYNTZ to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

216.

B. M.

Took leave of the Emperor after the letters he wrote along with Mr. Almoner. Was told that Almain would give him letters for the King, the Queen and Wolsey. Went to him accordingly, more to learn news than for the letters. He rehearsed all the King's kindness to the Emperor, who by his help, he said, was in peaceable possession of Spain, and said he could not believe this new amity between England and France would endure long. Assured him it was so firmly knit, no man could break it, and said he hoped the Emperor would not be so ungrateful now as to stick at small things,—especially the pardon of Sforza. Cast this in his teeth several times when he would have entered on other subjects. At last he said he thought means might be found to satisfy the King, but only for his sake. Cannot tell what credence to give to this. Bayonne, 31 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: The last of October 1527.

1527.

31 Oct. **3532.** SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote last of the surrender of Beaugrace to the Spaniards. It was recovered by count Pier de Navarre soon after his arrival, who slew as many of the enemy as he found there. Has heard that the Pope has compounded with the Emperor, and has regained his liberty for 50,000 crowns. The castle of St. Angelo is to be re-delivered to the Pope whenever the Spaniards are 20 miles from Rome. Plesans, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*31 Oct. **3533.** SIR ROB. JERNIGAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Wrote last of the despatch of Pier de Navarre by Lautrec, for the recovery of Beaugrace, &c. Plesans, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*31 Oct. **3534.** FRANCIS MOUNDEFORD.

R. O.

Award made by Francis Moundeford and Thos. Cromwell, 31 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII., between John prior of Laund on the one part, and Robert and Ralph à Lee on the other, in some dispute in which the Lees had indicted Randyll Venables, and others in Cheshire.

Draft, with corrections by Cromwell, pp. 2.

R. O.

2. Similar award by Francis Moundeforde and Thos. Cromwell. ———
19 Hen. VIII.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

Oct.

3535. DARCY.

R. O.

Bargain and sale by Anthony Darcy to Thos. Cromwell, of London, of the manor of Tolshunt Darcy, otherwise Tolshunt Tregoz, Essex.

Draft, pp. 8, with corrections in Cromwell's hand.

Oct.

3536. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Costs and expences connected with the suppression of monasteries for Wolsey's colleges, with wages and rewards paid to the late inmates of the same.

Among the items, "the expences of Dr. Thorton in conveying of sundry scholars from Cambridge to Oxford," paid 13 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII., 11*l.* 12*s.*

ii. Money delivered to Cardinal's College from Sep. 17 to Apr. 18 Hen. VIII., 2,342*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

iii. Sum of expences for two years, 3,191*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*

Persons employed : Cromwell, Dr. Burbank, John Smythe, Edw. Asshe.

Pp. 163. A portion of the MS. is in Cromwell's hand.

R. O.

2. Expences of Cromwell at Ipswich for the College.

Pp. 7.

R. O.

3. Expences of John Aleyn, alderman of London, for "the state takyng" of the manor of Kexby, Yorks., late Sir Robt. Ughtred's.

Costs of Cromwell and Walter Pateshale from London to York for taking possession, 7*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Horse hire from London to York and back, 4*l.* Two horses hired from Newark to Kexby and back, 20*s.* Penning and engrossing, and conveying other estates and covenants, with 6*s.* 8*d.* for the knowledge taken upon the said covenants before Dr. Throgmorton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Rewards to persons in Yorkshire, and to learned counsel, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Reward to Wm. Barker, of York, alderman, for driving the bargain between Aleyn and Ughtred, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 52*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

1527.

3537. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

"The Cardinal's bundle."

Inquisitions taken upon lands of monasteries suppressed for Wolsey's colleges in the counties of—

Berks: Poghley, Lytlemore, St. Frideswide's, Wallyngford.

Bucks: St. Frideswide's, Ravenston, Tykford, Wallyngford, Sandewell.

Camb.: Tonbridge.

Essex: Thoby, Blakamore, Typtre, Liesnes, Wyke, Blakamore.

Hertford: Blakamore, St. Mary de Pray.

Kent: Begham, Lesnes, Tonbridge.

Leic.: Daventre, Canwell.

London: Lesnes, Blakamore.

Norf.: Tonbridge, Rumburgh, Brome-hill.

Northt.: Daventre, Bradewell.

Oxford: Lytlemore, St. Frideswide, Wallingford.

Rutland: Daventre.

Staff.: Sandewell, Canwell.

Suff.: Snape, Lesnes, Wyke, Ipswich, Tonbridge, Dodnes, Felixstow, Snape, Brome-hill, Rumburgh, Horkesley.

Sussex: Begham, Calceto.

Surrey: Tonbridge, Lesnes.

Warw.: Tyckford.

Total, fifty-eight in number.

The dates vary from the year 1524 to 1528.

R. O.

2. Inquisitions taken in divers counties relating to the priory of St. Frideswide. Bull of Clement VII. Letters patent or grants. List of the spiritualities and temporalities. Terriers of sundry lands. Indentures. Letters patent or grants of possession in divers counties. Grants of Kexby and other manors. Grants by Wolsey of the site of the monastery and other possessions in divers counties. Præcipes for fines.

Seventy-six drafts.

R. O.

3. Inquisitions, leases, præcipes for fines, &c. relating to possessions of the monastery of Begham, Sussex.

Seven drafts.

R. O.

4. Letters patent, inquisitions, &c. relating to Blackmore, Stanesgate, Thoby, &c.

Seven drafts.

R. O.

5. Charters, &c. belonging to Bradwell, Horkesley, &c.

Four drafts or copies.

"Notes of certain evidences." Dates various.

Fourteen pages.

R. O.

6. Releases. Præcipe for a fine relating to possessions of Calceto, Sussex, &c.

Four drafts.

R. O.

7. The same for Canwell.

Three drafts.

Valor of lands, &c. *Add.*: To the right honorable Master Robert Toney, with my lord Cardinal's grace.

One broad sheet.

R. O.

8. Similar for Daventry.

Eleven drafts.

1527.

- R. O. 9. Similar for Horkesley.
Two drafts.
- R. O. 10. Similar for Lesnes, Tonbridge, &c. Charter of Robert de Lucy, temp. Edw. III.
Eighteen drafts, &c.
- R. O. 11. Names of the tenants of the abbey of Lesnes, temp. Edw. IV. Rents at 4*d.* an acre. Court rolls and other evidences of the same. Various dates.
Forty-eight sheets parchment and paper.
Accounts of William Bayse, canon and sub-prior to the monastery, and of Thos. Draper, receiver. 12 Dec. 22 Hen. VII. (1508).
- R. O. 12. Taxation of 4*d.* an acre upon the abbot's tenants of same, for repairs of the ditches and wall of the Thames. 2 Edw. IV.
Small parchment roll of one membrane.
- R. O. 13. Littlemore: Indentures, &c. relating to manors of Sampford, Horsepath, Temple Cowley, &c.
Eight drafts.
- R. O. 14. Inquisitions, releases, &c. relating to Poghley.
Seven drafts.
- R. O. 15. Grant by Wolsey of the site of the monastery of De Pray, &c. to Cardinal's College.
One draft.
- R. O. 16. Inquisitions for Ravenston.
Three drafts.
- R. O. 17. Sandewell, lease and conveyance, &c.
Two drafts.
- R. O. 18. Snape, do.
Three drafts.
- R. O. 19. Stanesgate, do.
One draft.
- R. O. 20. Thoby, inquisitions, &c.
Ten drafts.
- R. O. 21. Tickford, Ravenston, &c., do.
Three drafts.
- R. O. 22. Tiptree, do.
Nine drafts.
- R. O. 23. Tonbridge, Lesnes, &c., do.
Four drafts.
- R. O. 24. Wallingford, &c., do.
Five drafts.

Also a list of indentures made by Prior John Clare, from 1 to 8 Hen. VIII., others made by Prior Tho. Marshall, successor of Clare, of various dates from 28 Sept. 10 Hen. VIII. to 12 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII.

A note of the leases and indentures made by Tho. Paytwyn, prior, predecessor to John Clare,—21 and 22 Dec. 6 Hen. VIII.;—of a patent of 2 Oct. 20 Hen. VII., John Thorton, prior; and other evidences. *pp.* 11.

- R. O. 25. Wykes, do.
Three drafts.

1527.

3538. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Cleop. E. iv.
273.
B. M.
Strype's Mem.
ii. 130.

"The names of all such parsonages as bene to be impropried unto Cardinal College, in the University of Oxford," arranged under counties.

Cleop. E. iv.
275.
B. M.

ii. List of suppressed monasteries and their founders.
The King, founder: the late monasteries of Daventre, Raveneston, Tykforde, Frediswide, Letlemore, Liesnes, Tonbridge, Wykes, Snape.
Sandewell: lord Dudley and Thomas Stanley, of Stafford. Canwell: lord Lizle; has released his title by fine. Poghley: the abbess of Almesburie. Thobie: John Mounteney, — Fitzherberde, and — Jermyn. Blakamore: the earl of Oxford. Stanesgate: the prior of Lewes. Typtre: Antony Darcy. Horkisleghe: Sir Roger Wenteworthe, in right of his wife. Dodneshe: the duke of Norfolk; has released his title by fine. Begham: Richard Sakvile. Calceto: the earl of Arundel and the bishop of Chichester.

P. 1.

Cleop. E. iv.
276.
B. M.

iii. Yearly value of all the monasteries suppressed for Wolsey's College at Oxford.

Frediswid: spiritualties, 69*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; temporalities, 214*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*
Daventre: sp., 115*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 120*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Ravenston: 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Tykforde: sp., 59*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 67*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Pogheley: sp., 10*l.*; temp., 61*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* [L]etlemore: sp., 12*l.*; temp., 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sandwell: sp., 12*l.*; temp., 26*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Canwell: sp., 10*l.*; temp., 15*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*
Liesnes: sp., 75*l.*; temp., 111*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Tonbridge: sp., 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 120*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Begham: sp., 27*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; temp., 125*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*
Snape: sp., 20*l.*; temp., 79*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* Dodneshe: sp., 53*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 40*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* Wykes: sp., 26*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; temp., 65*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Horkisley Parva: sp., 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; temp., 16*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Typtre: sp. 4*l.*; temp., 18*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Stanesgate: sp., 5*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; temp., 38*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Thoby: sp., 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 56*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* Blakamore: sp., 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; temp., 43*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Calceto: temp., 32*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Total, 1,913*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*

Lat., pp. 5.

3539. RUDBY CHURCH.

R. O.

Grant by Christopher lord Conyers, of an acre of land in the manor of Skelton, Yorks., and the advowson of the church of Rudby, Cleveland, Yorks., to Wm. Holgill, clk., John Skuse, Thos. Crumwell, and Thos. Alvarde, to the use of Wolsey.

Mem. at the foot, that livery and seisin be taken by the ring of the church door; the feoffees to release to Skuse and Crumwell, &c.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2.

Oct.

3540.**GRANTS IN OCTOBER 1527.**

GRANTS.

1. Ric. Tate, gent. usher of the Chamber. Licence to import 300 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

9. Staple of Bristol. Assent to the election of John Ware as mayor, and John Jay and Tho. Broke as constables, of the staple of wools, hides, fleeces and lead at Bristol. *Westm.*, 9 Oct.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

10. Wm. Cartwryk. To be a serjeant-at-arms, with 12*d.* a day. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Madog ap Hewe Lloit ap D'd Annoyll, of Demercheon, *alias* of Come, *alias* of Demerchion in the commote of Ruthelan, Flint. Pardon for the death of Edw. ap Ithell ap Madog. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 13.*

1527.

Oct.

GRANTS.

12. Wm. Skelle, of London, goldsmith. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 12 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

14. Gummin de Burgoyne, late of the parish of St. Swithin's, London, *alias* Colin the Frenchman (*Colinus Gallus*). Pardon of all clippings, &c. of the currency. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

14. Matthew Hanmer, officer of the Buttry. To be keeper of Kennewyk park, Salop, part of the possessions of Edw. Stanley, King's ward, s. and h. of Tho. late earl of Derby, *vice* Rob. Twyford, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

14. Ric. Owen, mayor, and the corporation of the town of Pembroke. Inspeximus of grant of incorporation made 3 Edw. IV., and of grants of privileges by Adam bp. of St. Davids and by kings Hen. II. and John. Westm., 14 Oct.—*Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 25.

15. Roger Lyngeyn, late of Hereford, chaplain. Pardon for robbing Edw. Frowceter, deacon of Hereford, of golden jewelry, val. 10*l.* *Del.* Westm., 15 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

16. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household. To be keeper and collector of the forest of Teisdale, with the farms thereto belonging, and the offices lately held by Edmund Baynbrige, Guy Baynbryge and Sir Wm. Tyler; and to be keeper of the forest of Marwoodhag, in the lp. of Barnard castell, *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler. *Del.* Westm., 16 Oct. 18 Hen.VIII.—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 27.

16. John Gyfford, serjeant-at-arms. Inspeximus and confirmation of indenture made 26 May 8 Hen.VIII., whereby queen Katharine leases to Gyfford, for a fine of 8*l.*, the manor of Stepleclaydon, Bucks, for 61 years; rent, 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Gifford finding meat and drink for the steward and his horses for two court-days yearly. The rent to be paid to the King and his heirs on the Queen's death, if she die within the said term. *Del.* Westm., 16 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

18. Ric. Aunsham, page of the Wardrobe of Robes. To have a corrody in the monastery of Hyde, lately held by Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased. Richmond, 3 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S.

18. Wm. Hogeson, yeoman of the Buttry. To have a corrody in the monastery of Cicester (Chichester), vacant by the decease of Sir Wm. Tyler. Richmond, 2 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S.

18. Sir Tho. West [lord] de la Warr and Eliz. his wife, Rob. Norwyche, serjeant-at-law, and Edw. Lewkenor. Licence to alienate the manor of Marteley and 30 messuages, 5,200 acres of land, and 20*l.* rent in Marteley, Shellesley, Kyngys Areley, Dunley, Hors-

ham, Hylhampton, Prykley, Hope, Holyn and Pudford, Worc., to Wm. Muklowe, And. Alsopp, Peter Muklowe, Edw. Brette and John Bastenall, clk. Westm., 18 Oct.—*Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 2.

18. John Wheler, officer of the Cellar. To have the custody of the New Park, Leskerd, Cornw., with 3*d.* a day, as held by Wm. Holden. Greenwich, 17 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S.

19. Rob. visc. Fitzwater. To be chancellor of the Exchequer on vacation of that office by John Bouchier lord Berners, who succeeded lord Lovell by patent 29 May 8 Hen.VIII. Windsor, 3 July 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Oct.—P.S.

19. Rob. visc. Fitzwater and Elizabeth his wife. Custody of the person and possessions of Wm. Cokkeshall, an idiot, s. and h. of Will. Cokkeshall, late of Hawkedon, Suff. Windsor, 30 June 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Oct.—P.S.

20. John Scudamore, usher of the Chamber. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the issues of co. Kent. *Del.* the More, 20 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 5.

20. Walter Walshe, groom of the Chamber. Grant of the manor of Grafton Fleford, Worc., with appurtenances, late held by Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased. Richmond, 7 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

20. John Wellysborne. To be ranger of the forest of Groveley, Wilts, *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased. Richmond, 5 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct.—P.S.

21. Sir Wm. Saye and Wm. Shelleye, justice of Common Pleas, s. and h. of John Shelley, dec. Licence to alienate the manor of Chelsyn, Herts, of which Shelley holds the reversion with Sir Ric. Sherley, Sir Roger Copley, Sir John Dawtre, Sir John Danett, Ric. Lyster, King's attorney, Edw. Wotton, Wm. Sherley, Edm. Dawtre, John Shelley s. of Wm., Hen. White, John and Edw. Belyngeham, John Everard, John Wells, Tho. Wellys, Ric. Shelley, John Shelley s. of Ric., John Mountague and Tho. Bysshop. Westm., 21 Oct.—*Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 27.

23. Tho. Canterell. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6*d.* a day, *vice* Symond Salvage. *Del.* Westm., 23 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Endd.*: "At Windsor, iij. July 19 Hen.VIII., per Trentham."

23. Wm. Gilmyn, of York, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 18 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Oct.—P.S.

24. Staple of Chichester. Assent to the election of Robert Bowyer as mayor, and John Boyes and Wm. Lane as constables, of the staple of wools, hides, fleeces and lead

1527.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1527—*cont.*

- Oct. at Chichester. Westm., 24 Oct. — *Pat.*
19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 5.
- GRANTS. 24. Simon Forneres, native of Bruges. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.
24. Wm. Uvedale, comptroller of the customs in the port of Pole. Pardon of all malversations in his office from 3 Dec. 7 *Hen. VIII.* Also release to him and Tho. Ratclyf, of Frammesdon, Suff., of the recognizance entered into by them along with Rob. Uvedale, of the parish of St. Michael the Querne, London, goldsmith, 3 Dec. 7 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 24 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.
25. John Troguran, archdeacon of Kenlys. Licence to absent himself from Ireland for six years. *Del.* Westm., 25 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.
25. Tho. Wilson, yeoman farrier. Custody of the "mewes" near Charincrosse, as enjoyed by Peter Guillemews. Richmond, 5 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 25 Oct.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.
26. Sir Humph. Connyngesby, justice of the Common Pleas. Wardship of Humphry Connyngesby, s. and h. of Cecily, d. and h. of John, s. and h. of Humph. Salwey. *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct.—S.B.
26. Wm. Grete, of Empston, Devon. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 26 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.
26. Wm. Newyngton, of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Richmond, 21 Sept. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct.—P.S.
26. John Tydar, of London, haberdasher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 12 Sept. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct.—P.S.
28. Nich. Kracero. Licence to import from Bordeaux and other parts of France and Brittany 300 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del.* Westm., 28 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.
29. Wm. Moraunt, groom for the Mouth in the Cellar. Annual pension of 100s., which the abbot of Foulgers, France, had of and in the church of Westkyngton, Wilts, and the deanery of Malmesbury, Sarum dioc., lately had by Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased. Richmond, 30 Sept. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S.
29. John Rokewoode, sewer of the Chamber. Licence to import wine and woad. Richmond, 26 Sept. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* —, 29 Oct.—P.S.

1 Nov. 3541. HENRY VIII.

R. T. 137.
R. O.

Commission, under the Great Seal, to Jerome bishop of Worcester, and Edw. Lee, D.D., the King's almoner, as ambassadors to Francis I., to arrange with the Emperor touching the withdrawal by Francis of his army in Italy, and the delivery of Genoa and Asti into the hands of the Emperor in terms of the treaty, with power to bind Henry to see it carried out, and to receive hostages (if given) on either side for its fulfilment. London, 1 Nov. 1527, 19 *Hen. VIII.*

*Lat., copy, pp. 2.*R. T. 137.
R. O.

2. Commission to the same to arrange with Charles V. for the transference to Henry VIII. of the sums due to him by Francis out of the 2,000,000 g. cr. of the sun offered by the latter as one of the conditions of peace; the Emperor's debts to Henry to be deducted. London, 1 Nov. 1527, 19 *Hen. VIII.*

*Lat., copy, pp. 2.*R. T. 137.
R. O.

3. Commission to the same to arrange with Charles V. for redelivery of his securities for the money due by him to Henry VIII. on the transference of the debt to Francis. London, 1 Nov. 1527, 19 *Hen. VIII.*

*Lat., copy, pp. 2.*Vesp. C. iv.
120.
B. M.

4. Commission to the same to arrange, in conjunction with the French ambassador, a peace with the Emperor and the revocation of his armies from Italy, the surrender of certain places there, the payment of a ransom for the French princes, the King's indemnity, and the renewal of peace and mercantile intercourse with the Emperor's subjects.

Draft, Lat., pp. 8.

1527.

R. O.

5. Commission to the same to treat with the French ambassadors for the recall of the army in Italy, and the delivery of Genoa and Asti to the Emperor.
Corrected draft, Lat., pp. 10.

2 Nov.

3542. A. [DU PRAT] CARD. OF SENS, Chancellor of France, to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. I.
II. ?] I. 199.
B. M.

On receiving his letter went to the King, and asked him for licence for Wolsey to export 200 bushels of wheat for his household, which he has granted, free of duty, though corn is much dearer since Wolsey left France. Thanks Wolsey for having made use of him in the matter. Paris, 2 Nov.
Signed.

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R., &c., Thomæ Card. Eboracensi, in Anglia legato. Endd.: 1527, 2 Nov.

2 Nov.

3543. CHR. COO to WOLSEY.

Calig. E. III.
64.
B. M.

* * * * * " [card]inal and chancellor at his And after the sight of your said letters secretary to the King to have his letters Vendosme in the speedy despatch of your Gra[ce] commanding me to attend and go with his [to] the court for the pursuit of the same; at w[hich time] Mons. Vendosme was not come. The King's [promise] was I should give attendance till the coming [of] Mons. de Vendosme, and that then his Grace sh[ould give] him such a commandment and speak so unto him a[t his] coming that notwithstanding his Grace's special and defence made of late your Grace's letters should take effect." Has given attendance on the Chancellor every day since then. "This present f[irst] day of November" was called before De Holle "cou[n]cillor?", at this town of Paris, in the King's lodging, which was in Mons. the Villeroy's house," and was told by the Chancellor, in presence of Vendosme, the seneschal of Normandy, and others, that notwithstanding the scarcity in Picardy and elsewhere in France, "which * * * and request of restraint and deffe[nce] parts, yet, nevertheless, the King his master p[romised] for the great love, favor, and amity towards your [Grace] that ye should not only have now the provision of muytz according to your letters, but also have at your pleasure more out of his realm, 600 or 700 mewy[ts] freely, without paying custom or toll." He hopes Wolsey will be content, "considering the great necessity and clamor of the i[n]habitants and governors," that the restraint remain valid against all others having [no] licence. "And as [to] the attache of 200 muytts I have taken the sa[me of] Mons. de Vendosme, the which I shall make d of lading with all diligence."

Wolsey should write to the Council if he will accept the grant in this form, and to have 300 in Picardy, 200 in Normandy and 300 in Brittany. If so, he will provide for his whole [household] and the made to Anthony Vyvolld and others, while the poor men will thank him for so relieving them from the covetousness of strangers. The clamor for the restraint arose from some of Vyvolde's men sent by the city of London, "a[s] the Chamberlain's son, John Garyway and Blak of Lo[ndon]," who have so bruited that the measure of St. Walery's is raised from 30 to 50 sols Tournois, and the people expect it to rise to 60.

At all his meetings with the Council the Cardinal and De Vendosme have expressed the greatest anxiety to satisfy Wolsey. Is informed that it will be impossible to get more wheat out of France except by means of Wolsey, the country is so sore against it. Will delay making further suit till he hear from Wolsey. Paris, [2] Nov.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 5. Add. at f. 67: To my lord Legate. Endd.: From Coe, the second of November.

1527.

3544. ACCOUNT OF CORN FOR SALE.

R. O.

Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw Wapentake.

Northcley. " names foloyng hathe corne within the parishe of Stretton (Sturton) and veyude by Wylliam Clyffton, constable, [and Wyllia]m Styrton and Thos. Morland, sworne men."

. 30 q. pease. 20 q. pease, 5 q. barley.
 20 q. pease, 5 q. barley. 5 q. pease.
 5 q. pease. 8 q. pease. 40 q. pease, 20 q. barley.
 7 q. pease. Fenton, 7 q. pease, 3 q. barley.
 Wm. Etton, 5 q. pease. Edw. Hurdren, 20 q. pease, 5 q. barley, 5 q.
 Thos. Fenton, 5 q. wheat, 5 q. rye. Geo. Lassells, 10 q. pease.

Burton.—Henry Draper, constable, Thos. Byngham and John Nettyllshyp, sworn men. The parish tithe that the prior of Worsope may sell, 20 q. pease and barley. Thos. Byngham, 4 q. pease. John Nettyllshyp, 4 q. pease and barley. John Spenser, 7 q. pease, 1 q. barley. Chr. Morland, 4 q. pease and barley. Hen. Draper, 4 q. barley.

Boyle (Bole).—Hugh Nettyllshype, constable, Thos. Bromhed and Robt. Oxfurth, sworn men. Robt. Rothwod has corn to his seed and to find his house and to bring to the markets, and to help his neighbours which have no seed to sow and to find their houses, 13 q. pease, 6 q. barley. Bryan Thornton, 9 q. pease and barley. Hugh Nettyllshype, 7 q. pease. John Hobson, 6 q. barley, 8 q. pease. Robt. Oxfurth, 3 q. pease. Wm. Francis, 6 q. pease. Robt. Chambur, 7 q. pease. Thos. Bromhed, 2 q. pease.

Claworthe (Clayworth).—"Thys ys the byll made by the constable and the sworne men of the overplus of corne," 9 names. *South Whetlay*, 10 names. *Wallkringham*, 9 names. *Clarburhe*, 13 names. *Grynglay*, 15 names. *Everton*, 4 names. *Bekyngham*, 7 names. *Northe Whetlay*, 15 names. *Southe Leverton*, 12 names. *Sawnby*, 7 names. *Mysterton*, 5 names. *Haytton*, 4 names. *Northe Leverton*, 4 names. *Hablestoppe (Apples-thorpe)*, 2 names. *Myssyn (Misson)*, 5 names.

Total, 1,310 q. in Northcley.*

In *Southcley* there are in gross sum 1,614 q. of all grains.

Ordsall, 7 names, 136 q. *Harwode*, 2 names, 11 q. *Elkesley* and *Bothamsell*, 1 name, 6 q. *Scroby-cum-Ransbyll*, 1 name, 6 q. *Babworth*, 4 names, 13 q. *Sterop* and *Aulcotts*, 3 names, 6 q. *Scorby* and *Torwode*, 4 names, 5 q. *Blithe*, 7 names, 110 q. *Norton Cokney*, 3 names, 12 q. *Allerton*, 1 name, 1 q. *Carlton Lyndryck*, 10 names, 16 q. *Sutton-super-Lounde*, 4 names, 54 q. *Worshope*, 6 names, 54 q. *Madersey*, 3 names, 13 q. *Ragnell*, 1 name, 2 q. *Warsop*, 12 names, 65 q. *Walesby*, 3 names, 5 q. *Westretforth*, 10 names, 86 q.

Total, 3,215 q. Signed by Wm. Warener, Geo. Wastnes and Alex. Nevyll, commissioners.

A paper roll.

2 Nov. **3545. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Hopes the King will have patience. His nephew has not yet been able to apprehend Sir Will. Lisle and his son, though he has made proclamations on the Scotch Borders, as the duke of Richmond has done on the English. Edinburgh, 2 Nov. 1527. Signed.

Add.

* Some of the parishes mentioned above are not now included in North-Clay div.

1527.

2 Nov. **3546.** ANGUS to WOLSEY.Cal. B. vii.
101.
B. M.

Congratulates him on his arrival in England. Henry has written to James V. for the apprehension of Sir Will. Lisle and his associates. With all the efforts he has made Angus has not succeeded in that behalf. Edinburgh, 2 Nov. 1527. *Signed*: "Ar^d Chancellor."

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinalis grace of Zork." *Endd.*

2 Nov. **3547.** SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P. vii. 12.

According to his last letters has been with the French king, who, on being informed of the coming of the ambassadors with the order, was not a little joyful, and said that he never received anything with better goodwill; that for the most part he would not fail but wear it, and that he was assured the Burgundians were as displeased therewith as any people could be; that it would discourage all his enemies to maintain war against him, and that the whole realm of France were for ever bound to Henry. He could not express all his gratitude, nor can the writer do justice to the manner in which he spoke. Paris, All Souls' day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

2 Nov. **3548.** SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to [WOLSEY].Cal. E. iii. 68.
B. M.

Same as the above, with addition of the following paragraphs:—

"[Last ni]ght late arryved here Monsr. Catillion's elder brother [come] out of Italy, and brought me a letter from Sir Robt. Jernyngham [addressed] to your Grace, the which I send herewith. Newes out of thes[e parts] know I noon, but I entend to be with the King tomorow, and [if I hear] of any, I wol therof certifie your Grace as shortly as I may."

The secretary of Venice, who dined today with y told him that the duke of Ferrara is now on the side of the English and French kings, and has pro[mised] Lautrec to send his son and heir to the French king, and that his said son will marry Madame Reyny. Does not give much credit to it. The King has come hither to levy money from his commons. Encloses a packet of letters to Wolsey sent by the Legate. Paris, All Souls' day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

3 Nov. **3549.** SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received two packets of letters: one from Master Almoner and Master Poyntz in Spain, sent to Brian Tuke, in which he is informed are contained letters to the King and Wolsey; the other from count Carpi to Wolsey. Has not yet heard of the coming of the King's ambassadors, nor whether they have arrived on this side the sea. My Lady, the King's mother, expected they would have been here before this, and two of the French king's order have gone to meet them. The one is Monsieur le Drues, the other the Grand Esquire. Paris, 3 Nov.

P.S.—Has just received letters from Sir Rob. Jerningham to the King and Wolsey, which he forwards. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

3 Nov. **3550.** ITALY.

R. O.

News related by one who left the castle of St. Angelo on the 3rd November.

The Pope had made an agreement with the Imperialists, and they had sent to Don Hugo for a ratification, which was expected in six days. The Pope is to give the lanceknights 35,000 ducats for one payment, and the same sum after they leave the city. He is to give the Spaniards 40,000

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

ducats, which are to be raised in Rome, and 240,000 ducats a month for four months; 50,000 ducats to the lanceknights for three months. The benefices of the kingdom of Naples are to be sold for 600,000 ducats, which sum is to be divided between the Pope and the Emperor; out of the Emperor's half the Pope is to be reimbursed the 40,000 ducats a month which he pays the Spaniards. The Imperialists wished to have carried off the cardinals Campeggio, Triulzi, and Pisa because they would not agree to this treaty. The Pope is not to favor the confederates, or to interfere in the affairs of Milan. They demanded a tenth with a crusade in Spain, and the creation of four cardinals, who offered 100,000 ducats, but the Pope refused. Certain forces were to leave the city that day on the way to Viterbo, to fight our army. The Pope had made a secret protest that all he had done was under compulsion, in order to obtain his liberty.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.: Nova ex Italia et præsertim de rebus Florentinis, in mense Novembris 1527.

3 Nov. 3551. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Commends the bearer, Sir Richard Tempest, who has been with the Duke at the Feast of All Saints, and has always done him good service in these parts. Pomfret, 3 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

3 Nov. 3552. DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

Cott. App.
xxix. 2.
B. M.

Their last letters informed him of the affairs in the North; how Sir Wm. Lisle, his son Humfrey, Shafto, and their adherents, are assisted in Scotland, to the great damage of Northumberland; that, by advice of justice Fitzherbert and Mr. Lister, Sir Wm. Lisle and others are indicted of treason, and proclaimed traitors on the Marches; that the country has been forbidden to assist them, and has been ordered to be ready, according to the statute of Winchester, to rise and repress them. Notwithstanding this, the outlaws, who number nearly 100, and include some of the Fenwikes, Ogilles, and Shaftoos, continually rob and spoil in Northumberland, and have lately come to Hexham and taken 24 prisoners, the king's tenants. Have ordered Sir Wm. Eure to leave Harbottell and lie at Felton, a lordship of Lisle's, whither he often repairs, and have promised him 4*d.* above their wages for 30 of his servants and 30 soldiers from Berwick, but he refuses to do so without orders from the King or Wolsey. He is vice-warden and lieutenant of the Middle Marches, sheriff of Northumberland, and keeper of Tynedale and Riddisdale, but he does not consider himself able to put good rule in the country; none of the gentlemen will do anything for him, for he does not trust them, and they bear no favor to him. The duke of Richmond has written often to the king of Scots and to the earl of Angus for the apprehension of Lisle, according to the treaty. Have always had pleasant answers, but nothing has been done. They are assisted in Scotland, and the Scotch daily ride with them to do harm in England. Do not see what can be done, except by the power of some nobleman lying continually in Northumberland, if the Scots would cease their help. Are in perplexity, and wish to know what to do.

There is great dearth of grain, and many poor people are likely to starve. Wheat is 24*s.* a quarter, and more likely to rise than fall. Nicholas Rudd, of Apulby, who was ordered by Wolsey to abide by their decision in his matter with Baynebrigg, has not appeared, and three attachments have been sent out, but to no effect. Believe he has gone to London. Ask Wolsey, if Rudd comes before him, to order him so that it shall not seem that the duke of Richmond's commands are disobeyed in Westmoreland. Pontefract, 3 Nov.

1527.

Signed: Brian Higdon—T. Magnus—W. Bulmer—T. Tempest—Godfrey Foljambe—Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To my lord [Leg]atis good grace. *Endd.*

4 Nov. **3553.** KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Went to Parma, as he heard that the Pope was delivered. Found St. P. VII. 13. Gambara there, who informed him that the general of the Observants had written to the Pope, holding out expectations of delivery. Gambara had sent to Rome for a safe-conduct, purposing to take me with him. He advised my going to Orvieto. Has arrived at Fulignio, but the Prothonotary has not yet arrived. No man can enter Rome without a safe-conduct, still less speak with the Pope in private in St. Angelo. Cannot, therefore, speak to him of your secret; but when the Pope is free, he will, doubtless, do all that he may; and it is not probable that he will be kept long in restraint. Has written to Wolsey. Fulignio, 4 Nov.

Hol. Add. Endd.

4 Nov. **3554.** JOHN TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O. We wrote to you this night of our arrival at Amyas. Is in great discomfort hearing nothing of his horses, "neither Master Francis nother Master Garter, the which we left at Dover." Has been obliged to get horses and carriage for his stuff which he brought to Boulogne. Lord Lisle lent him one horse, and Master Carew a mule, else he must have ridden in post in ill order. Are waiting at Amiens till we hear from you what to do. Amiens, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

5 Nov. **3555.** For ST. MARY'S, WINCHESTER.

Inspeximus and confirmation to convent, of pat. 4 Oct. 4 Edw. IV., granting the convent custody of the abbey during voidances; also of pat. 12 May 16 Edw. IV., being a grant of liberties; also of pat. 18 Feb. 11 Rich. II., inspecting and confirming charter, 12 June 21 Edw. I. Westm., 5 Nov.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

6 Nov. **3556.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD, SIR CHR. GARNEYS and SIR W. HUSEY to WOLSEY.

R. O. There has arrived in this haven a pinnace of Deva in the province of Guipuscoa, John de Racabara, master, which has taken two French herring boats before Dieppe, by virtue of a letter of marque. Have seen the copy of a letter of marque, seemingly authentic, written in Spanish, and signed by a notary; also a certificate by the mayor of Southampton, under the town seal, that he had seen it. Have detained the pinnace here till the King's pleasure be known. The master is going to see the Emperor's ambassador in England, with his letter of marque. Calais, 6 Nov. 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

P.S. on a separate paper by Sir Rob. Wingfield.—Begs to know the King's pleasure about the said pinnace as soon as possible, for there are 28 persons in her, who will spend much in little while. Calais, 6 Nov. 1527.

Hol.

iv.

1527.

6 Nov.

3557. ——— to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This morning received letters from Sir Robt. Jerningham, directed to the King and Wolsey, which he encloses.

The same day the bishop of Seintes told him that news had come that the Pope is now at large in Rome, and has given the Spaniards 50,000 cr., besides two or three strong towns. Will be at the Court tomorrow to know the truth, if the King does not go hunting. Received also today a letter from lord Lysle and Sir Nic. Carew, dated Amyens, 4th inst., saying that they "demur there" till they hear from Wolsey. Francis is inclined to make them good cheer. Paris, 6 Nov.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

7 Nov.

3558. FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND.

Le Grand, III.
21.

Will follow the resolution which you have communicated, taken by the king of England touching the ceremony on his acceptance of the Order of France, and that which Francis himself should follow on taking that of the Garter. The English ambassadors shall be received as the merits of his perpetual ally demand, and so that they will return well satisfied. Has heard from Villandry all that has been done about Spain, and is doubly bound to the King and Wolsey. Knowing that they wish those matters to be executed without delay, which were concluded in your presence, I send this courier, in great haste, with letters just received from my ambassadors in Spain, that you may communicate their contents to the King and Wolsey before your departure, requesting them to write to the English ambassadors to adhere strictly to their instructions, without listening to overtures or proposals on the part of the Emperor; and if the sieur De Soyms was named in the powers sent by the Legate, and matters cannot be expedited without him, to write to him to return, and settle the matter with the others; for I am informed they are trying every means to delay the execution of those matters by new proposals; so you must get letters, addressed to the bishop of Worcester and the other English ambassador, to that effect. Is so much pleased with what has been done in England, that he intends sending a gentleman thither to express his gratitude. Paris, 7 Nov.

Fr. Add.: A mon cousin le Grand Maître et Messieurs de Bayonne et de Humyeres, mes conseillers et ambassadeurs en Angleterre.

7 Nov.

3559. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to the ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH.

R. O.

Thanks him for his good cheer when the writer and his company were with him. My Lord's pleasure is that he shall send up the Scot in his keeping with some sure man, "honestly to handle him by the way unto the King's highness," with the enclosed letter. Lincoln, 7 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

8 Nov.

3560. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Yesterday two gentlemen came to the camp, sent by Wolsey towards Mr. Secretary. Lautrec gave them a safe-conduct. "At which time semblably arrived here this post, who now unto your Grace is returned, whereof the same Monsieur Lautrec greatly marvelleth." Lautrec is putting off time in this journey to Rome. Wolsey should write to him to stir him up. Encloses a copy of the demands of the duke of Ferrara, given him this day by Lautrec. 8 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

1527.

9 Nov.

3561. ITALY.

R. O.

"Ex literis Dom. Gregorii die viiiij. Novembris ex Ferraria."

Nothing is yet concluded with the Duke, who says that he is willing to join the League;—but at the greatest advantage and least possible expence to himself, for he only offers 1,500 foot, 50 lances, and 100 light horse. So, as he is not much to be depended upon, Lautrec has been warned to mind what he is about. The Duke's demands are very great. He asks that a Duchess, a niece of the Pope's, who has a great estate in France, be given to his son in marriage. He acknowledges that he has received great offers, and wishes now to make use of an occasion in which his help may be needed, and he thinks it is enough for the League if he desert the Emperor. Has sent to suggest to Lautrec how he may destroy the Duke. Believes God will punish the man. News from Buda. No battle as yet between Ferdinand and the Waywode. Andrea Doria had arrived at Leghorn with the Venetian galleys. He had come for 1,500 foot that were there. Renzi had arrived at Genoa. There is a rumor that the Imperialists had withdrawn into the towns about Rome, and had told the Pope he might return into his palace, but this is not believed.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2. Endd.: From Ferrara from Sir Gregory Casalis, the 9th Nov.

9 Nov.

3562. GIBERTO BP. OF VERONA to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix. 168.

B. M.

Although the Pope is very grateful to Wolsey for his services, it is necessary for him to be somewhat particular about what he grants Wolsey, as people are apt to claim for themselves such privileges as are granted to persons of extraordinary deserts. This is the cause that the bulls for the College have not been already expedited according to the desire of the bishop of Worcester, Gregory Casale, and himself. The Pope said he thought that the bulls would satisfy Wolsey, as they were. But on receiving Wolsey's letters of Sept. 30 and Oct. 18, saying that it was necessary that the clause "de fundatorum consensu" should be removed, and also letters on the same subject from the bishop of Worcester and Casale, went again to the Pope, and obtained a promise that they should be re-copied, with the omission of the objectionable clause. The King's late gift of 25,000 ducats made him more inclined to grant this. His Holiness knows the King and Wolsey will consider the dignity of the See Apostolic, which has been outraged by an unheard-of crime, and that they will assist in punishing the perpetrators, who, so far from expressing penitence, threaten worse things, and say that they acted by the Emperor's orders. Are daily expecting the Spanish fleet. Ten thousand Germans, leaving the Turks behind them, are coming into Italy. Rome, 9 Nov. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. and endd. at f. 202.

9 Nov.

3563. REVELS.

R. O.

Wages and payments to men working day and night (holidays and sometimes Sunday being deducted) for repairing and painting, &c. of the two arches, a portal, a fountain, and an arbor in the Revelling Chamber within the tilt-yard at Greenwich, from the 12th Oct. to 9th Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. Among the items, are:—for 2 great bowls turned for the fountain; 5 great pieces of turned timber for the same; 3 great pillars turned for the arbor; 4 great candlesticks for the portal; great ball for the same fountain; 6 other turned pieces for the arbor; 2 candlesticks for the same; 9 great knopps for the pillars standing on both sides of the arches; 192 lb. of lead of glazier knots to make pipes for the conduit; 66 lb. old lead for leaves, pomegranets, flower de lucis, &c.; a great long iron standing in the middle of the fountain, &c.; 4 doz. of rushes to straw the Banquet Chamber and Revelling House, for raising of the dust there, at 18d. the doz.;

1527.

REVELS—*cont.*

4 doz. curtain rings, 4*d.*; 4 bells, 4*d.*; a whole piece of cord to draw the curtains, 14*d.*; 8 long canes to put out the lights, 8*d.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of aquavitæ; 6 poles for the pageant, at 3*d.* each; 6 lb. of Sandwich line for the same poles, 18*d.*; 1,000 small hooks for the arches, at 3*d.* the hund.; 19 pieces of green buckram to cover the two arches, the fountain, and the portal, 5*s.* apiece; for different colors, pencils, &c.; 42 gallons of sweet waters for the conduit to run with, 5*s.* per gall.; 17 great stone pots covered with wycars to put in the sweet waters, 13*s.* 6*d.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sweet powders to put amongst the King's napery, 6*s.* 8*d.*; parfumes to put under the pageant, 6*s.* 8*d.*; 4 yds. of red sarsanet to hang on length on the sides of the daunsing lights, 13*s.* 4*d.*; 4 hundred and a quarter of fine gold spent upon the said sarsanet hanging on the sides of the said lights, and upon the King's badges, 22*s.* 8*d.*; 1,700 little long leaves cast in lead, of which 15 is nailed round about every platter, weighing altogether 29 lb., at 3*d.* per lb.; 14 yds. of sendall of divers colors to make the coats and caps for the images of the daunsing lights, 5*s.* 10*d.*; 17 shields with the King's badges that are set in every middle pin of the 17 branches, at 3*d.* the piece; for making and turning 108 platters of wood made for the bolts of the said branches, 8*s.* 10*d.*; for wages working upon the red sarsanet for the daunsing light, 22*s.*; paid the tailor for making of coats and caps for the images of the said daunsing lights, 4*s.*; 106 plates, made after the crown fashion, to set within the platters of the lights, at 3*d.* each; 2 quire of paper royal, at 4*d.* per quire; 7 reams of brown, at 12*d.* the ream; in reward to Tho. Wever, for keeping of the book of the workmen, and receiving of the stuff for 4 weeks, 20*s.* To John Medelton, for overseeing of the workmen and keeping of the stuff in the gallery within the tilt-yard, 20*s.* Paid to Rob. Hoggen, master cook with the King's grace, for the hire of a house for the joiners, by the space of 5 weeks, at 2*s.* the week; to Mistress Feld, of London, widow, for a house in Greenwich of her taken by the year; for John Demanyauns, Italian graver, and his company, 56*s.* 8*d.* In Guildford's hand, "whereof resevyd off Sir Henry Guldeford, 80*l.*; restythe dew by the Kynges hynesse, 58*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; by me, Henry Guldeford." Necessaries of the King's store, &c., delivered to George Lovekyn, for Frenchmen joiners, for garnishing a portal and fountain made in the Revelling Chamber, &c.

Book, pp. 26.

10 Nov.

3564. REVELS.

R. O.

Revels held 10 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.

"A place of plesyer" was made, for which Ric. Gibson made the following provision.

Received from John Browne, the King's painter, 36 pair of scissors, at 18*d.* the dozen; 12 reams of paper, at 2*s.* 4*d.*; 2 quires of paper royal, at 8*d.*; 98 lb. of verdigris, at 9*d.*; 12 lb. of white lead, at 2*d.*; 12 lb. of red lead, at 1*½d.*; 4 lb. of bristles, at 6*d.*; 102 lb. orsade, at 16*d.*; 5 lb. packthread, at 6*d.*; 1 lb. great black thread, 8*d.*; 12 lb. of Spanish white, 8*d.*; 12 lb. of ground black, 8*d.*; 130 lb. of glue, at 2*½d.*; 8 lb. of "goumbe arrobeke," at 6*d.*; 4 doz. earthen dishes, at 4*d.* a doz.; 2*¼* gals. of pink, at 16*d.*; 6 doz. silver paper, at 2*s.* a doz.; 2 reams of brown paper, at 1*s.*; 12 leaves of gold paper, 2*s.* 8*d.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saffron, 8*d.*; 1 lb. of vermillion, 16*d.*; 1 lb. of "rosyt" (rosin?), 6*d.*; 1 qr. and 4 oz. of senaper lake, 6*s.* 8*d.*; sap green, 10*d.*; 4 pair of great shears, at 10*d.*; 6 doz. of gold foil, 2*s.*; 4 doz. of birds, 4*s.* 4*d.*; 1 lb. yellow ochre, 1*d.*; 6 doz. of senaper paper, 6*s.*; 2,000 fine gold, at 51*s.* the 1,000 = 21*l.* 6*s.* 0*½d.* All which was used for trees, bushes, branches, roses, rosemary, hawthorn, mulberries, panes of gold, "flosynge of stars," &c. The work was begun Friday, 11 Oct., and finished 10 Nov.

The following expences were incurred by Gibson.

44 qrs. of coals, at 5*½d.*; half a hundred faggots, 20*d.*; hen eggs for binding colors, 22*d.*; "splebars" and small hoops for trees, 7*d.*; 35 lb. of cotton candles, at 1*½d.*; a pottle of wheat flour for paste, 4*d.*; 5 bundles of ashen poles for rails and stairs, 19*d.*; 4 lb. of dry flory to make "gryens," at 3*s.*; nails, tacks, and "spikyns," 18*s.* 1*½d.*; 2 lb. pitch, 2*d.*; mallets and pownsing blocks, 16*d.* To the smith at Temple Bar, for 5 irons for hawthorn

1527.

leaves, at 4s. To the smith of Bland Chapleton (Whitechapel), 3 irons for mulberry leaves, 10s. Hinges for the stair, 2s. To Robt. Cokys, of Plomsted, for birch and maple boughs, 5s. 4d. To the cooper of the Princes wardrobe, 12 great ash hoops, 10s.; 22 timber ledges, at 2d.; board and timber for translating the stair, 20d.; a piece of Sandwich cord, 4d.; lath, 6d.; 10 candlesticks, 6d.; fennel tufts, 3d.; 12 yds. of green frieze, at 9d., for the floor of the arbour; 13 gals. vinegar, at 4d., for tempering greens; 2 lbs. of clarycord wire, at 12d., for binding leaves, &c.; carriage between London and Greenwich, and a barge with 5 oars to carry the painter's work to Greenwich, 16s.; carriage to and fro the water, 5s. Received from Wm. Locke, the King's servant, and the Company of Mercers, 11 yds. of satin for branches; 2 oz. of red ribbon, at 16d. For cleansing the merchant's place where the pleasures were wrought, 10d. Wages from Oct. 11 to Nov. 11: 6 laborers 5d., 3 carpenters 8d., 36 painters 6d., 8d., and 12d. a day. Total, 49l. 2s. 5½d.; of which received from Sir H. Guildeford, 20l.

Signed by Guldeford and Gibson.

For the garments for the revel, there were used the garments made for the revel at Greenwich, 6 May.

Received from Wm. Locke and the Company of Mercers, 2 yds. 3½ q. purple tinsel satin, for 8 garments for the King and lords; 4¾ yds. crimson tinsel satin for the repair of ladies' garments, by John Skout, the Queen's tailor; 46¾ yds. black velvet for 16 bonnets for the King, lords, princes, and ladies, for 14 pair of buskins, and for guarding the King's cloak; 14 yds. fine black satin, for a mantle for the King; 28¼ yds. of yellow sarsnet, for 6 girdles for the men-at-arms, 6 for the black maskelers, and 6 for the great maske, 2 coats for the "drombyll sclades," and 6 girdles for the first maske, 2¼ yds. black sarsanet for 3 maskeling hoods, 3 pieces black buckram used for linings, and for the foot of the "drabler" set to the cloth of gold.

Received from John Parker, yeoman of the robes, 11½ yds. 1 nail, cloth of gold, and the remains of ladies' garments at Arde, used for the King's, the lords', and the ladies' garments.

60 oz. of round gold of damask, Venice wt., at 5s., used on "8 vesyers for berds towskyd, withe uppar lyppis flossyd;" 21 oz. flat gold of damask, at 6s., used by the tailor's wife in Bowe Lane and her maidens, for piping 8 cauls for the Princess and the ladies; 40 oz. of round silver of damask, at 4s. 8d., used for 6 beards for visors and "for iij. heris" (3 heads of hair); 8 great cauls of Venice gold, at 16s., bought of Elizabeth Phelype for the Princess and the ladies; 8 fillets of "korsyd" gold of damask, at 3s.; 3 doz. and a gross "spendabyll" points, 8s.; 16 cases for ladies' gowns, 4s. To Chr. Melonar, 36 white ostrich feathers, at 20d.; of which 3 were used in each of the bonnets of the King, the lord Grand Master, the duke of Suffolk, and the marquis of Exeter, and two for Mr. Nevell, Mr. Paghe, Mr. Carry, and Mr. Norres. For making 16 bonnets for the King, lords, Princess, and ladies, 53s. 4d.; for making 8 rich coats of purple tinsel satin and cloth of gold, with cut work of cloth of tissue, called "catarfoylls," 53s. 4d.; for making a black satin cloak for the King, double-ribbed with black velvet, 6s. 8d.; for weaving 99 oz. of gold and silver into "corrsynge," of which the beards were made, 33s.; for making 14 beards, 8 gold and 6 silver, 14s.; 21 oz. of gold damask for piping the ladies' cauls, 14s.; "for the hyar of herris" (hair-wigs) for ladis in noumar vj., price the pesse xij^d." To John Skut, for making the ladies' apparel by alteration, 20s.

"The Kyngis plesyer was that at the sayd revells by clarks in the Latyn tonge shold be playd in hys hy presence a play, whereof insuythe the namys.—First, an oratur in aperell of gold; a poyed in aperell of cloth of gold. Relygeun, Ecclesia, Veritas, like iij. novessis in garments of sylke, and vayells of lawne and sypers. Erryssy, Fallse Interpretacion, Corruptio Scriptoris, lyke laydys of Beeme inpereld in garments of sylke of dyvers collors. The herrytyke Lewtar (Luther) lyke a party frer, in rosset damaske and blake taffata. Lewtars wife lyke a frowe of Spyers in Almayn, in red sylke. Petar, Poull, and Jamys, in iij. abetts of whyghte sarsenet, and iij. red mantylls and heris of sylvar of damaske and pelleuns of skarlet; and a cardenall in hys aparell; ij. sargents in ryche aparell. The Dolfyn and his brother, in cottes of velvet inbraudrid with gold, and capis of satyn bownd

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REVELS—*cont.*

withe velvett; a messyngar in tynsell satyn; vj. men in gownys of gren sarsenet; vj. wemen in gownys of cremsyn sarsenet war in ryche cloth of gold and fethers and armyd; iij. Almayns in aparell all cut and sclyt of sylke. Lady Pees, in ladys aparell all whyght and ryche; and lady Quyetnes and dame Tranquylyte, rychely beseyn in ladys aparell;" for which 48 persons the following articles were provided.

Received from Wm. Locke, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of white sarsenet, spent in a train mantle for lady Peace, habits for Peter, Paul, and James, the Cardinal's sleeves and gussets, the apparel of 3 Almayns, and wide Spanish sleeves for Quietness and Tranquillity; 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. yellow sarsenet, for a pair of sleeves for the orator, the apparel of False Interpretation, and 36 girdles, garters, and bands for shoes; 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. black sarsenet, for the habit and veil of Religion, and half a habit for Luther; 5 yds. of black velvet for guarding the 2 princes' cloaks, and for their bonnets, and for a stomacher and frontlet for Luther's wife; 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of crimson sarsenet, for 5 gowns with wide sleeves for ladies, 3 mantles for the Apostles, 3 coats for the Almayns, and a veil for Veritas; 19 yds. of black satin for coats, with Spanish capes for the two Princes; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of green sarsenet for 5 long gowns with capes; 18 pieces of sypers, for the attire of Veritas, Ecclesia, Religio, Heresy, False Interpretation, Corruptio Scriptoris, Luther's wife, and ladies Peace, Tranquillity, and Quietness; 12 "plyght" of lawn, for the attire of Veritas, Religio, Ecclesia, &c.; 7 pieces of black buckram, for 12 mantles for the commoners, and 8 womens' gowns. Bought, 3 pair of red and white kersey hose, lined with yellow guards, at 3s. 8d.; 8 cauls of Venice gold, at 10s., for Quietness, Tranquillity, and 6 other women; 3 gross of points, at 2s. 8d., for the childrens' hose and doublets; 8 pieces of narrow riband, at 8d., for hair laces. From John Northrope, haberdasher in the Old Change, 4 scarlet "pelleons," for the Apostles and the Cardinal, 2s. each. Hire of a "serkelet" (circlet) and a rich paste, with the attire thereto, 4s. For making the apparel, 54s. 8d.; 3 q. coals, at 6d.; "beer, ale, and bread for 38 children, the master, the usher, and the masters that ate and drank," 3s. 2d. Mr. Ryghtwos, master of St. Paul's School, asks to be allowed for doublets, hose, and shoes for the children who were poor mens' sons, and for fire in times of learning the play, 45s. 6d. For 6 boats for the master of Paul's and the children, 6s.

Total, 62l. 19s. 2d.

Signed by Guldeford and Gibson.

List of the stuff received from Locke.

Pp. 39.

10 Nov. 3565. FRANCIS I.

R. O. 1. Letters patent acknowledging the receipt of the Order of the Rym. xiv.232. Garter from viscount Lisle, Dr. Taylor, Sir Nicholas Carew, Sir Anthony Browne, and Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King-at-arms; and promising to observe the statutes of the Order. Paris, 10 Nov. 1527. *Signed.*

Fr. Great seal remaining.

Add. MS.
5,712, f. 29.
B. M.

2. Draft of the certificate by Francis I. that he has received from Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, Knight of the Garter, John Taylor, LL.D., archdeacon of Buckingham, vice-chancellor of England, Nic. Carew, chief esquire of the king of England, Ant. Browne, knight, and Thos. Wriothesley, Garter King-at-arms, ambassadors from the king of England, this Sunday, 10 Nov., the Order of St. George, called the Garter, with the garter, mantle, habit, collar, and other vestments belonging thereto; that he has sworn the oath prescribed by the statutes, as modified according to agreement between the two Kings,—that is, to wear the image of St. George, the collar and garter, once a year. If on St. George's day he happens to be in a place where he cannot hear matins, or if he has no leisure to do so, he may cause them to be said in his presence by a priest. If he has any important business on that day he need only wear the habit of the Order during divine service,

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and then take it off without waiting till after dinner and supper, but in that case he promises to wear it on another solemn day in the year. Paris, 10 Nov. 1527.

Fr., p. 1, corrected by Henry VIII.

10 Nov. **3566.** ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Add. MS. Statutes of the Order of the Garter reformed by Henry VIII.

5,712.

B. M.

Vellum, Fr., pp. 52. With an illuminated frontispiece, with shields containing the cross of St. George and the arms of England and France, surrounded by garters, and branches of the red rose and fleur-de-lys tied together by a gold band, which is held by *Concordia* in the dress of the time. "Collation faicte a l'original par moy Greffier de l'Ordre Mons. St. George, R. Sampson."

11 Nov. **3567.** FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND.

Le Grand, III.
17.

Has received their letters of the 25th ult. notifying the departure of lord Lisle, the Grand Esquire and the Master of the Rolls, to convey to him the Order of the king of England, and receive that of Francis. Has come to Paris in order to receive them as honorably as possible (*le plus privéement et honorablement qu'il me sera possible*), and has deferred his intention to go and hunt in Brie, and see the building he has begun there. Has given orders for their escort from Boulogne, where he has just heard that they will be on Wednesday night, to Paris, where they may arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday following. Is hourly expecting the return of Villandry, whose despatch, he trusts, owing to Wolsey, will be for the good of Christendom and the deliverance of his children; so that upon it, with the Cardinal's advice, we may make our common despatch into Spain, and await a final resolution, preparing meanwhile to obtain by force, if necessary, what we have not been able to obtain by reason.

Sends news which has come this evening by Castillon, whom Francis had despatched towards Lautrec;—to be communicated to Wolsey for the King, who, he has no doubt, will rejoice at his success in Italy. Has provided everything that Lautrec requires, and trusts he will soon achieve the Pope's liberation. Paris, 11 Nov.

Add.: A mon cousin le Grand Maistre et Messieurs de Bayonne, president de Rouen et de Dumyeres, mes conseillers et ambassadeurs en Angleterre.

11 Nov. **3568.** GRAMMONT BISHOP OF TARBES.

Léonard,
Recueil
des Traités de
Paix, II.
p. 314.

Instructions of Francis I. to the bishop of Tarbes.

If the Emperor insists on the observance of the treaty of Madrid, or seems unlikely to listen to a universal peace, the restitution of the Princes, and the payment of his debts to the king of England, in that case the herald accompanying the Bishop, who must not till then tell him for what he is wanted, must take his coat of arms and defy the Emperor, according to the form subjoined. Paris, 11 Nov. 1527.

Fr.

11 Nov. **3569.** The COUNCIL OF CALAIS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The Deputy has written both to my lord Chamberlain and to Mr. Treasurer of Calais to show the King the great necessity the town stands in for lack of wheat, malt, and oats, caused by the great consumption when Wolsey was in these parts, and by a number of French fishers who have been continually coming and going since before Michaelmas. The victuallers at Calais are stopped at the ports of England, and not allowed

1527.

The COUNCIL OF CALAIS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

to depart with their corn and victuals. Although Wingfield has written to the officers of divers ports, his writing has had no effect, except at Sandwich, from which they have got some malt. My lord Chamberlain's officers at Guisnes will not allow any rent corn to be brought to Calais till the landowners there have paid a year's rent due last Michaelmas. Much of the rent corn of Guisnes belongs to inhabitants of Calais. No corn can be got from France or Flanders except by special licence; and the King's coins and French crowns in our hands go so high that nothing can be bought except with great loss. Has discussed the matter with the other two jurisdictions, viz., the mayor and his brethren and the constable of the Staple; and they think to avoid the great peril, the best way is to open the county of Guisnes in such form as it hath been accustomed, and to petition the King and Wolsey to open the ports of England. Malt can only be had from England. Calais, 11 Nov. 1527. *Signed*: Wyngffeld, R. Sir—Hary Planknay, mayor—Crystofer Garneys—Sir W. Husey—Wylliam Denham, conystable.

Pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*: William Ingerger. William Howse, to Norf. Olyver Raymes. Will. Hartson.

12 Nov. 3570. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received letters from the cardinal of Trane, by Bernardin Tempestin, the bearer of these, requesting to know what Francis means to do about the Pope and the Cardinals who are at liberty. Being unwilling to make any answer without consulting Wolsey, has requested the bearer to go to him and declare his charge. Will follow Wolsey's advice entirely, as it is by Wolsey that the whole business ought to be conducted. Paris, 12 Nov. *Signed*.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: "A Mons. le Cardinal dYore, legat en Angleterre, mon bon et parfait amy." *Endd.*

12 Nov. 3571. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 15.

Signor Gregoire arrived yesterday from the duke of Ferrara, and is again returned. He bade him assure Wolsey that within three or four days at the most we shall recover the said duke of Ferrara, notwithstanding "the importance of his former demands," of which Jerningham sent a copy in his last. This done, Lautrec intends immediately to set out for Rome. He presses Jerningham daily to write for money. Begs to know Wolsey's mind on the subject. Parma, 12 Nov.

P.S.—Hears that the Pope is not yet agreed with the Emperor. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "Sir Robert Jernegan, 12 Novembris 1527."

12 Nov. 3572. REGRATING.

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 86.

B. M.

Proclamation to be published by the sheriff of Kent, forbidding regrating, forestalling and engrossing of wheat and other grain. Commissioners are appointed to the several shires to enforce the order. The purveyors of the city of London are allowed to buy corn as heretofore. The statute of Winchester, and other statutes concerning vagabonds, unlawful games, and alehouses, are to be enforced. Westm., 12 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 6.

13 Nov. 3573. ITALY.

R. O.

"Nova ex Roma, die xiiij. Novembris ex Castro data."

There seems to be great difficulty about the agreement between the Pope and the Imperialists, partly on account of tumults among the Germans and Spaniards, partly for want of ready money. When the Spanish troops were

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leaving Rome to go to the defence of Brasciano, towards Naples, a tumult arose, which John of Urbino, Alarcon, and the marquis Guasto endeavored to appease; but their efforts were ineffectual, and they themselves barely escaped with safety to the citadel. The Spaniards returned, crying out for pay, and threatening to kill the Marquis, but about 500 went into Naples, and laid waste a town of Ascanio Colonna. The infantry cannot remain here long for lack of provisions, especially if the light horse return. Lautrec should come at once, and take them unprepared. A captain has just come from Germany, urging the Germans to leave Rome and come to Lombardy. The Imperialists have determined to send the infantry to Picenum, which is not far from the Neapolitan frontier.

ii. Proclamation of the duke of Ferrara, made by his trumpeter, of his entry into the league with the Pope, France, England, Venice, Milan and the Florentines.

Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand.

13 Nov.

3574. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. ix.

261.

B. M.

"My lord Lysley and College can plainlier declare unto your Grace than I" the costly cheer and entertainment at the court. Thanks to God and St. George, all the ceremonies "were done with d[ue] solemnities and honourable expedition of both parties, a[ll] thing as like as could be devised as they were receiv[ed] and had at Greenwich." The King, under a cloth of estate, had on one side three cardinals, ambassadors, bishops, and lords without number. "With great pain I was brought into the chamber by a bish[op], long before the King's coming, and made mine oration with great pain; but I had rather have lost my leg than to have been absent that day. The bishop of Burges in Berri answered me." The garter, the robe, and the collar became the King well; and as he took his horse, Madame "looked out at a window to see the King and my lord Lysley in his abbett. The sight pleased her so well *quod commovit ei lachrymas*." She is very thankful to Wolsey, and said that "now that she s[aw] both the Kings under one clothing she trusteth th[at] they shall continue in one mind and heart." In the delivery of the garter, my lord Lysley and Mr. Carew have demeaned themselves according to their duty, and entreated me lovingly in this voyage. Have not received the letters mentioned in his instructions. Paris, 13 Nov. Signed.

Mutilated, pp. 2.

3575. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. 1.

ii ?]

i. 194.

B. M.

Is pleased at the conferring of the order of the Garter on her son. He will do his best to observe the statutes. Desires credence for Lisle and the Grand Escuyer, the bearers.

"Mons. le Legat, mon bon filz et pere, je nay peu encore entierement [ent]endre de Mons. le Vichancellier Tailler tout ce quil a me [dire] de vostre part au moyen de la de sa jambe, mais [jes]pere que de brief sa sante [p]ourra porter de me communiquer le tout [et] apres je vous feray ample responce."

Hol., Fr., p. 1, faint and mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Legat.

13 Nov.

3576. JOHN [VOYSEY] BISHOP OF EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thinks that the Princess's attorney or solicitor should attend at the debating of causes before the Bishop and the other commissioners, as matters often appear for the King's interest. The learned men would give better attendance if they lodged within her court. The Secretary can show him that his directions about the custody of the signet, &c. are executed. Encloses a letter from a young scholar in praise of Wolsey's college. Would be glad

1527.

JOHN [VOYSEY] BISHOP OF EXETER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

"to know a number of the law remembered yn the same by your Grace, and likewise that the bydells may have some porcion, whereby poer scolers yn their culat and proceedyng exonorat may have the more cause [to] pray for your Grace." Tewkesbury, 13 Nov.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

14 Nov.

3577. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has commissioned Mons. de Bayonne, the bearer, who is returning to Wolsey, to thank him for the good treatment the writer has received from him hitherto. He has also a further message, for which Wolsey will give him credence. Kanturberij, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Mons. le Cardinal, archevesque dYorc, legat et chancelier dAngleterre. Endd.

14 Nov.

3578. DUKE OF FERRARA.

Vit.B. ix. 170.

B. M.

Treaty between Alfonzo duke of Ferrara and cardinal Cibo, Joachim, lord de Vaux, Sir Gregory Casale, Gasparo Contarini, Maximilian Stampa, ambassador of the duke of Milan, and Antonio Francesco de' Albici, the Florentine ambassador, by which the duke of Ferrara joins the league against the Emperor. Ferrara, 14 Nov. 1527.

Lat., pp. 23. Endd.: Dupplo de la capitulatione celebrata tra li Signori colligati et S. Duca F. de Ferrara. In an English hand: Capitula celebrata pro colligatione ducis Ferrariae in liga Italica.

14 Nov.

3579. BLUNDELL and MOLYNEUX.

R. O.

Order for a commission to issue to the prior of Holland and J. prior of Burscough, Lanc., to hear and determine a cause between Geo. Blundell and Edw. Molyneux, according to a decree of the Star Chamber, 14 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.

15 Nov.

3580. MONTMORENCI to WOLSEY.

Calig. E. 70 b.

B. M.

Had promised to write on his departure. The vessel on which he embarked at Dovor carried him over in three hours to Boulogne in perfect health. Thanks him for the use of such an excellent boat. Will start for the King tomorrow, and send him news. Boulogne, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—The bearer has rendered him such services as Wolsey desired.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.

16 Nov.

3581. SHERIFF LIST.

S. B.

Cumb.—Sir John Lothar, * Sir Edw. Musgrave, John Lamplewe.

Northumb.—* Sir John Delavale, Ralph Fenwick, Thos. Eryngton.

York.—* Sir John Nevell, of Chet, Sir Ninian Markenfeld, Sir Wm. Percy.

Notts. and Derb.—Anthony Babyngton, John Hersey, * Sir John Byron.

Lincoln.—* Thos. Portyngton, Geo. Fitzwilliam, John Turney.

Warw. and Leic.—* Sir Thos. Pulteney, John Harryngton, Sir John Villers.

Salop.—Robt. Nedham, Ric. Maynwaryng, * Sir John Talbot.

Staff.—Geo. Gresley, Wm. Bassett, * John Vernon.

Heref.—* Thos. Baskerville, Thos. Monyngton, Wm. Clynton.

Glouc.—Sir Anthony Poyntz, Robt. Witney, * Sir Wm. Denys.

Oxon and Berks.—John Broun, Edw. Fynes, * Thos. Elliott.

Northt.—Edw. Mountague, * Nich. Odell, Sir Wm. Gascoigne.

1527.

Camb. and Hunts.—* Robt. Ap Rice, Giles Alyngton, Thos. Sutton.*Beds and Bucks.*—Sir Edward Donne, Sir John Hampden, * Francis Pygott.*Norf. and Suff.*—Sir Wm. Paston, John Tyndale, * Sir Philip Tylney.*Essex and Herts.*—Hen. Mackwilliam, John Brocket, * Edw. Tyrrell.*Kent.*—Sir Thos. Cheyny, Wm. Kemp, * Sir John Scott.*Surrey and Sussex.*—Sir Nich. Carewe, John Sackvyle, * Ric. Bellyngesham.*Hants.*—Sir Wm. Paulett, * Sir Wm. Barckley, Ralph Pexsall.*Wilts.*—* Sir Anthony Hungerford, Walter Hungerford, John Erneley (?).*Somers and Dors.*—Andrew Lutterell, John . . . , Sir Edw. . . . †*Devon.*—[* Sir Thos Denys.]*Cornw.*—[* Hugh Trevanyon.]*Rutland.*—[* Edward Sapcote.] Westm., 16 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.*Signed by the King.*

* * The names with asterisks are marked with a cross in the margin; but in some places neither the marks nor names are discernible, the document being much defaced at the end.

16 Nov. **3582.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Demanding restitution to be made to Evangelist Passar, Neapolitan, factor of Camelo Daschatte, merchant of Florence dwelling in Antwerp, of a sum of 600 ducats, with which he was returning to Flanders in a Flemish vessel, when, the ship being driven into Tynemouth by stress of weather and taken by the Abbot there, though he had the Emperor's safe-conduct, he placed the money in the hands of "ane clerk in the said abbay callit Maistir Doctour." Edinburgh, 16 Nov. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.*17 Nov. **3583.** RIC. [FOX] BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to WOLSEY.

R.O.

Hears from his Chancellor that Wolsey is displeased with him (the Chancellor), in consequence of sinister information, and because he has laid claim to a parish church and prebend that Mr. Dowman had, and that Wolsey has ordered him not to depart without special licence. Asks Wolsey to hear together the Chancellor and those who gave the information, and doubts not that he will find he has acted uprightly. He has sufficient learning and experience for his charge, and is wise, discreet and circumspect in giving judgments, with good will, diligence and boldness. Does not think there are two men in the shire who will complain of him. Doubts not that he can show Wolsey his title to the said benefices, and that he will be ordered according to Wolsey's pleasure.

Wants his Chancellor daily, and especially for the keeping of his consistories, of which the next will be on the Saturday after the feast of St. Andrew, and for a visitation in the new college of St. Mary beside Winchester. Asks that he may return, and, if Wolsey wishes, he can appear before him in Hilary term. Marwell, 17 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To, &c. my lord cardinal of York, legate of England and Chancellor.

17 Nov. **3584.** JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

Nero, B. VII.

81.

B. M.

Wrote lately that the ambassadors of the confederates were on their way to Ferrara to receive the Duke into the treaty. Though from the beginning he had shown himself ready to accept the conditions, still his demands

† The sheriff of Somerset and Dorset in 1527-8 was Sir John Russell.

1527.

JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

seemed so great, and he promised so little on his side, that it was doubtful whether the ambassadors would not return without doing anything. Sends the heads of his demands. At length the ambassadors thought fit to send Casale's brother, the knight (*equitem fratrem*) to the cardinals at Parma, to persuade them to ratify his demands in the Pope's name as far as they concerned his Holiness; which was done. The Venetians do not seem likely to grant what he demands of them, and it is thought he will give them up, and that the matter will soon be settled. Will write to Wolsey when it is published. Hears from Florence that the Pope has accepted conditions from the Imperialists. Sends copies of his brother's letters about this and the duke of Ferrara. While writing is told that the treaty with Ferrara has been signed and published. Venice, 17 Nov. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Nov.

3585. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

218.

B. M.

The Emperor marvels why all this time he gets no answer either from France or from the King and Wolsey. Some of the Council say 40 days have passed, but the Emperor gives us 16 days more. It is said he will set forward in 14 days for Valencia, and from that go into Arragon, leaving here the Emperor and his council of Castile. Since the news of the Viceroy's death they have been trying many ways to send into Italy. They applied to De Tarbes for a safe-conduct which he had for one to be sent for the Pope's deliverance, but he, fearing they would use it for their own affairs, said he had kept it for some time, and sent it back to France because no man asked for it. Believe they have found means to send both by sea and land. News came on the 15th from France of the Pope's deliverance, whether with or without conditions does not appear. J. Almain says the Almaines keep the Datary and Salviati's father in their hands as hostages for arrears due to them. He says it is they only, and not the Emperor, who kept the Pope in captivity. *Almain was much more close than he used to be; "and yet he had of us much occasion; which thing and the despatch of a currey by De Tarbes at this time without any sufficient cause known to us,—albeit he pretended cause to have licence to come home,—maketh us somewhat to suspect."*

The Emperor makes no concession about Sforza, except that the Council say when the answer comes they will see what can be done. De Tarbes says *he has offered the duchy to the count of Geneva*. Almain told De Tarbes that Gregory de Casale had said openly to Lautrec, before some of the Emperor's side, that the King *would give Francis no more money for the war of Italy*. The Emperor will receive from Valencia, Arragon, &c., 600,000 ducats, only if he come there to take his oath. Numbers offer the Emperor 800,000 or 900,000 ducats, to be quit of the Inquisition, "and may stand for their purgation when anything shall be to them objected." The Inquisition is a right great court, evermore following the Emperor. *He intends to raise money by mortgaging certain lands.*

The duke of Ferrara has joined the league, and his son is gone into France to marry the lady Renate. It is said the marquis of Mantua has turned likewise. Burgos, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

Hol. by Lee; pp. 3; part in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd.: 1527, 28 Nov.

3586. [GHINUCCI] to ———.

R. O.

"—— nisi forte ea via videre voluisset an Alemandus sibi secretus esset vel non." It is not easy to see what the French ambassadors can treat with the Emperor that they do not wish the English to know, for it is unlikely that they are seeking anything besides peace, which they know the English

1527.

desire more than themselves. Expresses his suspicions with regard to a courier sent by the bishop of Tarbes to the Emperor, which he thinks indicates a better understanding with the Imperialists than they are willing to allow.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2. Apparently a decipher.

18 Nov. 3587. CORN.

R.O.

Commission to John bishop of Lincoln, Hugh abbot of Redyng, [Sir] Thos. Inglefeld, Sir Will. Compton, Sir Will. Essex, Sir Geo. Foster; Roger Lupton, clk., Jo. Norres, Will. Stafford, Hen. Brigges, Will. Fetiplace, Will. Yonge, Walter Chaldecote, Jo. Latton, Thos. Warde, Walter Barton, Thos. Ap Rice, Thos. Everrard, Jo. Hynton, Ric. Parkyns, Thos. Bullok, Ric. Wodcoke, Will. Hyde, Jo. Yate, Philip Fetiplace, Thos. Vachell, Thos. Ayleston, Silvester Peke, and the mayor of Windsor;—setting forth that, owing to forestalling, regrating and engrossing of wheat in all shires of England, “more scarcity of corn is pretended to be within this our said realm than, God be thanked, there is in very truth;” and authorizing them to search the barns and stacks in co. Berks, and follow out the instructions annexed to this commission;* putting at the same time into execution the statute of Winchester against vagabonds and unlawful games. Westm., 18 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.

Great Seal formerly attached.

R.O.

2. Similar commission for the county of Northampton, to John bishop of Lincoln, lord John Grey, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam the elder, Sir Will. Gascoigne, Sir Will. Parre, Sir Humph. Stafford, Sir Walter Mauncell, Sir Thos. Tresham; Ric. Knyghtley, jun., Edmund Knyghtley, Ric. Burton, Thos. Lovett, Thos. Brudenell, Edw. Montague, Ric. Humfrey, Will. Saunders, Rob. Chaunterell, Edw. Warner, Fras. Conyers, Ric. Tresham, John Lane, Maurice Osborne, Giles Pulton, Will. Kyngsman, John Mullysworth, Edw. Grene, Rob. Brudenell, jun., Edw. Brydde, Euseby Isham, John Turnour, Geo. Quarles, Ric. Hamelyn de Isham, Rob. Mulso, and the mayor of Northampton.

Great seal (mutilated) attached.

R.O.

3. Proclamation that all owners of grain who have more than enough for their households shall sell it at the nearest market. Commissioners are to make inquiry in every town and village if there be any corn concealed, and any owner neglecting to bring his grain to market to be reported to the council at Westminster by the quinzaine of St. Hilary; also to inquire concerning persons forestalling, regrating or engrossing, whom the commissioners, being justices of the peace, shall not only try at the next sessions but enjoin to appear before the Council as above. Justices to enforce the statute of Winchester, and other statutes concerning beggars and vagabonds, unlawful games, and putting down alehouses and inns at villages' and towns' ends, idle persons having of late very much increased, which has led to continual thefts, burglaries and murders.

Broad sheet, printed by Pynson.

R.O.

4. Form of a commission premising that certain farmers and others in the county of —, having sufficient grain both for their own households and to supply the markets, do nevertheless, in the hope of scarcity, abstain from selling it. The commissioners are commanded to divide themselves into different companies in different parts of the shire, to view the store of corn in all barns and houses, to weigh how much may be spared to the market, and command every one to bring a portion to the next market town every market

* Not now annexed.

1527.

CORN—*cont.*

day, as they think meet. The commissioners shall also make certificate of the whole numbers and quantity of corn in the county, and of the portions limited to each man for the supply of the markets, that they may be used according to a proclamation in pursuance of a statute made in the ————* year of the King's reign. They are also to inquire of all persons regrating corn, and they are to set the example themselves of sending their own corn into the market, and certify their proceedings to the Council.

Pp. 2.

R.O.

5. i. Certificate of Sir Tho. Tresham, Geo. Kyrkham, and Edw. Mountagu, commissioners of co. Northampton, for the hundreds of Pokebroke and Namsford, and eight towns in the hund. of Hukyslow, of the search made. Of grain in 208 towns in certain persons' hands, above the finding of their houses and seeding of their grounds, 1,368 qrs. Since their first view the markets have been sufficiently supplied.

ii. Certificate of Rich. Humfrey, Edw. Warner, Giles Poulton, Wm. Kynseman, John Layn, Euseve Isham and Rich. Hamlyn, commissioners for the hundreds of Orlyngbere, Amfordshoo, Hygham Ferrez, Spelho and eight towns of Hokylowe. Over and above their own needs, 3,510 qrs.; and since, &c.

iii. Certificate of Tho. Lovet and Edm. Knyghtley, commissioners for hundreds of Falwesley, Sutton and Wardon, within the said co. Over and above their own needs, 1,660 qrs.; and since, &c.

iv. Certificate of Wm. Saunders, commissioner for the hund. of Gillesburgh, co. Northt. Over and above, &c., 750 qrs.; and since, &c.

v. Certificate of Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Stafford Rich. Tressham, and Tho. Brudenell, S. hundred of Corby and Rothewell, within the said co. Over and above 2,269 qrs.; and since, &c.

*Pp. 5.*19 Nov. **3588.** HOLLYS and HALL.

R.O.

Bond given by Wm. Hollys and Wm. Dautesey, merchants, of London, and of the staple of Calais, to John Hall, grocer, London, merchant, of the same staple. Dated Westminster, 19 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.

*Seals of the parties attached.*21 Nov. **3589.** [ANNE REDE] to HENRY GOLD.

R.O.

Gold has been written to this day about her son Leonard's being here. His counsel and hers are to meet here on St. Andrew's eve; so, if her counsel do not get ready the books against the escheators' sitting, "ye know what holde ther ys in my son Leenard. And what craft or sotelty he dothe entend y can not tel." Begs Gold, when he comes home on Saturday, to bring with him his brother, who may make it his excuse that he comes to my Lord "for his duty that my husband did owe to him." Would like to have Master Baker here also. Knole, 21 Nov. "By the same whom ye know."

*P. 1. Add. Endd. in a modern hand: "From lady Rede."*21 Nov. **3590.** THE MINT.

R.O.

Assay of silver in the Star Chamber, 21 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII., before card. Wolsey, the duke of Norfolk, and others.

* Blank in original.

1527.

22 Nov. 3591. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

No news since the departure of my lord Lysley and Master Carew. The King is hunting at Fontainebleau, and is expected home on Saturday. My Lady remains here. Has only spoken with her once since he came, for as yet he cannot leave his chamber. Poynez spoke with the King the day he went forth last, and twice since with my Lady, who has informed him fully of the state of Italy, and shown him letters the contents of which he will report to Wolsey. Received letters yesterday for Peter Van from Gregory de Casalis, which he sends by Poynez. It is said that the Pope is delivered. Begs Wolsey's favor touching his prebend of St. Stephens. Has written to his kinsman, Robert Dacres, to deliver a resignation of it to Wolsey. Paris, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

3592. LOUISA OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Calig. E. I.
18.

B. M.

Has learned from the sieur De Poyntz, on his return from Spain, the state in which he has left matters there. As she is in greater need of advice than ever, has written by him to the King. Hopes the alliance between the two crowns will continue.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: [Au] Roy d'Angleterre. Endd.: The French kynges mother with Maister Pointes at his retorne from Spayne.

3593. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. I. II.]
I. 29.

B. M.

Understands by the sieur De Poyntz, who is coming from Spain, the state of things there. There has not been much change since the last letters.

Wishes for his advice and attention to the state of affairs.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Legat.

3594. [JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.]

Galba, B. IX. 95.
B. M.

Since last writing has received no letters of his. On the 25th Sept., after the conclusion of marriage, had tidings of Wolsey's return from France to Guisnes. The next day prepared to come to him at Calais; but on arriving at Bruges, on the 26th, received letters from Calais that he had crossed the sea on the 24th. Returned accordingly to the Court, and has delayed writing till now for lack of matter. Yesterday morning received the enclosed two letters. Seeing that both were addressed by the same man, but that the one for Wolsey was not like the other, either in the closing of the paper or in the sealing, asked the messenger who had broken it, and who had given it to him. He said he knew not who had done so, and said that he received them from a Spaniard who came from Spain and was going to the king of Bohemia. Gave him 4 placks for his labour. Has heard lately that the *Emperor* has written duplicate letters to *my Lady* about the great trouble that *the King* and *Wolsey* are taking to make peace between the *French king* and him, and has sent the copy of all the articles and offers made to him by them and the *French king's* ambassadors, with his resolute answer, by which he means to stand, desiring *my Lady* to show them to the great Lords here. *My Lady* has done this according to his desire, so that there are here now the card. of Luke, lords Rawystayn, Berghes, Burre, Fyenys, Bewyrs, the marquis of Arskot, now prince of Simay, with the other principal Lords.

Is daily asked to great dinners and banquets, where he hears many discussions about peace and war. Some of the principal persons say that *Wolsey* is the cause why *the King*, by manner of mediation, will compel the *Emperor* to make peace with the *French king*, greatly to his dishonor. Others say that *the Emperor's* ambassador in France has written to his master that *Wolsey* told him it was not convenient for the weal of

1527.

[JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Christendom that his master should have all his will of the *king of France*, for he should wax too great a lord. The *Emperor*, therefore, supposes that Wolsey wishes to keep him low, if he can. Some, however, say, on the contrary, that *the King* and *Wolsey* have showed more love and favour to *the Emperor* than any other Christian princes, and that if they had not meddled, all Flanders and Artoys might have been destroyed by this time.

On Sunday last dined at Hoghstrate's house with the cardinal of Luke, the lords of Palermo, Rawystayn, the earl [of] Porsyen, mons. de Burre, and other young lords. They think that the Emperor will not be content with the Fre[nch king's] absolute offers, and they expect war rather than peace. God send us better tidings out of Spain, and the good people here pray for good tidings from In[gland]. Dined yesterday with the Cardinal, there being present lords Rawystayn and Burre, the marquis of Arskot, count de Porsyen and others. There was no speech but for making of good cheer. After dinner the Cardinal desired him to offer his loving recommendations to Wolsey, saying, "Vous ly pues escripre franquement que il n'y a plessyr ne servyce que bonnement me soyt possyble de ferre pour le Roy vostre maistre, ou pour sa bone grace, que me truveront prest à ce ferre." Thanked him in the names of the King and Wolsey, and promised to write accordingly. This afternoon my Lady asked for news from England. Said he had none, and asked if she had any from elsewhere worth writing. She said the news from Italy was good, and that the king of Bohemia had written to confirm the news she had received on Sept. 27 of his victory over the Waywoode, who fled with 400 horse after the battle. The King's army takes castles and towns daily. She begged to be recommended to the King and Wolsey, and said that now is the time for them to show their love to the Emperor, and she doubts not they can bring all things to a good end, as they know the Emperor's "interior mind and intent."

Hol., pp. 4.

22 Nov. 3595. JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.
91.

B. M.

Since his last, has endeavored to find out the reason of the congregation of all these lords to the Court.

As far as he can tell, it was in consequence of certain letters sent by *the Emperor* to with the offers and presentations made by *the French king* to him, his answers, and the articles he has sent to the *King* and *Wolsey* to arrange a peace, which they now consider here that *the King* and *Wolsey* have entirely in their own hands.

Prays God to give [them] the grace to choose the best for our own part and the weal of Christendom. Some in authority think we favor the Fr[ench] side more than theirs. They have concluded in this Parliament to keep their frontiers and towns [safe] from the enemy, and to restrict the exportation of corn and munitions of war, till they know their friends.

Was last night with my Lady in her council chamber, there being present the lords of Palermo and Berghes. She asked for news out of England. Told her there was none but what was good. She said she had heard from the Imperial ambassador that for all the triumph and good semblance the King and Wolsey show to the French ambassador, he does not mistrust their love and favor to the Emperor. She desires to be recommended to Wolsey, but excuses her writing, as the Emperor has written at length, and she trusts that by your Grace's good means all will come to a good perfection. She said that the king of Bohemia had written of his prosperity in Hungary. He had received letters from Antony de Leva stating that he is strong enough to keep the town and castle of Milan for three months, but needed reinforcement from Dutchland to resist his

1527.

enemies and assist the Imperial army. Ferdinand has, therefore, sent 10,000 men from Ausbourg. A gentleman of credit tells him that the king of Bohemia wrote that he trusts in five months to make an end of the business in Hungary, and he will then go with his whole army to make an end of the business in Italy. My Lady did not tell Hacket this, perhaps because he knows such things are sooner said than done.

The cardinal of Liege, Messrs. de Berghes, Burre and Bewyrs, have been trying to mitigate the anger of my Lady and Hoeghestrat against good Mr. Hesdyng; to which she would not listen, unless he would "sou[bmit] himself to prison and to purge." They said that he was ready to answer at all times in the Emperor's great council of Machlyng, and to the procurer general, and would lose his head if any fault was found in him. She said "she had justice of her own to corrigé her own servants;" and if the Emperor himself wrote otherwise, she would rather give up her governance than change her purpose; so he must take patience as long as *my Lady* and *Hoghestrat* have the governance. A day or two after this, being with the said lords at Berghes' house, the Cardinal told him this in French, and Mons. de Burre confirmed it. The Cardinal then spoke the following words: "Mons. l'embassadeur, je vous serte que ce n'est pas Madame que fet la guerre à Hesdyng, mes ce sont des aultres esperyts que craynoient que ledit Hesdyng estoit trop bon Engloyss, les quellys quydoient mestre quelque jeloysse entre l'Empereur et le Roy votre maystre, et de ferre quelque allianssys avecques les Franssoys, donct quelque grand Maystres de par de sa que je ne veux nomer ont este contrayres, et Hesdyng en porte la penetence." Hesdyng knows that these lords have told him of the communication they have had with my Lady and *Hoghestrat*, and asks Hacket to write to Wolsey to allow him to come to him.

f. 90.

Encloses two letters from Hesdyng to Wolsey and to himself; knows that Hesdyng is well beloved by a party of the greatest lords here, and has matters to show which he dares not write. The king of Bohemia was crowned king of Hungary on the 3rd inst., and the Queen on the 4th, with greater solemnity than others in past time. He writes that he will return to Bohemia, leaving governors in Hungary, and go thence to the journey Imperial at Ratisbon, hoping to arrange then for defence against the Turks, if they attack Hungary next summer. A man lately come from Surry (Syria) says that the Turks are making great preparation to attack some part of Christendom next summer. Thinks Wolsey knows already the Viceroy of Naples' death. Now of late of this high council has followed him. Mons. de Rendon, of the French king's chamber, and now of the Emperor's retinue, is here. He says many things that might be kept in silence; among others, that he was sent, when the Turk was in Hungary, to bribe the principal personages in Bohemia with 30,000 cr. not to assist the king of Hungary,—which they did not; that the Regent had sent a special messenger to ask *Wolsey* to persuade *the King* to send no men nor money thither, in consequence of which the King's money did not come in time. If he can come to speech with him, will examine him somewhat further.

Dares not trouble Wolsey with writing of his own necessities, but commits himself to his remembrance. Machlyng, 22 Nov. 1527.

Hol., pp. 6. Add. Endd. at f. 95 b.

22 Nov. 3596. CHARLES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Lanz, Corr.
des K. Karl V.,
vol. i. 256.

Has heard by letters from France of his deliverance, although his ministers have not written of it. Is greatly rejoiced, for he much regretted his detention, for which he was in no way responsible. Will do all in his power to restore the greatness of the Holy See. Burgos, 22 Nov. 1527.

French.

IV.

5 L

1527.

22 Nov.

R. O.

3597. DE TARBES and PRESIDENT CALVIMONT, the French Ambassadors in Spain, to ———.

We have done our best since we wrote last to conquer the difficulties, but are continually put off till the arrival of the courier, whose delay is complained of by the Imperialists. Although they say that it is to determine them to war, and to look to their own affairs, they make no show of abating the difficulty when the resolution comes, especially as to the restitution of the towns taken in the duchy of Milan; but, perhaps, when we come to speak of it, God will inspire them. You will have understood by our letters of 27 Oct. what the sieur de Bouclans said to Poinctz at his departure, that there was nothing the Emperor would not do for England if they spoke apart. Afterwards Nassau asked me, the President, why we did not ask the duchy of Milan for Francis, not for Sforza. Bouclans said as much the other day to me, De Tarbes; but, knowing it was their policy always to sow suspicion, and that if we made any overture to them they would make use of it to their profit with the confederates, we paid no attention to it. They lose not a moment in devising means to find money, and put forth many inventions. 1. They say that there are 90,000 parishes in Spain, from each of which the Emperor can obtain two marks. 2. He proposes to sell his rights in the Spicery to the king of Portugal, who, they say, will give a million of gold for them (and probably he would give some money, if he were assured of the bargain). 3. He proposes to abolish the process by the Inquisition against heretics, and leave it to common law, by which he will obtain 400,000 or 500,000 ducats. It is true this will displease all good men in his kingdom, but for that he cares little. 4. He intends to sell the reversions of the commandries of the Three Orders of Spain; and the conscience of the Spaniards is so good, he will make money by it. Moreover, he means to sell for 50,000 crowns the royal rights called *juros*, by which he may obtain 500,000 ducats and the revenue of the cortes of Arragon, Catalonia and Valencia. He is going to Valencia in fifteen or twenty days to make his entry, and be sworn in (*se faire jurer*), whence he will come to Mousson, in Arragon, to hold the Estates. During his journey the Empress and Madame Eleanor will remain here, at Burgos. He has confirmed the revenue of the masterships of the Orders for five years, at 800,000 ducats, and has taken an advance from some Genoese merchants, as of the Santurions, and also from one at Lyons. This Francis must look to. Warn him of various devices used for transmitting money.

The Emperor has great confidence in his brother; and if nothing occurred to hinder it, perhaps his hopes are not misplaced. Cardinal Salviati wrote on 22 Sept. to the Pope's nuncio at this court, that Francis had sent us a blank safe-conduct for whomever the Emperor would send to Rome for the deliverance of the Pope, with orders that we should be hostages for the surety of the person sent. The Nuncio did nothing about it until the Eve of All Saints', when the death of the viceroy of Naples was known here. Then he applied to us for the safe-conduct, which we, considering the state of affairs in Italy, and that the Pope's safe-conduct did not move the Emperor, who would by this means be able to advance his interests in Naples, told him was no longer in our power, because we had sent it back to Francis by the sieur de Poinctz. He pressed us very much, which increased our suspicions. At last we told him that, for the Pope's service, we would willingly despatch a courier to Francis, and ask him to send back the safe-conduct. He then went to the Emperor, and reported what we had said; and we know not if they have agreed together. We have no doubt they mean, under the protection of this safe-conduct, to send instructions to don Hugo de Moncada, with whom rests the charge of the kingdom of Naples until the Emperor has otherwise provided. Various persons, both Spaniards and Flemings, have been named (for the vice-royalty); but it is believed

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that it will be given to the Count Palatine, which will greatly dissatisfy the Spaniards, especially as the Great Mastership has been given to Gourgou (Gorrevod), governor of Bresse. Those here receive and send letters by Monneque, which you had better look to.

You know the treaties which have been made with England, and what we must come to if the Emperor is not reasonable. We doubt not that, if they really supposed here that words would be followed by deeds, they would not have spoken, or they would have used other language; but they rely upon the English. John Lalemant a few days ago told me, De Tarbes, that the Emperor was sure the king of England would not declare war against him, and was willing to lay a wager upon it with me. He said, besides, that that King had fulfilled his promise about the pay of the army of Italy, as he had been lately informed from Italy. The knight Casalis, in Lautrec's camp, had said so, and that he would not pay a sou more. About three weeks ago one Ponge, a servant of cardinal Cæsarinus, arrived at this court in post from Italy, and went on to England, for what matter we know not,—he says, to get Wolsey to petition Francis that Lautrec should leave Milan, and go to Rome. He came here under a safe-conduct of Francis for six months, and is doing great injury to his interests, pretending that the number of his army in Italy is very small, and giving great hope to the Imperialists. All the ambassadors of the Confederates think he was despatched by the viceroy of Naples. He proposed to carry the charge of the Emperor instead of that of the Pope, and to pass through France with letters from us, which we have dissembled to him. You may judge if he return shortly that he carries nothing of importance, or you can keep him in France for some time. Mention a ship laden with harness, which is going from Flanders to Naples.

Have been a long time without speaking to the Emperor's council, "*pour le renvoy que dessus*," and for the little hope of peace which they themselves profess. Are waiting for instructions from Francis what to do. On Wednesday last De Tarbes went to some of the Emperor's council on pretence of getting a safe-conduct, required by a harbinger of the Dauphin. Was received like an enemy, both on account of a letter which had been brought from Navarre, by which it appeared that there had been 800 men of Francis's at the capture of Basques, and for the bad news they had from Italy. I spoke them fair until I found it was no use, and answered without anger, that they might see they were only injuring their master's interests. We began talking about the evils of war, and each apologising for his master. The other, at last, asked me to tell him plainly wherein I thought the difficulty lay. I said I knew but one, for I was sure the Emperor would not stick about the hostages, and would be satisfied if he was assured of his due by merchants or otherwise, without talking of those who had been named. This he granted. I said also, that the Emperor would not stick about the Venetians and Florentines; which he also granted, saying he was sure both parties would be reasonable. He then spoke of Francis's refusal to surrender the towns; which I justified, as they were not in his hands. He proposed, and I approved, that the Emperor should do justice to Sforza, and yet show mercy, and that Sforza should remain his vassal; and asked what Francis would propose should be done after his death, about which I had no instructions. He also asked what Francis would give, if the Emperor should give the investiture to the seigneur d'Angoulême. He afterwards said, he wondered that all this while we had not spoken of any new marriage, seeing that Francis had daughters, while the Emperor had one son, and the king of Hungary another. Upon this we had a good deal of talk.

This morning he said he had reported all our conversation to the Emperor, who had particularly approved of the marriages and the interview. Desire instructions on the subject, for if matters come to a war, it is likely to last long. There is here a servant of a foreign gentleman, who continually

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DE TARBES and PRESIDENT CALVIMONT, &c. to ——— —cont.

presses us to write to Francis, that his master will take his part, and that he has great influence in Naples. Since the last courier arrived, they attach great importance to the retreat of the army, saying that Francis had spoken to a gentleman of the Emperor's chamber, who lately passed through France, and had told him that he would in no case withdraw his army, unless peace were made, and the children delivered into France. This, they said, the Emperor would never agree to, assuming a very high tone. De Tarbes replied that the Emperor had no occasion to talk in that strain, for he had only to assign a term for the children's deliverance at the withdrawal of his armies. They report here that the Emperor has appointed captains to send into Sicily and Italy with 8,000 or 10,000 foot, and that they will embark at Calix (Cadiz?) The Emperor has asked the merchants of this town for a loan of 40,000 ducats, considering his necessity. They replied, that four or five years ago they lent him 14,000, which he promised to repay with interest, but has not done, and that the amount is thus increased to 28,000 ducats, and that only if he will give them security for its payment they will lend him 10,000 crowns. With this answer he is much disappointed. The Chancellor and don Juan Manuel have been twice with the Pope's nuncio for four or five hours, and it is said they are arranging some amity between the Pope and the Emperor. We are also assured that the Emperor has made change of 100,000 crowns for Germany, by means of the Focars, which has been despatched by two or three ways.

French, copy, pp. 14. Endd.: "Double de la lettre escripte en chiffre du xxij^e Novembre 1527, par Messrs. De Tarbes et president Calvy-mont, ambassadeurs pour le Roy devers lempereur estant en Espagne."

3598. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 138.

B. M.

The Pope is content to have intelligence with Mons. de Lau[trec], but it must be kept secret, and rather the co[ntrary] said in public, to prevent its injuring the Pope and the King. I have induced the Pope to dissemble with the enemy, and not to deliver Civita Castellana and la Roche de Forly, till he knows that Lautrec is on his way, and he will do the like about delivering his nephews as hostages, which the capitulation compels.

He will not ratify the treaty with the duke of Ferrara, but will temporise with him.

He complains that Venice is the cause of his ruin, and has written to insist on having Ravenna and Cervia. The Signory have sent word to the castle of St. Angelo, that they have occupied them to preserve them for his Holiness. He has ordered me to tell the gonfalonier of Florence that he will take no more trouble about that city, but he will be pleased to see its affairs flourishing.

Fr., pp. 2.

23 Nov.

3599. LAUTREC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.

The agreement with the duke of Ferrara has been published in the city of Ferrara. Sends a copy of its publication, which, as John Joachim and Casale report, was not made without much remonstrance. Francis had better ratify it as soon as possible, as the Duke's contribution only begins on the day he receives the ratification; and whenever it arrives he intends to send his son Hercules to the French king. It will also encourage the other cardinals to ratify it, if Francis get it ratified by Salviati, who is now in his court. The Duke has already given a bond to pay 10,000 crowns, including 1,000 crowns a month, for the payment of the 100 men-at-arms. He has dismissed George Franspergh and also André de Borgo, who was with him for the archduke of Austria.

1527.

Will now see about getting the marquis of Mantua to join the League, which would leave the Emperor no road open, except by the Grisons, and that could easily be shut up. Thinks the offers which Francis proposes to make to him should be effectual, namely, the pension and company of men-at-arms which his father used to have. Ferrara approves of offering him the captainship of the army for the defence of Milan in Lautrec's absence. Does not know if he would accept it; and, besides, the Venetians would have to be consulted. Hears there is great discord among the enemy at Rome. Thinks it strange that the Pope should have made an agreement, such as it is said.

The Venetians press Lautrec to go on. The Cardinals here do the same. Has replied that as he had no news from the Pope since he made the said agreement, he did not think it fitting to proceed, for he had perhaps made this agreement in order to get out of the hands of his enemies, and they might close in again upon him if Lautrec advanced. Has urged the Cardinals to get this town, and others belonging to the Church, to furnish money for the enterprise, but cannot prevail. The Venetians last month only paid 3,500 Swiss, instead of 5,000 as formerly. There was a muster of 7,000 for the month, but they almost all left immediately after. There are 5,500 pays due for the last two months. They decline to pay the whole 5,000 until the 10,000 lanceknights arrive. Parma, 23 Nov.

P.S.—Sends news from Rome of the 13th, received from the Venetian ambassador.

Fr., pp. 3. Endd.: "Double de la lettre que Monsieur de Lautrec a escripte au Roy du xxij^{me} jour de Novembre 1527."

23 Nov. 3600. ITALY.

R. O.

"Ex literis D. Gregorii die xxij. Novembris Parmæ datis."

One of his messengers whom he sent to the Pope has returned. He has had several conversations with his Holiness, whom he encouraged by telling him that Sir Gregory was here with money for the briefs which he desired of him. The Pope intimated that he would grant everything most readily, whenever the prothonotary Gambara arrived, and that I might signify this to Wolsey.* I learned afterwards that the said Prothonotary had obtained a safe-conduct, and was on his way to Rome with Dr. Knight. The Pope notified to me that the Spaniards would on no account allow me a safe-conduct, as they knew I did nothing but oppose them. Joachim and I have come hither for two causes; first, to gain this Duke (Ferrara); and, secondly, that the marquis of Mantua should, if possible, be sent to the expedition of Milan, to which if besides those hundred lances the French king's title be added, and the Venetians fulfil their compact, the city will be gained in two months.† Joachim and I keep urging Lautrec to go on. He has hitherto alleged innumerable reasons for delay, but now that we have the Duke on our side we shall lose all esteem if we do not proceed. The Imperialists at Rome spare no cruelty. Lately, John of Urbino threatened to carry off the Pope and the Cardinals to Gaeta, unless money were paid him. The Pope replied nothing more agreeable could happen to him than to be killed, and he feared no greater dangers. He has now prepared his mind for death, and the Germans have hanged the hostages.

One article of the agreement with the duke of Ferrara is that the allies are bound to help him, even unasked. But the Duke does not seem to think much of it, if it be not confirmed by the King or Francis. Joachim and I will not leave this city until we have finished the business of the money.

* This passage is marked in the margin, probably by Wolsey.

† "Cui si præter illas centum lanceas Regis Chr. adderetur titulus, et Veneti impleant conventa, spacio duorum mensium potiretur illa civitate."

1527.

ITALY—*cont.*

These Cardinals cannot be got to collect money; and Lautrec, unless it is procured, will lay waste this city. This must be stopped, else these cardinals will make the Pope an Imperialist. Lautrec must be relieved. He is very angry with the chancellor of France, and threatens to kill him. Wolsey should urge Francis to send money. Lautrec implores us to write to the King for the same cause, *alioquin in portu Victoriæ peribimus*.

Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand.

23 Nov.

3601. ITALY.

R. O.

“Ex literis D. Gregorii die xxij. Novembris Parmæ datis.”

By letters of the cardinal of Pisa, written in the castle of St. Angelo on the 13th November, it appears there was little hope of agreement with the Imperialists, on account of the difficulty about money, which the Pope could not procure. All the Spaniards have returned to Rome, except 400, who have laid waste two towns of Ascanio Colonna. They conspired together and invaded Naples; but their captains, in fear of their own men, shut themselves up in the castle of St. Angelo. It is thought that the Pope will put off payment for our sake, that we may come sufficiently near to effect his liberation. Lautrec is accordingly urged to go on, and he will do so whenever he hears that those Germans have come into Italy.

The city and also Piacenza and Bologna are willing to advance money to Lautrec;—much to the displeasure of these Cardinals, who would nowise agree to it, as they do not wish this city to be guarded by his troops. Hopes, nevertheless, that means will be found, viz., that count Guido will cause the citadel to be kept by his brother in the name of the Church, and bind himself to allow Lautrec free passage and aid at all times. Has got the Cardinals to promise that they will advance large sums if the practices proceed for having the Germans who are at Rome. For this Lautrec has agreed to send forward the Germans whom we got from Ferrara. Joachim will also go to Genoa to raise 15,000 scudi for this purpose. Dom. Laurentius Toscanus will go in his place with me to Mantua, when this business is settled.

Lat., p. 2. In Vannes' hand.

3602. ——— to ———.

R. O.

Is much troubled because Lautrec does not go forward. All think he is waiting for a concord between the Emperor and the French king. Fears the Emperor holds out this hope in order to stop the army of the League. The Venetian ambassador, with the consent of the writer, asked Lautrec to decide whether he would go on or stay; if the latter, the Venetians would spend no more money in the expedition, for it would only ruin them. This produced no result. Will go with the ambassador tomorrow, and obtain answer from Lautrec.

Reports from Rome say the Pope is using all his efforts, and implores our progress with tears. Lautrec says he is waiting to be asked by the Pope to go on and set him free. A man sent by count Guido (Rangoni) has just returned from the Pope, begging Lautrec in his name to send the said Count to him. Guido thinks he intends to escape after entering the concord, after which he will enjoy more liberty. The Count, therefore, is going to some place near Rome, with 50 swift horses; and he is so bold and resolute, that if the Pope has any spirit he will escape. He often expresses his wish to serve the King and Wolsey. He is like a brother to the writer, and has offered to obtain any request for him from the Pope. Told him to urge the Pope to grant what Gambara and Knight request. Is waiting to know Wolsey's pleasure, whether, when the Pope is in count Guido's hands, he shall ask

1527.

him about the commission Wolsey commanded him to burn, or whether he shall get the Count to help on the despatch of Gambarà. Says this because Guido has so much influence with the Pope, and will have more if he obtains his liberation.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2.

25 Nov. **3603.** FLORYS COUNT BUREN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Apologises for the delay of Michael Marcator, the King's servant, in returning to England. He has been detained in this town in making for Buren "une piece d'orghels," which has occupied him longer than he expected. The King has, doubtless, been informed of the appointment between the Emperor and Gueldres. Grave, 25 Nov. '27. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd. by an English hand: Messr. Florys a Gravelyng, xxv. jour de Novembre.

26 Nov. **3604.** GREGORY CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix.

182.

B. M.

Has received today letters from the bishop of Vaison, brought from the castle at Rome by a servant of card. Rodolphi, and written in the Pope's name. He says that the negotiation with the Imperial army is entirely broken off. The Pope allowed it to proceed, hoping for the arrival of Lautrec, of whose slowness he complains, for he is certain of victory if he proceeds. The Spaniards and Germans are at enmity with each other. He thinks the latter could be easily brought to our side, and also the cardinal Colonna and his party. The hostages are in the hands of the Germans, and are treated with ignominy.

The prothonotary Gambarà has arrived at Rome, about the hat of the Great Chancellor and Wolsey's business. The Pope will send everything as soon as possible, by Mariotti, Gambarà's servant. He begged the Cardinals here to send word to the Pope of Lautrec's arrival. They all went to him, imploring him to hasten to Rome; but he answered as before, that he could not do so before the arrival of the Germans, who were said to be at Lyons on the 12th. They will probably be in Italy by the end of the month. On their arrival at Turin he will immediately go to Rome.

The cardinal of Mantua sends a servant of his to the Pope to inform him of what is being done here. Has desired him to tell the Pope that Lautrec will hasten to Rome as soon as the Germans are in Italy; to warn him not to pay any money till they either give him a safe opportunity of flight, or his liberty, and to assure him that we are daily working for his liberty. Has shown him also how to persuade the Pope to despatch Wolsey's affair, and, when despatched, to give it to Gambarà. Hopes the man will arrive safe, "propterea quod ad fratrem dicti cardinalis Mantuæ mictitur, qui Romæ est cum Cæsarianis." Parma, 26 Nov. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

26 Nov. **3605.** HERMAN RINC to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. xxi.

38.

B. M.

Hears from Inspruck that Andrea de Burgo wrote to the rulers there on Oct. 11 that the duke of Aranea had sent from Sienna to Rome 100,000 ducats, and the Imperial forces are going to free Milan from the blockade.

The bishop of Trent writes on Oct. 23 that a man had come from Mantua, saying that the Marquis had received news that the Pope was reconciled to the Emperor, and he had written to Monsignor de Luerich (Lautrec), the French general, that he need not trouble himself further. There is no certain news about the treaty. The merchants have received letters from Venice that some of the Imperialist soldiers have been paid, and they are going towards Milan, but that there is now no fear for Naples. On the 25th,

1527.

HERMAN RINC to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

Friday, three persons were burned at Salzburg who had been rebaptized,—one of whom was a priest, and had been degraded by the Bishop. An insurrection was expected by their fellows. Two women were drowned, and three beheaded and then burnt. These recanted, and died as good Christians. "Ipso die Simonis et Judæ [apud W]yssenbergh in Ungaria, debebat coronari rex Ferdinandus."

The Wida is said to have fled to Wallachia.

On Oct. 13, at Oven or Buda, the whole Hungarian nation assembled. Much was said about the treasons of the Wida, which were proved by information received from the Black Man, and by his intercepted letters. Ferdinand is expected in Wittenberg a month before Christmas. He will punish Lutherans and heretics. All Hungary has contributed to his voyage. There is a rumor that the Turk has made a treaty for 10 years with the Emperor. A diet is fixed at Ratisbon for next Lent. Cologne, 6 cal. Dec. 1527.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 4, Lat.

26 Nov. **3606.** CLEMENT VII.

Le Grand,
III. 48.

Articles between the Pope and the Imperialist captains. Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, Tuesday, 26 Nov. 1527.
Italian.

26 Nov. **3607.** HENRY SEWARDE.

R. O.

Clause from the will of Henry Sewarde, of Childe Compton, Somerset, Esq.

His manor of Stony Litelton, in the parish of Wellowe, Somers., to be left to Wm. Popley, of Bristowe, in exchange for the manor of Henton Blewett, which he bought of the testator for 212*l.* 14*s.*, in consideration of 40*l.* more, which he has paid for Stony Littleton.

His other manors, &c. to be applied to payment of his debts. 26 Nov. 1527.

Copy, p. 1.

26 Nov. **3608.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desiring restitution to be made to Evangelist Passar, a Neapolitan, factor for Camelo Daschett, merchant of Florence, at Antwerp, who, having received from his creditors in Scotland 600 ducats, and returning in a Flemish ship, was driven by stress of weather into Tynemouth, when the ship was taken by the abbot of Tynemouth. Evangelist delivered the money to a clerk, called Master Doctor, for sure keeping, who refuses to return it. Edinburgh, 26 Nov. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add.: Thomas archibishop of Zork, cardinale and chancellor of England, &c. *Endd.*

27 Nov. **3609.** HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.

Le Grand, III.
25.

Has fulfilled the solemnities required to receive the Order sent by Francis through the Grand Master. No honor could be more agreeable to him, for it has rooted still more deeply the affection which he had already, as the Grand Master can show more fully. Greenwich, 11 Nov. 1527.

Fr. Add.

27 Nov. **3610.** The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

According to what they before wrote, have come to Newcastle, and kept a warden court and sessions of peace. Have been there 10 days. One

1527.

Colingwod has been executed, a notable offender in March treason, who was brought in by Rob. Colingwod, chief of his name. Many persons were indicted for robbery. Have adjourned their arraignment till the coming of the justices of assize to Durham in Lent; they have not been accustomed to go to Newcastle, except once a year, at Lammas. Hope by Midlent to have a good number of offenders brought before them for an example. Can get little knowledge of the offenders in Tyndale and Riddisdale, but hope, by frequent visits to Northumberland, to establish better rule. Sir Chr. Dacre and Sir Will. Eure have departed to meet the vicewardens of Scotland for redress. The gentlemen of Northumberland have behaved well in giving their verdicts and evidence. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27 Nov. *Signed*: T. Magnus—W. Bulmer—Thomas Tempest—Robert Bowis—Jo. Uvedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

27 Nov. **3611.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to GARDINER.

R. O.

Wrote last on the 12th, and with it sent a letter to Wolsey by Wm. Marche, a vintner of Calais, from whom he yesterday received a letter informing him of my Lord's pleasure. Thanks Gardiner for helping his dispatch. Hopes he will keep my Lord in remembrance of the supplication of the soldiers of Calais, who have now served three quarters of a year without wages, and can get no credit. Begs him to speak a good word for Master Hackett, the King's ambassador with Lady Margaret, whose servant is the bearer of these. Doubts not Wolsey befriends him, but is too busy for the most part to attend to his solicitations. "He would see his diets augmented," having been put to great charge, and has had none to further his causes but Master Secretary and Master Tuke, of whom the one is away from England, and the other has been long absent from the court through sickness. Calais, 27 Nov. 1527.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: To the right honourable doctor of boothe Lawis, Master Stevyn Gardyner, beinge with my lorde Legatys grace, these be delyvered.

27 Nov. **3612.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated Beaulieu Castle, 15 Aug., in answer to his sent by John Wode and Ross Herald, asking for redress for ships and goods belonging to Robt. Bertoun, of Ovir Berntoun, and two ships of Lyn, driven on shore at Werkwyth and Bamburgh castles, which letters desire Berton to bring his case before the Admiral's Court in London. Redress for ships has been made on the Borders for many years. Has sent to the lady Margaret his letter about the ships spoiled by Spaniards, and through them his subjects hope to get redress. Asks him to consult the treaties between the kingdoms for the last 30 years, and he will see that all injuries are to be redressed by the wardens. As they and their lieutenants are often negligent, asks him to send commissioners to the Borders, and he will do the like. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. 1527. *Signature mutilated.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

27 Nov. **3613.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In behalf of David Falconare, of Leith, who complains that he cannot obtain payment for a ship laden with salt which he sold to Rob. Bewmond, Englishman, for 72 marks stg., and another bought by Will. Brigham of Newcastle, for 103 marks, for which he stood surety. Though an Englishman, Master Hallis received in his name 44*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stg. from the said Bewmond and Will. Bird. Has written on the subject to the King. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1527.

R. O.

3614. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.To the same effect. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.**P. 1. Add.*

R. O.

3615. ANGUS to WOLSEY.To the same effect. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed: Ar^d Erl of Angus.**P. 1. Add.***3616. WORKS.**

R. O.

"1527.—Reparations at Awdersons, the 9th day of November, to the making of the bridge and the draught." Payments for days' labours on the 16th and 27th November, to Wm. Rewell and others.

P. 1.

29 Nov.

3617. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to support the request he has made to the Pope for the promotion of George [Crichton]* abbot of Halyrude hous, keeper of the Privy Seal to the bishopric of Dunkeld, for his many services to himself and his progenitors. Edinburgh, 29 Nov. *Signed.**P. 1. Add.: Thos. Card. of York, great chancellor and legate of England.*

30 Nov.

3618. ALFONSO DA ESTE, [DUKE OF FERRARA,] to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. ix. 187.

Desires credence for Hieronymus Ferrof[inus] the bearer. Ferrara,

B. M.

30 Nov. 1527. *Signed.**Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.*

Nov.

3619. FRENCH PENSIONS.

R. O.

Account of the payment which Francis I. has ordered John Joaquin de Passano to make at Calais in Nov. 1527, in accordance with the treaty made at More, 30 Aug. 1525.

To the king of England, 47,368 cr. of the sun, 16 sous Tournois. To Mary queen dowager of France, 4,375 cr. of 40 sous each, equivalent to 5,000 cr. of 35 sous, for the sixth payment of the arrears of her dower. To Wolsey, 12,500 cr. for his pension and other causes not here declared. To Thos. duke of Norfolk, 437½ cr. To Charles duke of Suffolk, 437½ cr. To George earl of Shrewsbury, 437½ cr. To Thos. marquis of Dorset, 218¾ cr. To Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the King's household, 175 cr. To Sir Thos. More, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 150 cr. To Sir Thos. Cheyne, 150 cr. To M. Brientuk (Brian Tuke), 150 cr. To Thos. Larli (Lark), the Cardinal's confessor, 100 cr. To Peter Larli (Lark), 25 cr. To "Myl lord Sen" (Sands), great chamberlain, 262½ cr. To Bolland viscount Rochford, 262½ cr. To Guildford, controller of the Household, 218¾ cr. Total, 67,218 cr., 16 sous Tournois; which, at 40 sous to a cr. = 134,436 livres 16 sous Tournois.

ii. Warrant of Francis I. to Joaquin for payment of the above. Dated —, — 1527.

Copy, Fr., pp. 3.

* Macfarlane, in his note to Keith's Scottish Bishops, p. 57, says he has not found George Crichton as bishop of Dunkeld in any record before 1527. Keith himself only mentions him as bishop in Feb. 1527-8.

1527.

Nov.

3620. [The DEPUTY OF CALAIS] to [WOLSEY].

Cal.D. x. 129.

B. M.

* * * " Grace to advise me that
 Spanyarde pretending himself to ha against the Frenchmen
 lately took ap Frensshe shippes laden with marchaundise
 w within the King's haven there, I signify unto
 pleasure is, that forasmuch as it is not y[et known] whether the said Spaniard
 took the said [ships] lawfully, or that of right and justice the
 s[ame] ought to be delivered unto them, they being [within the] said haven,
 ye shall in no wise suffer ships or any parcell of the goods
 or marchandise therein being to depart out of the said hav[en]
 see the same, safely, surely, or indifferently, to
 in your hands unto such season as the very [truth] and right of that case
 may be tried here, and [until the] King's further pleasure be known to you
 in th[e same]; and nevertheless ye to permit or suffer the said S[paniard]
 to depart with his ship, goods and other his ow[n goods and] necessities to try
 this his cause good at his [leisure].

" Whereas the 6th day of this present month [I and the] counsel here
 avised your Grace by our letters [of the affair] before mentioned, we by
 the same letters [wrote unto your] Grace that the twain vessels, w
 Spaniard, were twain Fr[ench ships]
 called Haynes, without * * * * [su]fficient
 of 36*l.* sterling to the s
 assignes, if within 50 days next e[nsuing] bring a
 sure certificate from your Grace boats were of good pryse, by
 which mean fisher boats were dispatched hence in contyn
 the bond remaining, as before is mention[ed] Wherefore now
 that we have advertised yo[ur Grace] how the case stands, it may please you
 to [order] the rest as your Grace shall think meet. A[nd where] the Spaniard
 hath desired of us to have [a certificate] where the said boats were taken
 because the themselves did confess themselves by for taken
 before Dieppe, we have made them [such] a certificate which by just equity
 we [could] not goodly refuse." The Sp[aniard] shall have his pinnace, and
 all that belongs thereto. Calais Nov. 1527.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

Nov.

3621. The [MAYOR] OF SOUTHAMPTON to [WOLSEY].

Otho, E. ix. 24.

B. M.

. "laden with bras[ell] weys goods and
 the same shippe brasell and here lay pesably before the
 t[own]" About 1 o'clock this afternoon, three great Fle[mish ships
 of] war entered the port, one with four tops, one with three, and one with
 two, trimmed with ordnance three chest deep [and other] ordnance besides.
 Thought they were [merchant]men, for three such ships are expected from
 the south with Malseys, so that neither the Breton nor they mistrusted them
 till they were the town, when two of them boarded the Breton, and
 have taken her away. Four of us went on board, and commanded them in the
 King's name to consider the amity between him and the Emperor, and not to
 meddle with the ship, as she was a merchant ship, within the King's streams;
 but they could not persuade them. They have taken her away, and lie under
 the Isle of Wight. Do not know how the King will take it, but it was not in
 their power to prevent it, for they have no ordnance fit to encounter them.
 Thinks there were 1,000 men in the ships, and as full of ordnance as could
 be. "Wherefore we most humbly * * * * [n]ot be
 merry till we have som[e]. your good lordship." Southampton,
 this Saturday Nov. The [Mayor] and his breth[ren] of
 Southampton.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

1527.

3622.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1527.

Nov.
—
GRANTS.

4. Edw. Brown, *alias* Thornell, of Nouyngton, Kent. Pardon for having robbed the premises of Wm. Bele. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

6. Jerard Ede, of London, haberdasher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 6 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

8. Urian Brereton, page of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 20 marks, *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased, out of the issues of co. Devon. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 13.*

8. Richard *alias* Dyryk Shelbury, native of Flanders, of Colchester, Essex, haberdasher. Denization. *Westm.*, 8 Nov.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 13.*

8. Sir Anthony Ughtred. Licence to export woollen cloths, &c. The More, 8 Nov.—*Fr.*, 18 and 19 Hen. VIII. *m. 5.*

9. Raynold Cobham. Licence to export 60 tons of tallow. Greenwich, 30 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

9. Wm. Dod, of London, vintner. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Richmond, 21 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Nov.—P.S.

9. Walter Horpyn, of St. Sepulchre's without the Bars of St. John the Baptist, butcher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 30 Aug. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Nov.—P.S.

9. Tho. Parker, of Enderby, Leic. Pardon for the death of Tho. Otfelde; and release from all abjuration of the realm. Beaulieu, 24 Aug. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

12. Wm. Bowman, page of the Butlery, and Rob. Troughton, page of the Chamber. Custody of the person and lands of John Frysmare, an idiot. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

12. Rob. viscount Fitzwauter. Grant of the manor of Norton, Essex, lately held by Sir Wm. Tyler, who died without heir male. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 21.*

12. Tho. Redhood. Wardship of John s. and h. of Tho. Beckingham, with an annuity of 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* out of the manor of Claycourt and lands in Shrevenham and Burton, Berks. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

15. Wm. Brereton, groom of the Chamber. To be chief and master steward and receiver of the castles of Lyons or Holt and Chirke, and of the lps. of Holte, Bromfelde, Yale, Chirkeland, Kynnleth, and Owen, with 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; lately held by Sir Ralph Egerton. Beaulieu, 12 Aug. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Nov.—P.S.

16. Thos. Stanley, King's chaplain. To have the pension which the prior elect of the monastery of Coventry is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination. Greenwich, 21 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Nov.—P.S.

17. John Southcote. To be clerk of the peace, clerk of the Crown, justice of oyer and terminer, and justice of gaol delivery in co. Devon; on surrender of patent, 5 Nov. 22 Hen. VII., granting the same to Wm. Hals. Windsor, 8 July 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

19. Ric. Blake, of London, haberdasher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 19 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

20. Edm. Moore, mercer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Richmond, 23 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. "Teste," 20 Nov.—P.S.

24. James Dyggs, of Bereham, Kent. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. &c. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 13.*

26. Sir John Gaynesford. Wardship of Wm. Aylove, s. and h. of Wm. Aylove. *Westm.*, 26 Nov.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2.*

27. Hen. Norreys, squire for the Body, and Hector Assheley. Custody of the site of the manor, &c. of Hunnesdon, Herts, and to be bailiff of the same, with several daily fees amounting to 1*s.* Greenwich, 22 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Nov.—P.S.

28. John Throgmerton, groom of the Chamber. To be keeper of Tomworth Park, Warw., as John Waleston held the like office. Greenwich, 26 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Nov.—P.S.

28. John Warde, groom of the Scalding-house. Custody of the lands and person of Rob. Alen, an idiot; son of Hen. Alen. Greenwich, 22 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Nov.—P.S.

29. Wm. Mordaunt, page for the Mouth in the cellar. Annuity of 100*s.* for life, *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler. *Westm.*, 29 Nov.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19.*

29. Tho. Smithe, of Southmolton, Devon. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 22 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Nov.—P.S.

30. Anth. Haryson, of Coventry, draper. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 30 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

30. Wm. Pownde, of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 19 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 30 Nov.—P.S.

1527.

1 Dec.

R. O.

3623. RIC. [FOX] BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to WOLSEY.

Hears from his Chancellor that Wolsey has not complied with the request in his letter sent by Mr. Paulet. Asks Wolsey to allow him to return, as the clerical subsidy must be assessed before Christmas, and he, from the last three years' practice, can do more in fifteen days than any other in a month.

Thanks God that his wit and body serve him as they did when he was last with Wolsey, but he trusts he does not think he will ride about the country this winter season for the subsidy. His Chancellor has had to do not only with the subsidies, but also with the prests which the King has had of the clergy. They have always been assessed before Christmas, soon after levied, and paid before all others. His Chancellor can return to Wolsey to answer any complaint, but Fox hopes Wolsey will find him what he said in his last letter. Marwell, 1 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. : To, &c., my lord cardinal of York, legate and chancellor. Endd.

1 Dec.

Vit.B.IX.187*.

B. M.

3624. HIPPOLYTUS DA ESTE [ARCHBISHOP OF MILAN] to HENRY VIII.

Desires credence for Hieronymus Ferrofinus. Ferrara, 1 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Dec.

R. O.

3625. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Since coming home, has had with him some of the most substantial men of Colchester, Ipswich, Hadleigh, Bergholt, Manyngtre, Harwich, Stratford, Dedham, Boxford, Wayland, and other smaller towns within eight or ten miles, and has told them that Wolsey offers them 200 out of 800 moyes of wheat, which the French king has licensed him to import from Picardy, at the price at which his factors will buy it, if they will send agents thither to convey it to England. Notwithstanding the scarcity, they are loth to lay out money, and expect part of the provision made in France by Coe and others to be brought to them. The substantial people have provided for themselves, and would rather the poor should buy for themselves than lay out their money at a venture. They hear that wheat is a mark a quarter in France,—which, they think, would leave little profit. Has, however, persuaded them to speak again to their neighbours, and they doubt not to be able to make shift to pay by New Year's Day for the amount in the enclosed schedule. They wish to know the price per moye, and how much it contains. Colchester and Bergholt are in great necessity, and he thinks they will shift for the money.

Most of the commissioners for this part of the shire have been with him today, and have put everything in order according to the instructions. The privy search shall be made on the 9th, and the search for corn on the 11th. It cannot be done before, as many of the commissioners are in London. Stoke, 1 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. : To my lord Legate. Endd.

1 Dec.

R. O.

Rymer, XIV.
233.**3626. FRANCIS I.**

Acquittance by Francis I. for the sum of 64,444 crowns of the sun, to be paid by Hen. VIII. for his share of the war in Italy in Nov. and Dec., and delivered to the lord De Montmorency, with specification of the sums deducted. Paris, 1 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Fr. Vellum. Sealed. Endd.

1527.

2 Dec.

R. O.

3627. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

Since the receipt of the King's letter to him, Lautrec has shown himself more willing to set forward, but has not yet been able to follow his purpose. He is waiting for certain lanceknights, 5,000 or 6,000, as he says, though Jerningham thinks they are not more than 4,000, whom for greater speed he is causing to come by water. Lautrec has shown the King's letters openly among the Council, and in presence of the Cardinals here, much to the King's honor. We expect shortly to win over the marquis of Mantua to the league. Parma, 2 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

2 Dec.

S. B.

3628. HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Commission as warden general of the East and Middle Marches towards Scotland, with power to array all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty in such places as Sir Henry Percy and Henry late earl of Northumberland, grandfather of the present Earl, or any other warden of the said Marches, did.—Cites a similar but more ample commission by patent, 24 July 17 Hen. VIII., to Henry duke of Richmond, as warden general of the East, West and Middle Marches, with power of array extending to Cumb., Westmor., and Northumb. *Del. Westm., 2 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII.*

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 28.

2 Dec.

S. B.

3629. HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

To be bailiff of Tynedale, Northumb. *Del. Westm., 2 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII.—S. B.*

Pat. p. 1, m. 16.

R. O.

2. "Articles to know the King and my lord's Grace's pleasures in concerning the ordering of Northumberland."

1. What they shall do about English outlaws in Scotland if they come in and submit to the warden. 2. Whether the warden is to invade Scotland if the outlaws commit felonies in Northumberland and flee thither. 3. What is to be done with Tynedale and Ryddisdale men, who have committed robberies before the coming of the warden, if they will not submit, or with their pledges if they do. 4. Whether the warden shall punish offences committed before his coming. 5. How he shall order disputes between parties. 6. How he shall be paid his 1,000*l.* a year. 7. Concerning John Norton, Rob. Bowes, and others that should be of counsel with the said warden. 8. To know my Lord's pleasure if the warden may have his castle of Norham, as Sir Chr. Dacre had. 9. And touching the sheriffship of Northumberland, which the warden ought to have.

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

3. A remembrance to my lord of Northumberland.

1. The instructions are to be strictly executed by advice of counsel. 2. The proclamations to be made at once, where most necessary. 3. It is to be considered whether Sir Wm. Evers is meet for these borders, or will serve for a less fee than before, seeing that he, being late vice-warden and lieutenant of the Middle Marches, and officer of Tynedale and Riddisdale, and in receipt of the following fees, viz., 33*l.* as vice-warden, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as lieutenant, 40*l.* for Tynedale, and 40 marks for Riddisdale, and being besides sheriff of Northumberland, acknowledged that he was not able to rule the Middle Marches. 4. Sir Ralph Fenwick was long officer of Tynedale, with 40*l.* fee, and could not rule the country. Cannot see how he can do so with less. 5. The men who have not done well should be refused, and those who have be chosen, or else others likely to favor justice and repress theft, who will not "patesse"

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between true men and thieves, with making detestable and foul redress by maintenance and concealment. 6. Good rule will never be had till Tynedale and Riddisdale be kept under such obedience that any inhabitant suspected of burning, murder or robbery may be brought in immediately to answer to the King's laws, without excusing himself by old customs or pretended privileges. 7. No enterprises should be made upon Tynedale or Riddisdale, nor upon Sir Wm. Lisle and his accomplices, till word come from Leonard Musgrave what the earl of Angus will do, "when and where, &c.," that all things may be ready.

In Magnus's hand, p. 1. Endd.

R. O.

4. "These be the nay[mes o]f those gentylmen within Northumberland which ar not reteigned in the King's se[rvice by] patent, with a declaration of what ability they are of to do the King service by e[stimation], and of other their qualities."

Paper roll.

3630. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for this augmentation of his "perseverant nobleness" towards the Earl. Desires credence for his old bedfellow. Lekyngsfeld, the —* day of —.*

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

3631. [SIR W. EURE] to [WOLSEY?]

R. O.

At my Lord's coming to Northumberland, it was resolved to lay a company at Felton "for avoydyng the racours of the utlaws from thens qwych daylly ramanyt thar afor my Lord's coumyng," and robbed travellers. I accordingly lay at Felton with forty men twenty-five days, "to the utlaws coum in and was at rest." Was then appointed my Lord's officer of Tynedale, when all others refused to meddle with it, and has kept it in good rule to this time. Took Nich. Lisle, one of the principal outlaws, and brought him to my Lord; "and he is justifiit acordyng to the kirkes lawys." Took Hob Dod *alias* Loushorn, who was killed in taking; also Percival Dod and Jo. Stokke, Tynedale men, for "recetting" outlaws; also John Merwood, of Redysdalle; who were justified at the last assize at Newcastle. Took also Matthew Foster, now in prison at Newcastle, who killed his servant in taking.

In Eures' hand, p. 1. Endd.: A bill mentioning the taking of certain outlaws in Tynedale and other places of the Borders.

3 Dec.

3632. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. ix.

188.

B. M.

Mons. Lau[trec] informs him that today a messenger has arrived from the Pope, to tell him that his Holiness has bound himself to pay to the Emperor 102,000 cr. immediately, a like sum in three weeks, and 96,017 cr. in three months; that he has granted a crusade in Spain, licensed the Spaniards to sell benefices in Naples to the extent of 6,000 cr., and granted the Emperor the tenth of all his countries; for the performance of which he has given hostages. He, however, desired Lautrec to continue his march, but sent no word of any assistance he could give him. Nevertheless, Lautrec intends to march on with all possible speed. Lautrec also says that he has written once or twice secretly to the Pope, urging him, on leaving Rome, to come towards the army, and, if he can, entice the lanceknights to desert the Spaniards, and join Lautrec as he approaches Rome. He has already a person in those parts who is practising for this. Parma, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

* Day and month blank in orig.

1527.

3 Dec.

R. O.

3633. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.To the same effect. Parma, 3 Dec. *Signed.**Pp. 2. Add. Endd.*

3 Dec.

3634. [LOUISA OF SAVOY] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. xi. 85.

B. M.

* * * "autres choses . . . sseure que vous en finerez . . . t en esperance de vous escripre . . . toutes choses par ledit Sieur de Brosse . . . me recommandant treshumblement a vostre . . . Suppliant nostre Seigneur vous donner, Monseigneur, [bonne] et longue vie. De Paris, le troisieme de Dec. . . ." *Signature burnt off.*†

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le legat d'Angleterre. Endd.: Montmorancy.

3 [Dec.]

3635. [TAYLOR] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 392.

B. M.

"[Ple]as it your Grace, the xxii . . . the court to Madame the . . . [G]raunte Master, and on the . . . Grace the which showed unto . . . Master, hath made marvellous . . . great cheer and costly enter[te]y[nment] . . . had in England, wherefore and for . . . [the French] king should shortly send a ge[n]tleman unto the King's highness and your Grace f . . . accordingly. The Great Maist[er] . . . offertes to me, and commanded m[e] . . . him, for in all things that he m[ay] . . . [he] will be true servant to your G[race]. And on the last] day of November, St. Andrew's d[ay] . . . the King after he had heard mass [went] . . . six leagues from Paris a-hunting; h . . . erly showed me that he was much b[e]holden to his] dear brother and to your Grace fo[r the Grand] Master's entertainment, and [that he would] send a secret servant of his to the [King's] highness and your Grace for divers [causes. He] will do nothing without your couns[el and] advisement, and commanded me to [write unto] your Grace in the meantime tha[t the duke] of Ferrara had made and published [a treaty of alliance] with him, and that Mons. Joachym . . . down to the Marquis Mantua t . . . he should have from him good ty[dings] . . . and that Mons. Lautrec should w[ithin] . . . days have 3,000 S[wiss] . . . with him, and then to march . . . Florence, for it was said that . . . and lanceknights would come . . . they might have had such mo[ney] . . . for of the Pope's appointment . . . [ca]nnot be performed up . . . came letters to my hand. . . . [w]hich I send unto your Grace . . . [new]es we have none but that . . . [Kin]g hath lost a good servant old . . . [Ro]bert Tette, whose soul God par[don. My Lady r]ewith much his death, and is no[t yet well healed] of her old chiragra." Paris, 3 . . .

Mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

3636. [—] to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. xi. 6.

B. M.

* * * " . . . que loblige de se rena . . . endroit, mais la malladye don . . . [m]esmement la goutte qui la tient en . . . contrainct de me donner ceste charge la[quell]e il a vol[untiers] et de bon cuer acceptee." Thanks him for the kind and honorable words used in his letters

† The subscription "Votre treshumble," &c., is certainly in Louise's handwriting.

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to him, and for the confidence which the king of England and he place in him. The King is sending to the King his brother and to Wolsey the news he has received from Spain, by which they will see that matters are approaching reason, and there is the king of England's remonstrance and declaration to be added. He also sends what has come from Italy [written] by Lautrec, and in four or five days he will despatch Brosse, a gentleman of his chamber, to visit the King, and to hear from Wolsey what he considers suitable "pour l'accroissement et

..... congnoissant [1]a prosperite de leurs affaires tacion de ceste perpetuelle allian[ce] bien plantee et encommancee entre l leur est chose plus chere et plus pres font plus grant cas que d'autre chose qui advenir; vous advisant, Monsieur, que lun et [l'autre,] assavoir le Roy et Madame, men on tant et dune si grande et bonne affection que je ne [le jamais] sauroys représenter ne declairer par ma lettre et na es ce propoz que lon nait fait le cas de vous et intervention tel que dignement vous le meritez et noble present de cuer dor auquel est amprai[nt] et ymaige du roy d'Angleterre que Madame nayme que le Roy son filz luy a este a merveilles agreea[ble] croiez, Monsieur, que son cuer est tout entier en ces[te affaire], et que voyant l'amitie telle quelle la veoit e[ntre] ces deux grans Roys quelle ayme et estyme [comme] ses deux filz, elle est assouye du plus grant aise quelles ait jamais eu ne pour ladvenir espere quelquechose que Dieu luy envoie. Elle avo"

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2.

3 Dec.

3637. The CARDINALS at Parma to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Are sending to the King a Latin [secretary], for whom they desire credence. Have great confidence that Henry will assert the liberties of the Church at this unhappy time. Parma, 3 Dec

Signed: A. Car. [Farnesius.]

Syl. Car. Co[rtonensis.]

J. [Car. Cybo.]

Lat., p. 1. Badly mutilated. Sealed with three seals. According to a modern endorsement, which seems to have been made before the mutilation, this letter was signed by the Cardinals Farnese, Como (sic), Cibo, Ridolf (?) and Gonzaga.

4 Dec.

3638. KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 16.

Has received his letters by his servant, and "a chaplain of my Lord of Rocheford,"* containing a minute for a new dispensation. Perceiving the King's fervent desire, started for Rome, and advanced to Narny. Came on to Monterotundo, 12 miles from Rome, where we were set upon, and nearly slain. Next morning entered Rome about 10. Procured lodging at a Roman's house, where were many Spaniards. The Pope being advertised of my arrival sent Gambara to me, but he dared not enter my lodging, so I went to him, and was informed that if he had offered 10,000 crowns he could not have got for me admission to the Pope; so I wrote as much as I would have said on your behalf to the Pope, enclosing it with a letter of credence, and the last minute for your dispensation, directing the packet to the Pope, which was delivered to him by cardinal Pisa. At night the Pope sent me word that as Alarcon had knowledge of my being there, he advised me to withdraw, sending me word that if I would stay at Narny or thereabouts "he would send unto me

* Cranmer?

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KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

all your Grace's requests in as ample form as they beth desired." He has made arrangements with the Spaniards ; I trust therefore in a short time to have in my custody "as much perfect sped and under lead as your Highness hath long time desired." I have written to the Pope to be secret about the dispensation. If I perceive any delay, I shall venture to enter Rome. Fulignio, 4 Dec.

Hol. Add. Endd.

5 Dec.

3639. RICHARD FOSTER.

Harl. MS.
421, f. 7.

B. M.

Strype's
Mem. i. 70.

Recantation of Richard Foster, of the diocese of London, before Cuthbert bishop of London, Thomas cardinal of York, Nicholas bishop of Ely, Henry bishop of St. Asse, John bishop of Lincoln, and John bishop of Bath and Wells, commissaries.

Confesses that he believed that a priest could not consecrate the body of Christ, that he accompanied with persons of the manner of living of Martin Luther, and that he ate flesh on a Saturday. Renounces these heresies, and swears that he will not return to them, nor conceal heretics. *Signed.*

Attested by Matthew Grefton, 5 Dec. 1527, at the Chapter House at Westminster.

Pp. 3. Endd.

5 Dec.

3640. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VIII.

Theiner, p. 559.

Consoles the Pope under his affliction with the hope of the Church being restored to greater splendor than ever. Could not have done more if his own life had been at hazard. The King will not fail in showing his affection, and sends for that purpose Gregory Casale, who will supplicate his Holiness in matters of great moment pertaining to the King. London, 5 Dec. 1527.

Lat.

5 Dec.

3641. WOLSEY to [SIR GREGORY CASALE].

Vit. B. ix. 189.

B. M.

Burnet, iv. 19.

After you left me last I wrote to you that, for very sufficient reasons, you should defer acting on your commission respecting the King's business until further information. On my return to the King I explained to him your great anxiety to devote yourself to his service, and your willingness to encounter any danger or trouble in that behalf. On my giving assurance of your fidelity, he has consented to employ you on his most secret affairs ; and I doubt not, when you consider how much they concern the relief of his conscience, the safety of his soul, the preservation of his life, the continuation of his succession, the welfare and repose of all his subjects now and hereafter, that your proceedings in this business will redound to your honor, and after the late calamities the occasion has arrived for the aggrandizement of your family, and the King's gratitude towards you.

I have told you already how the King, partly by his assiduous study and learning, and partly by conference with theologians, has found his conscience somewhat burthened with his present marriage; and out of regard to the quiet of his soul, and next to the security of his succession, and the great mischiefs likely to arise, he considers it would be offensive to God and man if he were to persist in it, and with great remorse of conscience has now for a long time felt that he is living under the offence of the Almighty, whom in all his efforts and his actions he always sets before him. He has made diligent inquiry whether the dispensation granted for himself and the Queen as his brother's wife is valid and sufficient, and he is told that it is not. The bull of dispensation is founded on certain false suggestions, as that his Majesty desired the

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marriage for the good understanding between Henry VII., Ferdinand and Isabella ; whereas there was no suspicion of any misunderstanding between them. And, secondly, he never assented or knew anything of this bull, nor wished for the marriage. On these grounds it is judged inefficacious. Next, when the King reached the age of fourteen, the contract was revoked, and Henry VII. objected to the marriage. To this the King attributes the death of all his male children, and dreads the heavy wrath of God if he persists. Notwithstanding his scruples of conscience, he is resolved to apply for his remedy to the Holy See, trusting that, out of consideration of his services to the Church, the Pope will not refuse to remove this scruple out of the King's mind, and discover a method whereby he may take another wife, and, God willing, have male children.

As his Holiness is now in captivity, and there are some who will use their efforts to interfere with his wishes, he has devised a method whereby his Holiness may be dexterously instructed in this matter, and induced to grant the King's request. Trusting in your faith and dexterity, he desires that you should change your dress, and, as if you were in some other person's employ, or had some commission from the duke of Ferrara, obtain a secret interview with the Pope, "*omnibus arbitris semotis*;" and you shall promise to those who have the management of these matters any sums of money requisite for the purpose, to any person whatever who can secure you the interview. 10,000 ducats will be paid to your credit to the bankers at Venice, to be transmitted to you by your brother the Prothonotary.

When you gain admittance to the Pope you shall exhibit to him the King's letters of credence, in which there is an energetic paragraph written by the King's own hand. You shall tell him how grievous it is to the King and myself to hear of the misfortunes of his Holiness and the Cardinals, and the loss of the Church's patrimony; and you shall enlarge upon the zeal and services which the King and myself are willing to offer for removing these evils. In the second place, you shall dwell upon the insufficiency of this marriage, the King's scruples, and the vehement desire of the whole nation and nobility, without any exception, that the King should have an heir; that the more thoughtful consider that God has refused us so great a blessing, from the illegality of the marriage; and, unless some remedy be provided, worse evils will arise; for if this business be left undecided, factions and controversies will arise after the death of the King, and will plunge this nation into a civil war,—a result against which the Pope ought to provide as the Father of Christendom.

Thirdly, you shall set before him the evils of the Church at the present moment, the contempt for its authority, the avowed purpose of extinguishing the dignity of the See Apostolic; and you shall urge that there is no prince on whom so much reliance can be placed for refuge and defence against these evils as on the king of England, who has hitherto shown himself so good a friend to the Pope. Even if a man of inferior merit suffered from this remorse of conscience, he would have a claim on the Pope's consideration, and therefore the King expects no less, and that without any doubt, difficulty, contradiction or delay. The business is this: that when the Pope knows the insufficiency of the dispensation, he ought to offer, unsolicited, some relief for the King's conscience.

You shall then request the Pope, all fear and doubt set aside, to consider the state of the case, the infinite advantages which are likely to arise to the Apostolic See, if, without disclosing this affair to any one, without tract of time or circumstance, he will freely grant a special commission to this effect, in form of a brief directed to me, granting me a faculty to summon whom I please to inquire into the sufficiency of the dispensation according to the tenor of a bill enclosed, which I herewith send, so written and arranged as not to require transcription, or occasion any delay if the Pope's officials are to take

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WOLSEY to [SIR GREGORY CASALE]—*cont.*

a copy of it. But to avoid all peril on that behalf, the Pope may affix his signature and seal, thus openly testifying that it is his mere will and pleasure, and then I can proceed to take cognizance of the cause. I send you also a dispensation, drawn out in the due form of a brief, to be expedited by his Holiness affixing his signature and seal. And though the King does not fear the consequences which might arise, yet, remembering by the example of past times what false claims have been put forward, to avoid all colour or pretext of the same, he requests this of the Pope as indispensable. He firmly trusts that the Pope will grant him the said commission in the form that the King desires it, and so he will be bound to the Pope for ever, and use all his efforts for his liberation; for which purpose he has sent a sum of money to the king of France to support the army in Italy, and will make war on the Emperor if he refuses to liberate his Holiness. No temptation, however strong, shall interfere with this filial resolution.

When you have expounded all this to his Holiness, it is not to be doubted that the Pope will freely at once consent to the King's request, and grant the commission without making any one privy to it. But if this cannot be done, you are to urge the Pope not to refuse to make the concessions required by briefs or bulls in the most ample manner, taking care that it does not come to the ears of those who can offer any obstacle. Rather than that, you shall be satisfied with his simple signature to the aforesaid drafts, which he may afterwards confirm by subsequent instruments.

As the Pope may possibly have regained his liberty before your arrival, and then not think so much of the King's friendship, or if he should allege that in consequence of his arrangement with the Emperor he cannot do for the King what he would have done, you shall set before him the uncertainty of the Emperor's promises, and the inevitable tendency of his party to exalt the Imperialists at the expence of the Church. You shall remind him also how he granted the Emperor dispensation from his oath for his marriage with the princess Mary without regard had to the King, and therefore he ought now to do more for the king of England. If his Holiness shall make a difficulty of granting a commission to me, as one of the King's subjects, for taking cognizance of the cause, you shall urge it strongly, asserting that I will do nothing foreign to my duty as a Christian and a cardinal. If he will not consent, urge him to grant it to Staphylæus, dean of the Rota. I send you a form for that purpose. If he attempt to nominate another than myself to act with the Dean, you shall firmly oppose it, requesting him to appoint Staphylæus alone; not that the King would have any suspicion of the partiality of the Papal nominee, but that he had mentioned the dean of the Rota as a person in whom the Pope and the King would agree. Urges Casale to insist strongly on this point.

If the Pope will not grant the commission and dispensation without communicating with some of his officials, you shall point out to him the danger of this course; for which purpose I have sent you another letter you will receive with these, in which I have urged many weighty reasons for granting the King's petition. You must get the Pope to read this letter, which is strongly penned, and, I think, is sufficient to remove all difficulties. You shall explain to him the contents in private, if possible. If the Pope will consult others you must endeavor to obtain their good graces by promises and remuneration. With these you will receive my letters to Card. St. Quatuor and the College, delivering them as you think fit, applying the money sent to you at Venice at your discretion.

If there is any doubt of your gaining admission to the Pope under present circumstances, and delay should arise, the King has commissioned his secretary, who is now not far from the city, so that one or both of you shall endeavor to gain admission; but neither of you are to wait for the other; and if both gain admission, the one unknown to the other, that will not

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matter ; but if one has succeeded it will not be necessary or opportune to employ further labor or expence.

I understand that Lautrec is surprised that the King's agents do not communicate with him. I have written to him and to Sir Rob. Jerningham about the duke of Ferrara, saying that you were sent for that purpose, and to procure the Pope's liberty, and you must act accordingly. If you obtain admission to the Pope, do not forget to speak highly in favor of the Datary, and our desire for his advancement. He is a person in whom the King places much confidence, and if he will employ his interest in this matter the King will not forget to be grateful. London, 5 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

3642. HENRY VIII. to CARDINAL ———.

Vit. B. x. 52 b.

B. M.

Relies on his friendship, and will seek every occasion of repaying him for his assistance in his cause. Desires credence for Gregory Casale.

Draft, Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand.

[6 Dec.]

R. O.

3643. The DIVORCE.

1. [Copy of the bull to be submitted to Clement VII.]

As the steward and dispenser of the Lord's household, is bound to listen to the prayers of the faithful, especially to one like Henry VIII., who has distinguished himself in the defence of the Church, and by his accession to the crown of England has reconciled the dissensions of York and Lancaster ; whose succession, therefore, ought to be protected against the designs of the ambitious. To take away all occasion from evil doers, "de potestatis nostræ plenitudine, nostramque in ea parte absolutam potestatem et quam habemus summam et maximam exercentes," we suspend (*hac vice dumtaxat derogamus*) all canons respecting the non-contracting of marriage in the fourth degree, and pronounce all those "qui de impedimento publicæ honestatis justiciæ ex sponsalibus clandestine contractis natæ matrimonium impediens et dirimentis contractum, aut de præcontractu matrimoniali clandestine inito non consummato secundum matrimonium impedituro et dirempturo, ac etiam illos qui de affinitate ex coitu illegitimo in quocumque gradu, etiamsi primo, proveniente, matrimoniorum irritatori, impedimento extant, ad matrimonia per te contrahenda non pertinere, sic ut virtute aut vigore illorum canonum matrimonium per te contrahendum impeti aut impugnari posset."* And furthermore to avoid all ecclesiastical objections, "eam mulierem quæ propter [præcontractum per verba de præsentī clandestine aut secrete factum, impedimentumve]† publicæ honestatis justitiæ ex clandestino contractu provenientis, aut affinitatis [in quocumque gradu, etiamsi primo,]† ex illicito coitu contingentis, gradumve consanguinitatis modo [secundum aut]† tertium excesserit, tibi [alioqui per canones]† matrimonio copulari conjungique non posset, licite accipere [poteris]† uxorem, ac te et illam hujusmodi [mulierem]† vosque et quemlibet vestrum cum data contrahendi facultate accipere [eam]† velis [ducereque]† uxorem," free from all ecclesiastical censures. Removes all possible objections as granting this dispensation, "[ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris]† misericorditer in Domino." Legitimatises the children "tanquam ex matrimonio legitimo," against all objections that can be drawn

* Originally thus : "qui de impedimento publicæ honestatis justiciæ ex sponsalibus in septennio aut alias clandestine contractis natæ matrimonium et impediendo et dirimendo illicitumve reddendo extant, et etiam illos qui de affinitate ex coitu illegitimo proveniente loquuntur ad matrimonia per te contracta aut contrahenda virtute aut vigore illorum canonum impeti aut impugnari posset." The expression "in septennio" has reference to the precontract of Ormond with Anne Boleyn in 1520. See vol. III. preface, p. ccccxxxii.

† Added in another hand.

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The DIVORCE—*cont.*

from the aforesaid disqualifications, and exempts the King's conscience from every scruple in that behalf, "ac etiam quavis de non expressione causæ qua movemur, de nostra captivitate, de impetratione per importunitatem, de eo quod tempore præsentis concessionis a matrimonio liber et solutus non fueris; quas omnes pro frivolis et inefficacibus judicamus."

Lat., pp. 15.

R. O.
Pocock, I. 28.

2. Copy of the commission desired by cardinal Wolsey, giving him plenary power to proceed in dispensing with the King's marriage, and joining with him in the commission the archbishop of Canterbury; with plenary and absolute authority.*

Lat., pp. 23. *Endd.*: Minuta commissionis missæ per Thadeum cursorem.

Vit. B. XII. 133.
B. M.

3. Commission of Clement VII. to Wolsey and Campeggio to examine the validity of the dispensation granted by Julius II. for the marriage of Henry and Katharine, dated Rome 1503, 7 kal. Jan., Pont. 1, and to finally decide the cause.

Draft. *Lat.*, pp. 21.

6 Dec.

3644. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.
St. P. VII. 18.

I have written fully in my other letters. In this I will state what I wish you to lay before the Pope:—first, my great grief at the calamity which has befallen him, and my desire, even at the cost of my life, to remove and repair it. Among all the arguments that I can think of, none is stronger than the friendship with which I have inspired the King towards his Holiness,—a friendship which will be permanent, unless some occasion should be offered for alienating the King's mind, in which event it will never be in my power to serve his Holiness. 2. You shall represent to him how much this affair concerns the King's conscience, the prosperity of his kingdom, and the security of his succession. 3. That this concession will be honorable to his Holiness and agreeable to God; that there are secret reasons which cannot be trusted to writing, certain diseases in the Queen defying all remedy, for which and other causes the King will never live with her as his wife; that the King's friendship is of the utmost moment to the Pope, as his enmity is fraught with the most terrible consequences. If the Pope is not compliant my life will be shortened, and I dread to anticipate the consequences. I am the more urgent as the King is absolutely resolved to satisfy his conscience; and if this cannot be done, he will of two evils choose the least, and the disregard for the Papacy must grow daily, especially in these dangerous times. Considering the premisses, I am a humble suitor to the Pope to grant this request, not so much as an English subject, as one who has certain knowledge of what the result must be; and therefore I urge him, by obliging the King, to bind him also to the protection of the Holy See, the support of the confederate League, his own liberation and that of the Cardinals. If he refuses, I can do nothing hereafter in his behalf. London, 6 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. *Add.*

3645. [WOLSEY to JOHN CASALE.]

Vit. B. x. 47.
B. M.

To the same effect. [No date.]

Lat.

Burnet, IV. 53.

* In substance this is the same as the commission published by Burnet from Vit. B. XII. 178. (Pocock, IV. 48.), where, instead of the Archbishop, space is left for the insertion of some legate to be sent by the Pope, and either legate is empowered to act with plenary authority.

1527.

3646. [WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 71.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 166.

His duty to his Holiness impels him to write what he wishes to be kept secret ; viz., that if he desires to keep the King and England devoted to him,—if he desires the restoration of the Holy See, he must send a decretal commission in the amplest and strongest form, which Wolsey will keep secret.

Draft by Vannes. Lat., p. 1.

6 Dec.

3647. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.Theiner,
p. 559.

Sends Gregory Casale to offer consolation, and to request the Pope's indulgence in a matter of great moment. Greenwich, 6 Dec. 1527.

P.S. in the King's hand.—The matter which Gregory has to speak about is of the deepest interest to the King, and therefore he implores the Pope's prompt kindness.

Lat.

Vit. B. x. 90.

B. M.

2. Draft of the same by Vannes.

Pp. 2.

7 Dec.

3648. GHINUCCI and LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Nicholas Wilford, John Shaa, Thomas Traves, and other English merchants at Bilboa, represent that, considering the danger of war, they would gladly despatch all they have into England, but can only do so by help of Biscayan mariners, as there are no English sailors here. They accordingly asked one Ochoa de Arassa, of Plasenzia, to convey their goods in a ship of their own, who consented on condition that they would be bound in their persons and goods that he and his fellows should return safely, without being stopped by the King. The ambassadors, being applied to, have taken it upon them to say they might give them this assistance. Burgos, 7 Dec. 1527.

Signed.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

7 Dec.

3649. DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

While at Framlingham, lord Willoughby, the abbot of Sypton, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Sir John Hennyngham, and other gentlemen, with above 20 of the most honest yeomen in the county, asked him to obtain from the King permission for them to export cheese, butter, sparling, red herring, &c., to Flanders, as they were wont, or else the rents will be unpaid, and the whole country impoverished. Inquired of Thos. Roushe and Thos. Alforde, the customers, and was told that a restraint came for all manner of victuals, and some time after Palmer of London, or his brother, the King's servant, got a licence for a certain quantity to pass, and allowed only those who would pay him to send, whereby the King loses a great sum in his customs, and the subjects are impoverished.

Hears also that a ship came from Flanders with salt, expecting to return with cheese, &c., and went away saying that they would prevent any other ships coming ; and none have come since. Will show him more complaints when he goes to him in about 12 days. Stoke, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

8 Dec.

3650. GREGORY CASALE and SIR ROBT. JERNEGAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The marquess of Mantua has entered the League and proclaimed peace, promising an aid of 100 furnished men-at-arms. Mons. Lautrec has heard that the hostages given by the Pope to the Spaniards have fled, and the Pope

1527.

GREGORY CASALE and SIR ROBT. JERNEGAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

himself has escaped, and is on his way to Urbyet (Orvieto). Lautrec would be pleased to have letters at times from the King or Wolsey. He will leave in three days towards Bononya. Parma, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

9 Dec.

3651. SANDES to [SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD].

R. O.

Understands that he has complained to my lord Legate, that though he has written most urgently, both to Sandes and the treasurer of Calais, of the danger in which the town stands for lack of wheat, malt, and oats, the ports of England will not allow him to depart with the provisions already bought by the victuallers of Calais; also that Sandes' officers at Guisnes will not allow any rent-corn to be brought to Calais till the landowners have paid a year's rent due last Michaelmas, which Wingfield declares has not been used before this time. Wingfield has, therefore, caused the mayor and staplers of Calais, with the constables, to meet him in the council chamber, who have thought it best to open the county of Guisnes as before. Writes to say that he and Mr. Treasurer have done their utmost to procure a remedy. As to the restraint made by Sandes' officers at Guisnes, Sandes thinks, his responsibility being as great as Wingfield's, his authority should not have been interfered with, at all events without a friendly notice in the first place. Has, nevertheless, commanded his officers to search what grain there is in the county, and, if it be found sufficient for the castle and county, is content that Wingfield shall have the surplus. Wonders that Wingfield, who knows the weakness of the Castle of Guisnes, had no more regard to his honor, seeing that Guisnes is exempt from his jurisdiction. The walls of the castle could not resist a sudden surprise. Wingfield and Master Porter have disobeyed Wolsey's command not to provide grain within the English pale, and the corn taken by them was the King's only security for rents which were due last Michaelmas. Hopes Wingfield will henceforth interfere as little with his jurisdiction as he has done with Wingfield's. The Vyne, 9 Dec. *Signed.**

Pp. 4. Endd. erroneously in modern hand: To Sir Arthur Plantaganet, afterw^{ds} visct Lisle.

9 Dec.

3652. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

News has come that the Pope has escaped, as well as the hostages given by him to the Spaniards. Lautrec will be glad to hear from you. He intends going to Bononia. Parma, 9 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

11 Dec.

3653. LEONARD MUSGRAVE.

R. O.

"Bill" made 11 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII., witnessing that he has borrowed 100*l.* of Magnus in order to pass into Scotland with the more haste, instead of receiving it from the abbot of St. Mary's, as authorised by Wolsey's letter, to be paid to Angus. *Signed.*

P. 1. Endd.

12 Dec.

3654. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Asks for letters of safe-conduct for David Falconare and Robt. Gardinare, of Leith, to trade in England with a ship of 100 tons or less, for one year. Edinburgh, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 12 Dec. 1527.

* The signature is not in Sandes' hand.

1527.

12 Dec.
R. O.**3655. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD, SIR CHR. GARNEYS, and SIR WM. HUSEY to WOLSEY.**

Wrote on the 11th of the want of corn. Thank him for the commissions for its supply sent to Southampton and Kent. Ask him to allow grain, and specially wheat, to be procured by licence from the French king, considering the great price of wheat in England, and the insufficiency of the produce of this country. Remind him of it, because they fear the price will rise. Caused the mayor to examine the bakers and brewers as to the grain in their possession, and what money they have to provide it, of which the report is enclosed. They have been in the habit of buying wheat and malt from Englishmen on credit, paying for them at the pay days of the retinue, but now the price is so high that the dealers will not serve them without ready money. Ask him to make provision, for they fear what may happen. Enclose the examination or confession of a man whom they have discharged and committed to prison. Fear that many of the town are infected with extreme poverty. Calais, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

R. O.

2. A view of the store of the bakers of Calais, 10 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.
Ten bakers named, whose stock, including quantities coming in, amounts to 352 rasures wheat and 135 meal.

P. 1.

R. O.

3. The store of the brewers, 10 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.
Five brewers, whose stock amounts to 230 qr. malt, 95 rasures barley, 385 rasures oats, and 31 rasures wheat.

P. 1.

12 Dec.
R. O.**3656. NAVY WARRANTS.**

Warrants from the King, Arthur lord Lisle, and Wm. Gonson, to Sir John Daunce, general surveyor, for payment of money to Th. Jermyn, clerk of the King's ships, to be expended on the Henri Grace de Dieu, Mary Rose, Gabriel Royal, Peter Pomegranate, Great Bark, Lesser Bark, Great Galley, Mary George, Katharine Galley, Sweepstake, Minion, and Swallow, on building the Store House in Porchester Castle, and for other naval purposes at Portsmouth and in the Thames; with Jermyn's receipts.

Dated from 1 March 17 Hen.VIII. (1526) to 12 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII. (1527.)

17 documents; some on parchment.

13 Dec.

3657. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Further news has come since his last, that the Pope and hostages have escaped. The Pope is at Orvieto.—Reminds Wolsey that the effect of his commission, for which he was sent hither, is expired, and he is the worse regarded now that Gregory has a commission to the duke of Ferrara and the marquis of Mantua. Parma, 13 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "Messr. Jernegan, the 13th of December 1527."

14 Dec.

3658. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.IX. 202.

B. M.

Sends the Prothonotary Gambara to inform the King and Wolsey of his having regained his liberty. Expresses his gratitude to them for their exertions in his favor. Orvieto, 14 Dec. 1527.

Lat., vellum, mutilated. Add. Endd.

1527.

14 Dec.

R. O.

3659. [SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to SANDES.]

Has received his letter, dated at the Vyne, the 9th inst., remonstrating with him on matters written to my lord Legate by Wingfield, the mayor of Calais, and the constable of the Staple. Will answer every article, hoping Sandes will take all in good part, as from one who will honor and serve him as a poor gentleman should a great lord.

1. He wrote to Sandes and master Treasurer of this town about the scarcity of corn and money here, hoping they would speak to my lord Legate, as he has no doubt they did.

2. As to the restraint of corn made by Sandes' officers, would be loth the Castle of Guisnes should lack anything, but would have been glad, after the accustomed manner, to have sent out archers on horseback, who, with the sergeants of Guisnes, might have taken a view of all corn in the county, so that we of Calais might have known how much we could reckon upon. But if Sandes' grant be larger than those of former captains, and Wingfield's less than those of former deputies, Sandes' officers might have suffered the view to take effect, according to precedents, of which there are no few records in the council chamber. Were not only disappointed of the corn they had expected by the stopping of carts laden hitherward, but the price of corn rose in the market 2s. a rasor above what it should have been, and is now hard to re-adjust. Has this day caused wheat out of the soldiers' garner to be sold at 8d. under the market price on Wednesday, and will do the same every market day till Christmas.

3. Does not wish to dispute the extent of Sandes' authority, but would do wrong to the King if he left anything undone which was done by his predecessors. Does not think Sandes responsible for the county of Guisnes, but only for the castle. Sandes has no reason to accuse him of being unfriendly. Never yet lost a friend in his own default, nor will.

4. What Sandes writes about my lord Legate's decree is the first any one here has heard of it. Hopes the corn bought by himself and Mr. Porter will not raise the price of wheat, for they find plenty of eaters.

5. Wonders how Sandes could have been informed that Wingfield had deprived the King of all security for his rents. The truth is he and the mayor enjoined all who had rent corn in Guisnes to pay their rents with diligence, that they might bring in their corn. Calais, 14 Dec. 1527.

Copy, pp. 6. Add. in Wingfield's hand: To the right honorable doctor of both laws, Master Stevyn Gardyner. *Endd. erroneously in a modern hand:* From Sir Arthur Plantaganet afterw^{ds} lord Lisle.

14 Dec.

3660. WM. MYLSENT, the elder, of Great Lynton, Camb.

His will, 18 Oct. 1523. Proved 14 December 1527. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 617.

15 Dec.

3661. [WOLSEY to LAUTREC.]

Vit. B. ix. 206.

B. M.

The King is glad to hear that the duke of Ferrara has joined him, and he thinks that "nullo nunc labore marchio Mantuæ pro viribus [juva]bit," and Italy is in such a state that victory depends upon Lautrec's diligence and fortitude. The King, and all others who wish well to the expedition, advise an attack on the enemy, who are few and in disorder, thinking more of booty than battle. A march to Rome would result in an end to his labours and a victory, "modo tanto cum damno rei promovendæ nequitiam desinit maximum (?) nunquam emolumentum regis Chr., cujus nunc causa agitur, actionibus hæc procedendi diligentia affe [Cæ]sar adiget ut summæ rei consulat, et de concordia serio tractet, confœderati omnes in fide cont[in]ebuntur, et omnis ex hac cunctatione concepta suspicio tolletur.

1527.

Dux Ferrariæ, qui non alia causa inivit, quam ut illæ hostium superstites copiæ ex Italiæ visceribus ejeciantur ad susceptum fo obeundum negotium animabitur, et Chr. Regis conatibus ea accedat existimatio, ut nullo temporum curriculo imposterum deleri queat, adeoque firmum Ser. hæc Regia M^{tas} * * * rerum omnium fundamentum. Ita exitum sint habitura, et ut in tam salutari fovenda expeditione, null [p]ræter summam ex conventionibus contributa, nunc quoque liberalissime addidit secundum veterem [Novem]bris et Decembris contributionem, providet rex Chr. quoad potest, contribuunt Veneti, [Dux Ferra]riæ et Florentini. Scio præterea Cardinales istos in propria sustinenda causa t[ot] quot [et] pecunias ministraturos."

Affairs now require the speedy setting out of Lautrec, as Francis promised the king of England. "Posthac [l]abores, sumptus, [peric]ulaque summo malo, publica die perpetuoque [a]nimo pta videatur. scio excellentiam vestram nobili et nio est animo nullam dili[gen]tiam omiss[uram e]sse, quo nomen immortale reddat tam principi suo fidem comprobet que tandem opera et virtute Christiana respublica in portum reducatur." The More, — Dec. 1527.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. Draft in Vannes' hand, altered from the draft of a letter to the Great Master.

15 Dec. **3662.** WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O. I have learned by your letters of the 23rd the present state of Italy. St. P. VII. 23. The King and I are glad to hear that the duke of Ferrara has joined the Confederates, and I think a better opportunity has been offered to Lautrec than ever before. I trust he will advance against the enemy. The French king, at my intercession, has made fresh provision for the army, on condition that Lautrec goes straight to Rome without delay. I must earnestly beg of you to proceed with the utmost diligence in the affairs of which I wrote to you by Taddeo on the 6th. From your information of the proposed liberation of the Pope by the intercession of Guido [Rangone] we are in good hopes that we shall succeed, and there never was any matter of greater moment. Use Guido's influence, if you can, at any cost. I have written to Dr. Knight and the prothonotary Gambara; but I should be glad for you to have the whole reward. If the Pope is at liberty, urge him to retire to the ranks of the Confederates, or to some place of security, and tell him that the King and I will do all that is possible in his behalf. The More, 15 Dec. 1527.

P.S. in Wolsey's hand: Apply all your efforts to the contents of this and my other letters, as the King's life and safety depend upon them. *Signed.*

Lat. In Vannes' hand. Add. Endd.

Vit. B. IX. 203. 2. Draft of the same, with a few verbal differences.
B. M. *Lat., pp. 5. In Vannes' hand.*

15 Dec. **3663.** NORFOLK to [WOLSEY].

R. O. Has received his letter, dated Westm., 5 Dec., with thanks for his advice. Reminds him that he promised to send to these parts some of the corn that Coo shall bring, before it goes as far as London. Wishes to know the good news that he trusts Fraunces Poyntz has brought from Spain. Stoke, Sunday night, 15 Dec.

Hol., p. 1.

1527.

15 Dec.

3664. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The secret search was made last Monday night through Suffolk and Norfolk. A great number of vagabonds were punished, and treated according to the instructions, at which the people are very joyful. The search for corn began on Wednesday last, and he hopes it will be done in Suffolk before Christmas, though not so soon in Norfolk, as there is more there. Has heard of two people who were occasioners of the affair at Stow Market, of which Sir Thos. Tyrrell informed Wolsey, and has sent them to prison at Ipswich, where they shall stand in the pillory next Saturday, market day, unless Wolsey orders otherwise. At Ipswich was taken a poor Fleming, who has made two false groats, which are enclosed. He will not confess that he has any accomplices, or that he has made any more; but prints of pence and halfpence graven in cuttle bones were found at his house. He might confess more if he were "put to some pains," but the Duke dares not do this without the King's licence. Stoke, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

3665. CORN SURVEY.

R. O.

1. Essex, hundred of Hynkford.

"The certificate of all the corn sold and unsold in all the towns underwritten within the hundred of Hynkford, in the county of Essex, searched and viewed by Will. Clopton, Esq., one of the commissioners of our sovereign lord the King, over and above the allowance and sufficient sidd (seed) of barley, pease and oats and harres to sow the lands of every husbandman there this next seed time to be sown, as nigh as all the same corns could or might be by me extemyned and numbered; with the number of people inhabitants that are to be found and sustained within every of the said towns undernamed. The same view and search beginning the 15th day of December, in the 19th year of the reign of our sovereign lord King Henry the 8th, in manner and form as hereafter ensuingly doth appear."

Belchamp Otton:—In men, women, and children, 113. In wheat, "myxtelon," and rye, 26 qrs. 3 bush.; barley and malt, 196 qrs. 2 bush.; pease, oats, and "harres," 63 qrs. 5 bush. Accounted to serve and sustain the said number of people in bread corn, after the rate of a bushel for every 6 persons a week during the space of 38 weeks, that is to say, from the 15th day of December to the Nativity of Our Lady next coming, 88 qrs. 3 bush. Accounted likewise to sustain the people in drink corn, after the rate of a bushel and a half to every 6 persons for a week, for the same time, 112 qrs. Thus there is a lack of bread corn for the town of 62 qrs.; of drink corn a surplusage of 84 qrs. 2 bush. Sum of the surplusage in pease, oats, and "harres," 63 qrs. 5 bush.

Brondon:—Inhabitants, 19. In wheat, &c., 15 qrs.; in barley, &c., 50 qrs. Bread corn allowed for the inhabitants, 15 qrs. 1 peck; drink corn, 22 qrs. 4½ bush. And so there lacketh, of bread corn, 1 peck. In surplusage, of drink corn, 27 qrs. 3½ bush.

Belcham St. Paul:—Inhabitants, 131. Wheat, &c., 16 qrs. 2 bush.; barley, &c., 41 qrs.; pease, 10 qrs. 5 bush. Bread corn for the inhabitants, 103 qrs. 5 bush. 1 peck; drink corn, 134 qrs. 4 bush. Lacketh in bread corn, 77 qrs. 3 bush. 1 peck; and in drink corn, 113 qrs. 4 bush.

Borley:—Inhabitants, 104. Wheat, &c., 19 qrs.; barley, &c., 60 qrs. Bread corn allowed, 82 qrs. 4 bush. 1 peck; drink corn, 103 qrs. 2 bush. Lacketh, in bread corn, 63 qrs. 3 bush. 1 peck; and in drink corn, 63 qrs. 2 bush.

Belchamp William:—Inhabitants, 106. Wheat, &c., 24 qrs. 4 bush.; barley, &c., 123 qrs.; pease, &c., 13 qrs. 6 bush. Bread corn allowed, 83 qrs. 5 bush. 1 peck; in drink corn, 105 qrs. 4 bush. Lacketh, in bread corn,

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59 qrs. 1 bush. 1 peck ; and in drink corn, 18 qrs. 2 bush. Surplusage in pease, &c., 13 qrs. 6 bush.

Pentlow :—Inhabitants, 84. Wheat, &c., 19 qrs. ; barley, &c., 40 qrs. ; pease, &c., 7 qrs. Bread corn allowed, 67 qrs. 1 peck ; drink corn, 112 qrs. Lacketh, in bread corn, 48 qrs. ; and in drink corn, 72 qrs. In surplusage of pease, &c., 7 qrs.

Foxherth. :—Inhabitants, 126. Wheat, &c., 20 qrs. ; barley, &c., 110 qrs. ; pease, 10 qrs. Bread corn allowed, 99 qrs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ bush. ; drink corn, 126 qrs. 4 bush. Lacketh, bread corn, 89 qrs. 3 bush. 1 peck ; of drink corn, 86 qrs. 4 bush. In surplusage of pease, 10 qrs.

Lyston :—Inhabitants, 60. Wheat, &c., 15 qrs. ; barley, &c., 40 qrs. Bread corn, allowed, $47\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. ; drink corn, 70 qrs. 3 bush. Lacketh, bread corn, $52\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. ; and in drink corn, 30 qrs. 3 bush.

Balydon :—Inhabitants, 223. Wheat, &c., 15 qrs. ; barley, &c., 87 qrs. ; pease, 16 qrs. Bread corn allowed, 153 qrs. 4 bush. 3 pecks ; drink corn, 220 qrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ bush. Lacketh, bread corn, 138 qrs. 4 bush. 3 pecks ; and in drink corn, 153 qrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ bush. In surplusage of pease, 16 qrs.

Medilton :—Inhabitants, 89. Wheat, &c., $9\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. ; barley, &c., 74 qrs. ; pease, 3 qrs. Bread corn allowed, 71 qrs. 1 peck ; drink corn, 117 qrs. Lacketh, of bread corn, $61\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. 1 peck ; and drink corn, 43 qrs. In surplusage of pease, 3 qrs.

Sum total :—Inhabitants, 1,055. Bread corn, 119 qrs. 5 bush. ; drink corn, 732 qrs. Lack of bread corn, 572 qrs. 1 bush. 2 pecks ; and of drink corn, 451 qrs. 7 bush. Total of pease, &c., 112 qrs. 5 bush. *Signed:* Wyllyam Cloptun.

Parchment roll of 2 membs.

R. O.

2. Northamptonshire, hundred of Clayley.

Certificate of Robert Chaunterell, one of the commissioners for the hundred of Clayley, Northt. Total grain in certain persons' hands, besides the finding of their houses and sowing of their ground, 160 qrs. Many within the hundred have not more than sufficient for these purposes, and many others lack grain. Have commanded them to send corn weekly to market, to sell to those that have need. Since the beginning of his first view, the markets have been sufficiently supplied.

P. 1.

R. O.

3. "Wilts.—[The repor]t of the commission for corn by Sir [John] Bourghchier, knt., and Charles Bulkeley, of the hundreds of Amysbury, Elstubb, and Everley."

"In the hundred of Ambresbury, this book the 19th year of the reign of King Henry th[e V]III. fy wheat, barley, and malt, &c."

Enumerates the persons in each parish having grain to sell, notifying the number of quarters each has over and above the allowances for his household and for sowing, and the number of persons in the parish having no corn. In some cases, the latter number is not directly stated, but the total population of the parish is given :—

Parish of Boscum : 3 persons have grain ; pop. of parish, 80. Alyngton : 2 persons have grain ; pop. 70. Newtontony : 6 persons have grain ; pop. 125. Cholderton, 3 persons have grain ; pop. 57. Northetedworth, 7 persons have grain ; pop. 140. *Signed by Bourghchier and Bulkeley.*

Parish of Fiddeldene : 7 households, consisting of 114 persons, have grain ; and there are 60 persons who have no corn.

Brigmeston : 1 household of 16 has corn ; 30 persons have none.

Doryngton : 5 households (47 persons) have corn ; 100 persons have none.

Ambresbury : 3 households (45 persons) have corn to sell. Will. Nottyng-

1527.

CORN SURVEY—*cont.*

ham, an innholder, has 60 qrs. of barley, but he has made a bargain "to serve my lady of Ambresbury and the convent of ale," and must buy more. 300 persons have no corn.

[B]ulford: 3 households (of . . ., 8, and 6 persons respectively) have corn; 60 persons have none.

Westambresbury: 4 households (40 persons) have corn; 30 persons have none.

Normanton: 2 households (53 persons) have corn.

Dorneford: 11 households (95 persons) have corn; 55 have none. *Signed as before.*

Pp. 11.

ii. Hundred of Elstubbe and Everley.

Overton: 6 households (64 persons) have corn; 30 have none.

Wrofton: 15 persons (households) have corn; 30 households (180 persons) have none.

Bussheton: 3 persons (households) have corn or beans to sell; 40 persons have none.

Feyfylde: 7 persons (households) have corn; 3 households (16 persons) have none.

. 13 persons have corn; 4 households (20 persons) have none.

Colyngborne Duke: 12 persons have corn; 14 households (160 persons) have none.

. 10 persons have corn; 6 households (30 persons) have none.

Feyttilton: 10 persons have corn; 1 household of 6 has none.

Longstrete: 6 persons have corn; 8 households (46 persons) have none.

Comme: 7 persons have corn; 3 households (18 persons) have none.

Netherhavyn: 18 persons have corn; 18 households (80 persons) have none.

Stowell: 4 persons have corn; 3 households (18 persons) have none.

Aulton Priors: 8 persons have corn; 3 households (18 persons) have none.

. Deloffoly: 4 persons have corn.

Chesyngbery Priors: 10 persons have corn; 5 households (30 persons) have none.

Pp. 14.

16 Dec.

3666. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VII. 27.

We have received your letter, and given your secretary audience. You will learn from him how important we consider your request. Your services need no testimony, and we shall be glad of an occasion to oblige you. Fail not in your efforts, which we share with you, for the good of Christendom and the Holy Church. Orvieto, 16 Dec. 1527.

Hol., Lat. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

16 Dec.

3667. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In behalf of Mons. de Brosse, a gentleman of the King's chamber, whom Francis is sending to the king of England. Paris, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

3668. JO. DU BELLAY BISHOP OF BAYONNE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The seigneur De Brosse is coming to England with good news from the French king. Asks when he can have an audience. London.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: Ill^{mo}, &c., Car^{li} Ebor., legato, &c. Endd.

1527.

16 Dec. **3669.** MONASTERY OF ST. WERBURG, CHESTER.

Assent to the election of Thos. Marshall, as abbot. Le More, 16 Dec.
Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 8.

18 Dec. **3670.** MONASTERY OF WENLOCK, Heref. dioc.

Writ to the escheator of Salop and the Marches of Wales for the restitution of temporalities on the election of John Bayly, as prior. Le More, 18 Dec.

ii. Similar writ for Middlesex.

Pat. 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 27.

18 Dec. **3671.** [CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. ix. 207. Desires credence for the bishop elect of Tortona (*Terdonensis*). Orvieto, 18 Dec. 1527.

B. M. *Hol., Lat.,* p. 1.
Pocock, i. 34.

18 Dec. **3672.** GREGORY CASALE to [WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. ix. 208. Arrived here today with Paolo Camillo Triulzi. Has prevailed with the Florentines to do what they wish, and they are sending two ambassadors to Lautrec. They are content that the army shall pass the way he thinks best, though they are of opinion it should go by Romagna. They have determined that if the Imperialists come towards Florence, the marquis of Saluzzo shall be admitted with his army into Florence or any other city he wishes. They desired to be assured that the Pope would not molest them. Told them he knew the Pope intended to leave them free, and urged them to send an ambassador to his Holiness, because, when the papal ambassador came to them, they refused to hear him. Is informed that the leaders of the allied army are going to the Pope, and that the three Cardinals who were expected have been to him. The lords of Florence have told him that the Pope has not only given the hat to those whom he created Cardinals according to his agreement with the Emperor, but that he has since confirmed their creation. Florence, 18 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

19 Dec. **3673.** TAYLOR to WOLSEY.

R. O. Wrote last on the 12th. On Monday 16th, the King was at the Palace, and asked a great subsidy of his subjects, spiritual and temporal. Respite was granted to make an answer, and the King rode out hunting. "Madame daily hath a sermon before her in her chamber during this time of Advent." Both the King and my Lady were much pleased that Wolsey sent a post to Italy in so much diligence. Tonight news has come of the escape of the Pope and his hostages, as Wolsey will see by the letters conveyed by the bearer, Mons. Brosse. The Grand Master has desired him to write that when he was in England he took by exchange of Antony Vivald 4,000 skutes, and now he is informed that he must pay seventy-six skutes for the King's right, viz., 1*d.* for every skute. He says no such duties were ever paid by ambassadors. The King in three or four days goes to St. Germain's to keep his Christmas. Paris, 19 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Dec. **3674.** [TAYLOR to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 367. "[Pl]ease it your Grace two daye[s t]he
 B. M. which maketh no great has[te] bringer hereof

1527.

[TAYLOR to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

shall be shortly w diligence by post, he
 cometh from came by Mons. Loteryk and
 ca the state of the affairs of Italy
 King hath been in the pales and t
 granted to him 24,000 scutes thr
 spirituality three parts the lords a
 part the officers men of law of
 merchants. The King was deli morrow
 to St. Germyns, but th rheum in the
 one part of his head worse than a rheum
 wherefore it not so shortly depart. This
 nygh[t home Mons. Morret from the A . . .
 is in secrets with the King and
 it is not known what tidings
”

Paris Dec.

Mutilated.

19 Dec.

3675. STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

“In Christi nomine, die 19 Desemb. (*sic*) anno 1527.”*

Worshipful Sir, at my departure from London I met with Mr. Crane, who asked me how I used my business with Jasper [Penn]. From him I perceived that Clarencieux hath a protection, or some other means to defeat me; for he said, that if I had troubled Clarencieux he would immediately show “that thing for him whereby I should be simply satisfied of my purpose.” He has evidently prepared somewhat, for once he told me in great anger that he had provided a remedy against me. Be pleased, after your best advice, to give order in any pretence against Clarencieux. I shall sooner obtain my purpose by fair means, if he have any such advantage. If when Clarencieux comes home you learn from him his intentions, you will do me a great pleasure. You may tell him he has put me to great hindrance, and I owe money in the city, and am not able to pay, but am forced to go into Flanders, and so am utterly undone; and he will thus conceive the more pity. I understand that Jasper Penn is in the country with a young man, by whose advice he has sold 20*l.* land; so he will have money. When you hear he has come home, speak to him, and induce him the best you can. I trust to be with you before Candlemas, though I leave my business in Flanders “incommended” to some friend. If you have anything to command write to Barro.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the worshipful Thomas Cromwell, in London, beside the Friar Augustines. *Endd.*

19 Dec.

3676. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Receipts and payments for Cardinal's College, Oxford, from 16 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII. to 19 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII., Nicholas Towneley and Rowland Messaunger, controllers.

Receipts by the bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Cromwell, Thomas Heneage, and others; in all, 9,828*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* Expended for stone, timber, slates, and glass, of which the specialties are given; also for purchase of the house

* It is uncertain whether this date is 1527 or 1522. Apparently the last figure more resembles a 2 than a 7, and the handwriting varies considerably from that of a letter by the same writer dated 7 Aug. 1528. On the other hand, the same persons, and apparently the same affair, are referred to in this letter as in that; and in 1522 Cromwell resided in Fenchurch Street.

1527.

of Black Friars, "called Busshopp Johny his house," Oxford, valued at 70*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; in all, 8,882*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Signed by Higden.*
Parchment roll.

19 Dec. **3677.** WILLIAM KNYGHT, clk.

To have a canonry or prebend in St. Stephen's, Westminster, *vice* John Taylor, resigned. *Del.* Westm. 19 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII.—S. B.
Pat. p. 1, m. 10.

20 Dec. **3678.** MONASTERY OF MALMESBURY.

R. O.

Proceedings at the chapter house of the monastery of St. Mary and St. Aldelm, Malmesbury, 20 Dec. 1527, before William abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, commissary or reformator.

The abbot of Gloucester exhibited a commission of John abbot of the exempt monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, president of the Black Monks of the Benedictine Order in England, which he had received on 4 Dec. at Prynkemarsh, in the presence of John Trye and Thos. Hale, notary public, for the visitation of Malmesbury. He made Thos. Grenow *alias* Baker, LL.B. his registrar; and the Word of God being placed before him in Latin by Gabriel Moreton, S. T. B., of the monastery of Gloucester, and a constitution read touching the Order of St. Benedict, and a certificate exhibited by Richard abbot of Malmesbury, he commenced proceedings, taking Thos. Phelips *alias* Taylor, notary public, to act in place of Grenow, who was otherwise engaged.

i. Deposition of the abbot Richard Cam, complaining of the rebellion and contumacy of these monks: Thomas Gloucester, John London, Thomas Purton, William Bristow, Will. Bisley, Rob. Sodbury, Will. Wynchcombe, Thos. Froceter, Rob. Elmore, with their abettors, Rob. Cisceter and Richard Glastonbury; Richard Ashton and Walter Bristow. The sub-prior Philip Bristow is unfit for his office; the prior John Codryngton keeps hunting dogs.

ii. Deposition of the said John Codryngton, accusing the Abbot of mismanagement,—of the chapter being held in the English, not in the Latin tongue, and other disorders.

iii. ——— of John Combe, that the juniors are disorderly, and Dom. Thomas Gloucester uses a hat under his hood in the quire.

iv. ——— of Thomas Tewkysbury, precentor, accusing the Abbot of detaining a silver cup, the gift of Dr. Drayton and Thomas Shewell; and that he is irregular in the administration of discipline.

v.—viii. ——— of Raph Sherewodde, of Philip Bristow, sub-prior, Robert Cisceter, John Gloucester, then prior and sacristan, on the same subject.

ix. ——— of Robert Frampton, seneschal, infirmarer, and gardener, to similar effect; and that one Alice Taylor, living in the town of Malmesbury, tells the Abbot tales against the monks.

x. ——— of Richard Pilton, of Anthony Malmesbury, sub-sacrist and sub-almoner, of similar disorders; and that Alice Taylor is often in the Abbot's kitchen and brewhouse.

xi. ——— of Richard Glastonbury, under-cook, against the same Alice Taylor, who sows discord in the house;—and that the tailor and laundress do not keep the clothes in good order.

xii.—xvi. ——— of John Calne, cook, of Thomas Gloucester, of John Horsley, of Thomas Stanlegh, sub-sacrist, of Thomas Puryton; to similar effect.

xvii. ——— of Robert Sodbury, W. Wynchcomb, Will. Bristow, William Lee, Roger Hertbury, W. Bisley, John London, Th. Froceter, Rob. Elmore, in one; to the same effect.

iv.

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1527.

MONASTERY OF MALMESBURY—*cont.*

xviii. Draft sentence of the visitor, pronouncing A, B, C, D, &c. to have incurred the crime and guilt of contumacy.

xix. Draft instrument delegating the power of visitation from the abbot of Westminster to the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

xx. Injunctions laid upon the abbot of Malmesbury by the visitor.

xxi. A list of monks belonging to the house, 34 in number. (Vellum.) Endorsed "Rebelles," with the names of the refractory monks, in the above list.

Lat., pp. 12. *Endd.*

20 Dec.

3679. JO. CARD. OF LORRAINE to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

In behalf of John Le Baillif, merchant of Rouen. Paris, 20 Dec.

L. 145.

Signed.

B. M.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.* : "Rmo., etc., D. Card. Ebor., &c., legato."

21 Dec.

3680. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 209.

B. M.

Received yesterday his letter by Thadeus. Has provided for the safe conveyance of Wolsey's letters to Gregory, and has caused Lautrec to write to him and Paule Camyne, whom he has sent to the Pope.

He told Jerningham, as a secret for none but Wolsey, that he has heard that the Pope is fully determined to keep his appointment with his enemies ; and the duke of Ferrara fears his Holiness will not incline unto him, according to the League. Lautrec hopes, however, that the Pope will before long enter the League. The King's and Wolsey's advice will influence him more to do so than the French king's, or any other person's. Has told Lautrec the purpose of the visit of Mr. Secretary and Casale to the Pope, and promised that he shall hear from time to time of the progress of the King's affair. He said that the importance and secrecy of the affairs was manifest to him, and that it had been shown to him by cardinal Cibo. Wonders at this, unless Casale told the Cardinal. Knows that they are often in company. Dares not write very important news, as his letters pass through so many hands, and he has no cipher. Lautrec asked yesterday if he had a cipher, as he wished to send some important news. Bologna, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

21 Dec.

3681. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to SIR JOHN RUSSELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letter, dated London, 6th inst., directing him to set about the accomplishment of my lord Cardinal's letters, which he has endeavoured to do. Lautrec arrived on the 19th at Bologna, where he is waiting for 6,000 lanceknights. After their arrival, when once he has sure knowledge from the Pope of his entry into the League, he will set forward with diligence. Bononia, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.* : "Mr. Jernegan, the 21 day of December 1527."

22 Dec.

3682. GREGORY CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 210.

B. M.

Found the Pope miserable and alone, few of his household remaining. The archbishop of Capua is at Capua ; the bishop of Verona has gone to Verona to lead a solitary life there with the bishop of Chieti, which has greatly displeased the court. The prothonotary Gambara has gone to France, carrying the hat for the Chancellor ; he will then go to England, and finally to Spain. The French secretary will go with him. They have well performed Wolsey's wishes. The Pope says that he has been expecting Lautrec's arrival, and for that reason prolonged the negotiations with the Imperialists, and endeavored to produce discord amongst them, not without great danger to him-

1527.

self and the hostages. He says he would have feared nothing if he had been taken to Gaieta, for that would have caused the ruin of the Imperialists ; but when he knew that Lautrec was waiting for the Germans, he thought it best to agree to these conditions, which, heavy as they were, he could not escape, as the Spaniards said he would have to give nothing of his own, but only what was theirs, for they asked for the tenths of Naples, and the creation of four cardinals. His Holiness now seems to desire nothing but peace.

Camillo and Casale declared to him all that Lautrec had ordered them. To ascertain his intentions, offered him the services of Lautrec, and showed him what power he had to resist the enemy. Advised him to give no more money, and to make void the creation of the cardinals, or at least delay it until Lautrec was in Sienna, and before the Spaniards could get out of Rome, which would ensure victory. He answered that the first payment could not be delayed, as part was already exacted. As to the rest of the money, he said nothing distinctly, but that he would consider further before he altered what was already fixed. Have obtained no help from him, only good advice. His intentions are good, but he dares not show them. He would not write in his own name to Lautrec, except to promise assistance in treating of peace. Believes that if Lautrec advances, the Pope will do all he wants, but if not, he will do nothing. Has written three letters to Wolsey, and has not heard of their arrival. Orvieto, 22 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4.

22 Dec. 3683. ITALY.

Vit.B.IX. 212. Extract from the letters of Gregory [Casale], dated Orvie[to],

B. M. 22 Dec.

Pocock, I. 35.

The Pope sends the bishop of Manfredonia (*Sepuntinus*) to Venice, to demand Ravenna, Cervia, and the salt. He has also charged Gambara to speak on the same subject to Lautrec. He will not confirm the agreement with the duke of Ferrara, but promises his ambassador that he will not deny the confirmation. He wishes the money to be demanded which is due from the city of Placentia to Lautrec. Has procured the sending of ambassadors from Bologna, to desire the Pope to go thither. There is great scarcity here, and they fear the Imperialists will besiege the town. His Holiness has such dread of the Spaniards, that he dares not go thither for fear of their suspecting him.

A Roman noble has just come with the news that the Spaniards will never leave Rome, and intend to fortify it ; and he therefore begged the Pope not to pay the money promised to them, for they will observe nothing. He also described a safe method of killing all the Spaniards in the old town (*burgo*), which could be done by 4,000 foot. Only two things hindered it, the cowardice and sloth of our army, and the unwillingness of the Pope to declare against them. Without him it could not be done, for they must pass through the castle of St. Angelo. Will again urge it on the Pope.

Lat., pp. 2.

3684. LAUTREC to [FRANCIS I.]

Vit. B. XIV. 2.

B. M.

"Le conte Hug[ues] des
deux lettres qu il ma rapporte
que les princes ses alliez . . .
. et que de son couste il sera contre
luy vous ne povez avoir la paix. Sire, il faut . . .
. essient, affin d'abaisser votre ennemy et q
messeigneurs voz enfans.

"Notredit Sainct Pere a entre autre choses expr Conte

1527.

LAUTREC to [FRANCIS I.]—*cont.*

Hugues, si vous, Sire, ne saviez sa delivra[nce] naviez point envoye devers luy, non faisant ca que y avez envoye."

(Memorandum in the margin, in the same hand, that the King has already sent the Sieur de Longueval, his master of the household, to visit the Pope since his deliverance.)

"Tout ce que le Pape crainct, Sire, est que vous a et a envoye le prothonotaire de Gambre devers v[ous avec] propoz de faire la paix, affin den sentir votre inten[cion] . . Sire, encores que feussiez en bon propoz de la dite paix conclusion d'icelle, que luy devez tenir parolles a entendre que vous voulez pousser ceste emprins[e] et ne luy en declairer entierement votre intenc[ion jusques a ce] que votre cas soit du tout asseure."

Mutilated. Endd.: "Deschiffrement de la lettre de Mons. de Lautrec."

22 Dec.

3685. ANGUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hopes he will second the request of James and his mother, who have written to the King "by direction" of Archibald Douglas, the treasurer, Angus's uncle, for a licence to Alex. Kay to buy grain in England. Edinburgh, 22 Dec. *Signed:* Ar^d erl of Angus.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

23 Dec.

3686. The DIVORCE.

R. O.

Herbert, 118.

1. Proposed bull of dispensation for Henry VIII., in case his marriage with Katharine, his brother's widow, be pronounced unlawful, to marry another, even if she have contracted marriage with another man, provided it be not consummated, and even if she be of the second degree of consanguinity, or of the first degree of affinity, *ex quocumque licito seu illicito coitu*; in order to prevent uncertainty in the succession, which in past times has been the occasion of war. Orvieto, 10 kl. Jan. 1527, 5 Clement VII.*

Copy in Knight's hand, pp. 3. Add.: To the King's Highness. *Endd.:* A conditional dispensation for the King's Majesty from the bishop of Rome.

R. O.

Pocock, i. 22.

2. Another copy, similar to § 3, with comments in the margin, in the same hand as the text, complaining of the preamble, and desiring it should be expunged as reflecting unworthily on the King.

The writer contends that the dispensation should be unconditional, without reference to the dissolution of the present marriage, &c.

Pp. 11, in Gambara's hand. Endd.

Tib. C. x. 72.

B. M.

Wilkins, III.
707.

3. Modern copy of the bull, dated inaccurately 16 kal. Jan., as in Herbert, with variations from § 1.

24 Dec.

3687. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 28.

Count Guydo and the gentleman who was last in England have arrived at Bologna from the Pope. Neither I nor Mons. Lautrec can perceive that the Pope will enter the League, nor has he urged Lautrec to go back or advance. The King's secret, committed to Mr. Secretary and Signor Gregory, has not been so covertly kept but that it is known to the writer and others. It is also known to the Emperor, by a servant of the Queen's who went from England to Spain, and he has written to the Pope in no wise to consent. Bologna, 24 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

* Apparently sent by Knight, Jan. 1, 1528.

1527.

25 Dec.

3688. DARCY.

R. O.

Sold to Mr. Darecy, 25 Dec. anno xix., a frontlet of crimson velvet, lined with black satin, 9s.; another of black velvet, lined with tawny satin, 8s.; a gold front, 26s. 8d.; a black velvet cap, 13s. 4d.; a gold caul, 6s. 8d.; a gold fillet, 12d.; a black velvet frontlet, lined with tawny satin, 6s. 8d.; a black velvet frontlet, lined with crimson satin, 8s.; three "koveys," garnished with gold, 10s.=4l. 9s. 4d.

P. 1.

26 Dec.

3689. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

At his first coming to Yorkshire, went to my lord of Richmond, then at Pomfret Castle. Was so well received that his dulled wit cannot disclose how much he was gratified with the Duke's good qualities. Showed Magnus Wolsey's articles, who said they were so well devised that it was hard for him to find that anything had been omitted likely to advance the object of the Duke's charge. After leaving him, however, Magnus sent him a little memorial, which he encloses. Went, as instructed, to Newcastle. Arrived on St. Thomas' Even, and was met by lord Dacres and those whom Wolsey had appointed to be of the Duke's council. Declared the King's pleasure to the gentlemen, who promised to advance it to the utmost. Caused proclamations to be made throughout Northumberland, and took recognizances of every gentleman and headsman. Sent Sir William Evers to make proclamation in Riddisdale, and Thomas Erington in Tynedale, for their coming in within eight days. Came to Alnwick on Christmas Eve. Desires Wolsey to send thanks to Master Chancellor, Sir Thomas Tempest, and Master Bowes, who have remained with him, studying what was to be done for the reformation of justice. Has not yet heard from Leonard Musgrave. Does not send the book of the fees that he should give within this country, because he has set every gentleman where he can do most annoyance to the King's outlaws. Will make the book as he sees how they acquit themselves. Alnwick Castle, 26 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

26 Dec.

3690. LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The time has not yet served to speak of your pensions. If De Bouclans had not helped, your Grace's money of Palence could not have been levied. I shall need a special proxy for the 30,000 ducats for the King from Milan. There will be no necessity to speak to the Emperor if Francis Sforza be restored. In the proxy to be sent, let my lord of Worcester's name be inserted. Wishes to know if the peace be concluded. Burgos, 26 Dec.

Hol., cipher, deciphered by Tuke, p. 1. Add.

26 Dec.

3691. DU BELLAY to the GREAT MASTER OF FRANCE.Le Grand, III.
73.

Is awaiting the coming of De Brosse. On Tuesday Sansac arrived with his three *tercelets* and a falcon, which have evidently been admirably trained. Yesterday the Legate had much company at dinner, but Du Bellay had a cold, and could not go. Sansac was present, and after dinner made your recommendations, and got leave to go today and present the birds. Carvoisin also returned four days ago. He will go to Caint (Kent?), and afterwards take his departure with his beasts, which he has had great difficulty in obtaining, there are so few.

Expects news both from Spain and Italy. Wolsey heard six days ago of the Pope's liberation by letters of Dr. Kenit (Knight), written at Rome on the 2nd inst. You know what importance he wishes to attach to this matter;

1527.

DU BELLAY to the GREAT MASTER OF FRANCE—*cont.*

and I think it would have been well, if, in communicating this news, you had made demonstration of joy. The ambassadors here are very anxious to hear from Spain, hoping for peace. Those of Venice never go to the Legate without consulting me, and I think it as well to entertain them as best I can. After your departure I began to lay the foundation of a negociation (*chaffaulder ung propos*) with the Venetian secretary, and have got him to confess to me that, the Signory not being compelled by the treaty which was made in Spain to give the Emperor, besides the arrears of 60,000 crowns a year, a considerable additional sum, for which the Emperor had pressed them, he is sure they are not bound to deny Francis a loan for the deliverance of his children. He suggested 100,000 crowns, and showed himself willing to go still further.

Has mentioned in other letters the arrival of Staphileus, who was very well received by the King and Wolsey, and has done good service in promoting the amity with France. Believe they will send him to Rome. He will return to you after these feasts. I hear Master Rousset (Russell) will go shortly to Rome. There are not many noblemen at present about the King, most of them being at home, keeping order in the country. The earl of Northumberland has gone against this banished man,* who has done so much mischief. I fear he is terribly young, and little experienced in arms. There is some talk of making viscount Rocheford duke of Somerset. Sansac takes your book to him. The marshal of Calais is put in the chamber (*mis en la chambre*). Bryand is not yet replaced (*remys*).

Does not write to the King or Madame, that his despatch may not excite too much attention. Sends a cipher which he has come upon by accident, to which Nicholas doubtless will be able to find a key. London, 26 Dec.

P.S.—After closing his letters this evening Carvoysin returned from Greenwich. Sansac remains till tomorrow to exhibit the flight of the birds, which the King has been much pleased to see, and has shown to the ladies.

French. Add.

3692. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. i. 188.

Sends the minute of a letter to be written in Henry's own hand to the French king, in answer to those he lately wrote to Henry. Thinks as things stand the King should not write to him otherwise. Requests that on being written it be sent to Wolsey, for the expedition of the French king's servant. Westminster, Friday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To the King's most noble grace, Defensor of the Faith.

ii. [Henry VIII. to Francis I.]

St. P. i. 188.

Has received by the bearer the birds sent by Francis *pour le vol du heron*. Thanks him for remembering his pleasures. Will endeavour to recompense his good will, Francis being so well disposed to the continuance of the amity.

Draft, Fr., p. 1.

27 Dec.

3693. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.
St. P. vii. 29.

In my other letters by Taddeo, I have instructed you fully of the King's wishes and the dispensation to be obtained, of which I send you a clean copy in the form in which it is to be expedited. I also send you a clean copy of a commission directed to me in the form and style you will see by the copy. They will require nothing more than the Pope's signature. How you are to

* Sir William Lisle.

1527.

conduct yourself, you will learn from my letter, taking with you the King's and my letters to the Pope, to the bishop of Verona, and the cardinal S. Quatuor (Pucci). The King considers how important it is in these proceedings to avoid all occasions of suspicion and scandal, and exclude all evil reports. For this reason he thinks it would be advisable, and confer some additional gravity on the process, if Campeggio, Trano or Farnese were sent into England with sufficient commission to determine this cause. So all objection which might be urged by the Queen against me as the King's subject, and all evil surmises, might be avoided; and I doubt not but his Holiness, for various prudential reasons, will consent, considering especially that, in the state in which this kingdom now is, the King could not be in equity compelled to have his suit referred to a place to which none of his subjects could have safe access. Moreover, the proofs must depend upon witnesses, who must be examined in England. I cannot believe that his Holiness will offer any obstacle; wherefore the King and I earnestly request that, whether the previous commission directed to me, and other matters sent by Taddeo, be granted or not, the Pope will by all means send some legate hither.

Should it so happen that you have made no motion to the Pope of the first commission before you receive these, then first of all propose to him to send the legate. If there be any delay on the part of the Pope or the Cardinals, or an intention to send one not favourable to the King, then urge the prior commission. Tell the Pope that haste is of the utmost importance, and delays are dangerous. If you have got the first commission, send it with all speed, and urge that a legate be sent without revocation of the prior commission. So it will be in the King's power to proceed according to the speed of the legate or otherwise. He intends to put off till the coming of the legate the final decision, which can then be given conjointly with me according to the form of the commission; and this mode of proceeding appears more honorable and impartial, and satisfactory to all parties, and the King is much inclined to follow it, except it occasion great delays. Consequently, unless you have already obtained the former commission, urge that the legate be sent with all speed. But get the commission by all means, and send it here, and write frequently, sparing neither money nor couriers. But do not let an Imperialist cardinal be sent, but ask that the legacy be given to Campeggio, or some one like Trano or Farnese. Assent to no other.

If the Pope proposes to send a legate to inquire of the facts, and reserve sentence to himself, without conceding a commission, tell him that the cause has been duly discussed and examined already, and the King cannot assent to this course without the greatest prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Church. You must follow strictly these instructions, and avoid delay. Urge the Cardinal, who is appointed, to make diligent speed, and tell him he shall be liberally provided for. Let him not excuse himself for want of money. The despatch now sent to you has been sent also to Knight and the prothonotary Gambara, that either may act as he sees his opportunity. Strive who can do best, and by all means get the dispensation, of which I again send you a copy. If you cannot obtain an interview with the Pope, consult with Gambara.

London, 27 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

P.S.—Suggests other cardinals who might be sent,—as De Cesis, De Monte and Sienna, as favorable to the King.

Lat. Add. Endd.

3694. The DIVORCE.

Vit.B.xii.178.

B. M. Bull proposed to be submitted to the Pope for his signature, touching the dispensation. As the King of England 18 years ago was married to Katharine at the persuasion of the councillors, and on the force of a pre-

Burnet, iv. 48.*

* The references are taken from Mr. Pocock's edition of Burnet. It will be seen that I differ both from Burnet and his recent editor as to the dates of some of these documents.

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The DIVORCE—*cont.*

tended Papal dispensation; on a further examination of the ecclesiastical canons, and as the dispensation was granted on false pretences, and for this and other reasons appears to be invalid, &c. &c., we, considering these things, the anxiety of the King's conscience, and his services to the Holy See, appoint cardinal Wolsey for his justice and his virtue, with ————* to proceed conjointly in this cause, with a proviso that if one cannot act the other may. You are to proceed summarily *sine strepitu et figura judicii* to inquire into the said bull, and if you jointly or severally are satisfied of its invalidity, to declare the marriage between Henry and Katharine null and void, allowing the parties so separated to enter upon a new marriage *citra omnem recusationem aut appellationis interpositionem*. By authority of this present you are to override all canonical defects and objections, declaring the issue of the first marriage legitimate, if you think fit, as well as that of the second. Whatever is done in this matter by you, judicially or extrajudicially, we shall ratify in the most valid and efficacious form, and never infringe it.

Lat. Draft.

27 Dec. 3695. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received divers of his letters, dated Greenwich, 30 Nov., for the apprehending of Sir Wm. Lisle and others. Will do what he wishes, as he has written at length by Leonard Musgrave. Edinburgh, 27 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.: The king of Scotts, 28 Dec. 1527.

27 Dec. 3696. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters of Nov. 30. Has caused his wardens and officers to take pains for the apprehension of Sir Wm. Lisle and his accomplices, but they have not been successful, as they do not make continual residence in Scotland, and are favored by the people of the English Border. Will cause the officers to make fresh efforts. Edinburgh, 27 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.: The King of Scots, 26 Dec. 1527.

27 Dec. 3697. GEO. DUKE OF SAXONY to HENRY VIII.

Titus, B. I. 227.

B. M.

Received on St. Thomas's Day, 21 Dec., his letters, dated 31 Oct., at Greenwich, with his answer to letters from Luther, which were sent from Cologne by Herman Rinck. Thanks him for his approval of his plans. Intends to do what he can to preserve religion against the Lutheran heresy. Is glad the King has not listened to his endeavors to draw him into his sect. Many of them will change their opinion when they see that he cannot be persuaded, and so zealously opposes them. Sent the King's answer to Luther at Wittenberg, on the 23rd Dec., with letters from himself. He merely answered that he had nothing to write back. Hopes this impious doctrine will be removed or restrained. Dresden, St. John the Evangelist, 27 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 Dec. 3698. JAMES BUTLER to the EARL OF ORMOND.

R. O.

Wrote of the peace he had taken between his brethren-in-law, Sir Jas. Fitz Piers and Thos. Butler. Six days after it was taken, Sir Jas. practised with Desmond. Would not believe it, till he heard that some of Desmond's retinue were in Sir James's country. On trying the matter out, found a gentleman of the Earl's in a pile of Sir James's. Took him prisoner,

* Blank in MS.

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and commanded Sir James, on his allegiance, to deliver the rest; which he refused. He then began to break the peace with Thos. Butler, notwithstanding the King's command. Expects he will soon take open part with Desmond, with whose kinsmen he daily communicates, promising that the Earl will abide his award between him and them. He receives letters from Kildare, who says the King is better lord to him than ever. Sir James expects Kildare will be deputy, when he will be sure of pardon. Kildare's privy councillors have been soliciting Ormond's friends of the Irishry to make war on the English pale, "in hope that he should the rather come home." This some of them confessed to the writer in presence of my Lady, the baron Grace, and Sir Philip Grace. If so, "it is but folly to you or any other t[hat] intentes to do the Kinges grace trewe servyce to dwel[l out of this] land." Kildare, before he went to England, took oaths of each of the Council apart, none of them knowing that the other was sworn, to write in his favor; but till his balance weigh up or down no one will testify the truth. Cannot write for shame the reports they make of Ormond in Kildare's country. "The cause of my coming into this country was prevented afore, specially in to[w things] that consernyd therll of Desmond, by whos means y[e may] judg as please you. How be yt the Observant Frere that was in England with therll of Kildare at my comyn[g] was sethens at Asskyytyn with therll of Desmond." His business is hard to make out, except by conjecture from the example of friars in past time. "Your lordship knows what I mean." Begs him to remind Wolsey of his instructions sent by Jas. Whytt. Waterford, St. John's Day after Christmas.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: To my right honorable lord and father the Earl of Ormond. *Endd.:* Jamys Butler, the 24th* day of December 1527."

28 Dec. **3699.** JAMES BUTLER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In revenge for his sundry roads upon the earl of Desmond, the latter on the 4th Dec. invaded his father's land, and took away a great number of cattle. Some of Butler's retinue pursued and skirmished with Desmond's rear. On hearing of it, Butler rode to intercept the Earl's retreat, who took flight into the castle of Dongarvan, "a large strong garrison," and barely escaped him. Laid siege to the castle, hoping to starve them out. "And thither came to me Cormoge Ooge, and Sir Thomas and Gerot of Desmond." The castle is invincible, without a great army and great ordnance; nevertheless Butler and his retinue daily assaulted it, and skirmished with those within. One day his horse was shot dead under him. Another night went privately reconnoitering with five others, when he intercepted a party attempting to escape, took their captain, Desmond's uncle's son, and another horseman, prisoners, and chased the rest back into the castle, taking from them most of their horses and harness, and slaying their footmen. After this Desmond and 40 of his company managed to escape by sea to Youghal. The rest offered to surrender the castle to Sir Thomas of Desmond, the Earl's uncle, but by advice of his council Butler refused; on which Sir Thomas left him and went to the Earl. Heard next that Desmond had procured the Brenes to come over the Shenyn to destroy his father's lands, so that he was obliged to remove the siege. The Brenes are the strongest band of Irishmen in the land, and would desist if the earl of Kildare wished them, being his "waged men," but it is evident he means them to remain in confederacy with Desmond. Has never been assisted by Kildare, but the reverse, in these enterprises against Desmond. Sir Jas. Butler, whom the King commanded to desist from his confederacy with Desmond, is now more troublesome than ever, owing to Kildare. He receives Desmond's spies and guides in his castles. Found some of them in a pile of the said Sir James, and has proved

* St. John's Day, however, was the 27th.

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JAMES BUTLER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

against him the succouring of others, whom he refuses to deliver. Waterford, 28 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add. Endd.

28 Dec. **3700.** JAMES BUTLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Desires credence for Jas. Wite and Rob. Cowly. Begs Wolsey to move the King to despatch his father home without reproach. Waterford, 28 Dec.

Hol., pp. 4, mutilated. Add. Endd.: "Jamys Butler, the 28th of December 1527."

28 Dec. **3701.** JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

Nero, B. VII. 79.

B. M.

From his brother's letters Wolsey will see what answer the Pope gave to him and Paulus Camillus. He thinks he cannot avoid making the first payment to the Imperialists, as the money is already in their hands. About the rest he said nothing certain, except to promise his aid for treating of peace; from which they conjecture that he is still afraid of declaring himself more openly, as he does not see that Lautrec has advanced further, but, if Lautrec will do this boldly, that he will obtain all he desires from the Pope, and gain the victory. The Venetians (*hi*) are displeased that Lautrec will not proceed as he ought, not knowing the cause of his slowness, and earnestly desire the kings of France and England, and Wolsey, to urge him on. He says he means to wait for the Almains coming out of France, who, it is said, have come by the Po to Bondeno, near Bologna and Ferrara, where they will disembark, and immediately receive their wages. He wishes also to have with him Camillus Ursinus, a noble Roman, and leader of the Roman troops, on account of his knowledge of the neighbourhood of that city; and wishes him to be general of the soldiers with him, "sub his D. p^{mo} merentes." These Lords, however, refused this, as they are using his assistance in Lombardy, but Casale has obtained it from them. As an agreement has lately been made with the duke of Ferrara and the marquis of Mantua, and a garrison has been left at Milan, there is nothing left but for Lautrec to proceed. In his last letters he said he wished to wait for Frederic de Bozolo, who was in the camp of the duke of Urbino in Tuscany, to consult with him, and it is expected he will arrive during these festivities.

Hears from Hungary that the Vaivode has a triple army, composed of Tartars and Valachs, but that he was delayed by the death of the king of Poland, who left him protector, and he therefore went to see the sons of the said King and the kingdom. The Archduke has returned from Buda to Possonia, a state on the borders of Germany. Many of the Hungarian nobles daily desert him. Venice, 28 Dec. 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, Lat. Add. Endd.

3702. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Transmits a letter received 15 days ago from Sir John Heydon, on which Norfolk wrote him his mind how he should order himself. Sends also another letter just received from him, "after I had sent forth certain does to your Grace," by which Wolsey will see how many of the thieves are taken. Learns from Thos. Leche that there are 12 still untaken. Has written to Heydon to attach them all, and expects most of them will be had within five days. Thinks if two were sent to London, and put to pain in the Tower, Wolsey would hear of a good number. Leche thinks two of the King's guards, having a groat a day, are of the band. Advises him to grant Sir John a gaol delivery, that, when a good number of the thieves are taken,

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they may be put to execution ; all but those Wolsey would like sent up. Heydon has done his part well. Wolsey should order Elys, baron of the Exchequer, to apprehend his servant, Robert Coke, so that he may be examined. He knows several of the thieves, and enticed some to rob his master's own house. Stoke, this Saturday.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace.

29 Dec. **3703.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received the commission addressed to himself, the abbot of Bury, and others. Sent this day for Sir Rob. Drury and Sir Will. Walgrave to consult what should be done about it. Examined under oath of secrecy seven of the most substantial men of Laneham, whether there were any persons in that neighbourhood who used seditious words or secret assemblies. They all said they knew of none who had misbehaved himself since Norfolk was there last, except one John Porter, whom they had put out of the town. They had never known the young people better conducted or better set in occupation, and they trusted no disorder should ever again be heard of. Sent, as directed, serjeant Wentworth to the vicechancellor of Cambridge, for the priest, Sir Lewes, that dwelled some time with Colt ; who sent word that he had fled to Wales. Will endeavor to find out who were in his company "at the lewd deeds done." Will also send for Porter, and, if he find him culpable, send him up to Wolsey. Begs him to send "an enlargement of the last restraint for butter, cheese, red herrings, sprats, tallow, and tallow candle" to the customers of the ports in Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk ; otherwise many a poor man will be undone. Tells those who complain that Wolsey meant the restraint only for grain. Stoke, St. Thomas's Day in Christmas.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

29 Dec. **3704.** ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated Greenwich, 30 Nov., and has heard the report of Leonard Musgrave, by which he learns the King's desire for the repressing of trespassers and the preservation of peace. Will do as he wishes about Sir Wm. Lisle. It is reported that Albany is trying to procure a safe-conduct from Henry to return to trouble Scotland. James desires him to inform Henry that he does not wish him to return. Edinburgh, 29 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. : The chancellor of Scotland, 29 Dec. 1527.

29 Dec. **3705.** ANGUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. VII. 93.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 484.

Has received his letters, dated Westminster, 5 Dec., commending his good will towards amity, as, now that perpetual peace is established with France, they who would sow discord between James and his uncle are the enemies of all three kingdoms ; and desiring reformation to be made touching the Lisles. Will follow in the steps of his ancestors, who have always fostered peace. Has little cause otherwise to favor France, where he only found collusion and deceit. Albany is said to be soliciting Henry for a safe-conduct to return to Scotland, pretending he has James's consent ; whereas the contrary is true, as James has declared before Leonard Musgraiff. Assures Wolsey he will do his utmost in the matter of the Lisles, simply for the King's sake, and leave the reward to his Highness. Holyrood House, 29 Dec. 1527. *Signed : Ar^d Chancellor.*

Add. Endd.

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29 Dec.

3706. ANGUS to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Is glad to hear of his having come to the Borders, considering the great amity between their ancestors and his late acquaintance with the Earl at London, which may well continue now they are such near neighbours. Hopes to put good order on the Borders. Will observe any diet he pleases for good rule. Desires credence for the bearer, Leonard Musgrave. In the King's palace beside the abbey of Halvudhouse, 29 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

29 Dec.

3707. [WOLSEY] to GHINUCCI and LEE.

R. O.

Hears from Wm. Dickinson, late of Bourdeaux, and others, that one Wm. Yerdylley, late of London, merchant, has fled from Bourdeaux, intending to go to Spain. He owes large sums to several Englishmen, and about 800*l.* to one Ric. Reynolds, of London, who says he cannot pay certain debts to the King till he recovers his money from Yerdylley. Asks them to speak to the Emperor for his arrest if he arrives in those parts. Yorks Place beside Westminster, 29 Dec.

Pp. 2. Add.

29 Dec.

3708. TAYLOR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After sealing his letter, these news came by the ambassador of Florence, which impute great blame to the Venetians, for letting 2,000 Spaniards escape from Milan and take Navar (Novara). The Venetians were against Lautrec's marching forwards till he had recovered all the territory of Milan. Paris, 29 Dec. *Signed: Jo. T. Mr. of the Rolls.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

29 Dec.

3709. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 213.

B. M.

Extract from a letter of the duke of Ferrara, dated 29 [Dec.]

The Duke, on hearing of the Pope's liberation, immediately sent a nobleman to congratulate him, to declare his fidelity, and ask for a ratification of his treaty with the League. Lautrec has asked the Duke for the stipulated money and men, which he has promised to supply when the other articles are performed. His houses at Venice and Florence have not yet been restored to him, nor have those conditions been observed which the Pope was bound to perform on his liberation, nor have the signory of Florence given the ratification. He begs for the influence of the King and Wolsey in obtaining his due. He supposes they will send some one to the Pope now that he is liberated, and requests that the envoy may speak in his favor. It was reported that the Imperialists intended to leave Rome on the 20th Dec., and go to Lombardy. The French fleet has suffered much from the weather. It is not known where the greater part of it is. The same is said of the Venetian fleet. The prince of Orange has returned to the Imperial camp, and the marquis of Guasto, who was in Naples, would not return, as he did not wish to be under the Prince. The Pope insists that the forces of the Holy League shall leave the States of the Church. Lautrec wishes to go towards Orvieto. Scarcity of bread increases.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: Ex literis D. ducis Ferrariæ, 9 Dec. 1527.

30 Dec.

3710. HENRY VIII. to LAUTREC, Lieutenant General of the Army in Italy.

R. O.

For the better transmission of news sends Sir John Russell to reside with Lautrec. Begs credence for him. He may also be employed in any other manner that the times shall demand. Will be happy to do whatever is

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necessary to advance the common cause. Greenwich, 30 Dec. 1527. (*Not signed.*)

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

30 Dec. **3711.** [HENRY VIII. to LOUISA OF SAVOY.]

R. O.

Credence for Russell, whom he is sending to Italy, and who will declare his charge to her and her son.

Draft, Fr., p. 1. *Endd.*: Matiers in French.

30 Dec. **3712.** CORN.

R. O.

Session held at Marham, in the hundred of Nass Burgi (Peterborough), Northt., 30 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII., before Sir William Fitzwilliam, sen., John Turnor, and George Quarles, the King's commissioners, for the view of corn, &c. Here follow four lists of constables.

ii. Certificate of the above commissioners and John Mollesworth and Edward Grenehall, for the two hundreds of Nesse of Burgh, and Wyllowbrock, giving a list of the owners of grain in those districts, notifying the total amount in each owner's hands, allowing him a certain amount for seed, and for the consumption of his household for 36 weeks (which consumption is reckoned at 2 qrs. 2 bushels for each person), and showing how much remains to be sold weekly during 32 weeks following. The number of owners in the Nesse of Burgh is 54. The total amount of corn to be sold is 1626½ qrs. and 1 bushel. Three persons are presented as engrossers and regraters of corn, by the constables of Helpston, Makesey, and Peykyreck. One of them is the vicar of Makesey. *Signed by Fitzwilliam, Turnor, and Quarles.*—The number of owners of grain in Wyllowbroke is 38, and the amount of corn to be sold is 310½ qrs. 1 bushel. *Signed by Molesworth and Grenehall.*

The commissioners have made the night search in all inns and ale-houses with the utmost secrecy, and examined and punished all suspected persons. They have commanded officers and other discreet persons to search twice a week or oftener, in inns, "blind hostries and suspect houses," and bring suspect persons before the commissioners. They have enquired if any suspect persons have gone away without being apprehended. They have punished and expelled all valiant beggars and idle persons. They have bound all keepers of blind and suspect inns to keep good rule in their houses, and not receive any persons but such as they shall answer for. They have enquired of all offenders against the statutes about keeping hand guns, crossbows and greyhounds. They have searched all barns and garners; and after deducting the amounts necessary for the sustenance of the owners' households, have commanded them to bring their corn to market within the county in which they reside, or near to it. They have examined all head officers as to grain they supposed to be concealed.

Pp. 29.

31 Dec. **3713.** [WOLSEY] to LAUTREC.

Vit. B. ix. 201.

B. M.

Congratulates him on his success. The King is determined to give him all the assistance possible. He sends Sir John Russell to remain with him. Westminster, 31 Dec. 1527.

Fr., p. 1.

31 Dec. **3714.** ALBANY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 559.

Expresses his regret at the troubles of the Pope, and his delight that the Pope has escaped his enemies. Details the sufferings of the niece of the duke of Urbino, Albany's relative, who has been expelled from Florence.

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ALBANY to CLEMENT VII.—*cont.*

The family of Douglas have taken the king of Scots prisoner, and killed many of the Scotch nobles, applying the state revenues to their own purposes. Has explained the state of affairs to cardinal Salviati and count de Carpi, for whom he begs credence. Paris, prid. kl. Jan. 1527.

Lat.

31 Dec.

3715. The DIVORCE.

Vit. B. x. 195.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 37.

"Ex gifris D. Gregorii, u[ltimo Decembris],* ex Orvieto."

The Pope has expedited the second commission, with which the Secretary was content, as we write fully to the Legate. Great labour had to be used to get the Pope to grant it; not because he does not wish to please the King and the Legate, but because he never was in greater fear of the Spaniards, who hold all the lands of the Church, "et suo iudicio Ga[lli] non videntur quicquam boni velle agere." The Friar General forbade the Pope to grant this to the King. [He fears] that when the Emperor knows of it, the Imperialists will ruin and even kill him, unless the King helps him. When he was advised not to hesitate, and to put himself entirely into the hands of the King and the Legate, he replied that he did so, for he had exposed himself to death, unless the King helped him; that is, if the Emperor is allowed to possess more of Italy than the kingdom of Naples, he will be master of everything. The present is the best opportunity for resisting him, and the French will take it, if the King will help them. The Pope thinks that, if it is determined to act, money must be contributed, on condition that the French proceed to liberate the States of the Church, and do not hesitate at the crossing of any river, or at the siege of any town, saying that they have not a sufficient force. In that case, Sir Gregory would not advise the contribution to be paid. For the sake of more security, and to show the Pope that nothing is omitted in his favor, it would be advisable to do nothing without consultation between him and the French. Truly it is a pitiable thing to leave this miserable Pope "in potestate canum." Unless Lautrec does all that he has so often been warned to do, the Pope and all Italy will be immediately in the Emperor's power. Advises that a reward should be given to card. SS. Quatuor, who acts most kindly, and has great influence with the Pope. "Ait quod postquam res fuerit confecta quas-cunque dispensationes declaratoria[s] quas] voluerimus petere, et omnia efficiet, modo extra manus Hispanorum, et omnia intellige a secretario tum de cardinalis SS. Quatuor con tum etiam de cæteris omnibus."

Promises to do all he can to serve Wolsey, and asks assistance for himself and his family in their misery. If peace is made, the Pope [wishes Ravenna] and Cervia to be restored, and also Modena (Mu[tina]), as he will not ratify the capitulation with [the duke] of Ferrara. He begs the King not to compel him to give up these towns, on the plea that it is for the good of peace. During the day, spoke only of this; but at night, lest the Spaniards here might suspect anything, conducted the Secretary to his Holiness.

Desires his correspondent to tell the Legate that he can have the commission brought by the Secretary, under lead, if he wishes.

The Pope will remit to the King his difference with the Florentines. Although he cares much about it, he says it is not of great importance. About the other towns, he earnestly asks the King's help.

The Pope, before granting this brief, had many altercations about it; and said, weeping, that it would be his ruin, for he was living at the mercy of the Imperialists, who hold all the State; he had but little hope from the

* Supplied from modern marginal note.

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French; the Florentines desired nothing more than his destruction; his sole hope of life was from the Emperor, which will now be destroyed, and the Imperialists will seek a cause to destroy him; they will say that he moved the King to this from hatred to the Emperor,* in support of which he produced many reasons. Answered and encouraged him as well as he could. He then asked Casale to swear to him whether the King would desert him or not. Satisfied him about this, and then he granted the brief, saying that he put himself in the King's hands, and that he knew he should be drawn into perpetual war with the Emperor, in whom he will never more trust.

His Holiness desired him to write separately to the Legate, that he had incurred this danger, trusting in his goodness, otherwise he would not have dared; and that in all things Wolsey might dispose of his Holiness and the Papacy as if he were Pope himself. Is a useful assistant in this, for the Pope considers that he has done good service in the wars.

Lat., pp. 5, mutilated. In Vannes' hand.

31 Dec. **3716.** KNIGHT and SIR GREGORY CASALE to ———.

R. O.

"Reverendo Monsignore," you shall send, with all diligence, by the couriers of the Signory, to the proveditor of Pisa 2,030 scudi, with orders that they be given to Marco Antonio Giustiniano, with whom we have left orders for its disposal. Orvieto, 31 Dec. 1527.

Ital., p. 1. In the hand of Sir Gregory, who has also signed for Knight. Endd.: A bill of Doctor Knyght and Sir Gregory de Casalis.

31 Dec. **3717.** MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 415.

B. M.

" [au Roy m]on maistre, et pareillement a madame vostre ayses d'en entendre le contenu, et m'ont commande expres[ement vous dire quilz vous] remercient si tres affectueusement qu'il leur est possible de la [bonne et] loyalle affection et amyte qu'ilz congnoissent que continuellement [vous avez portees tant] a eulx que au bien, repos, honneur et augmentation de leurs affai[res] que vous vueillez estre contant de perseverer a leur faire entendre to[ut ce que vous] congnoistrez qui pourra servir a la conduicte de leurs dites affaires. C[ar en toutes les] autres choses qui leur pourront toucher et cy apres survenir, ilz [desirent] surtout d'avoir vostre bon conseil et advis, plus que d'homme qui soit [au monde] vivant, pour selon cela eulx conduire et gouverner. Et de ma part [je] vous supplye qu'il vous plaise me faire tant de grace et d'honneu[r] ordinairement de ce qu'il vous semblera que je devray faire pour lentre[tenement et] conservation de l'amyte de ces deux princes. Enquoy faisant outre lobl[igation que j]auray perpetuellement envers vous, vous povez estre seur, Monseigneur, [de] mon vray et loyal devoir, tout ainsi que si cestoit pour gaingner Parad[is] de combien importe et est utile et prouffitable a toute la republique chr[estienne] dentre lesdits deux princes, estre sur toutes les choses mortelles en ce mo[ment] et inviolablement gardees et observees; vous suppliant, Monseigneur, que s[i jamais] vous voyez que je vous puisse faire service qui vous soit agreable en que vous me vueillez faire ceste grace que de m'y employer, et vous le feray d'aussi bon cueur que homme de mon estat qui soit vivant

"Au demourant, Monseigneur, quant a ce quil vous plaist me [demander la raison du sejour] que a fait Mons. de Lautrec a Parme, lequel sejour le [Roy vostre maitre et vous] trouve et trouvez tres estrange, pour les causes et r[aisons qui sont la dessus dites] et declairees en vostre dite lettre, entendez mo * * * * . que si ledit sieur de Lautrec, durant le te[mps que

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MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

les ennemis tenoient] nostredit St. Pere en leurs mains, eust fait sem[blant de marcher en av]ant avec son armee quil na fait la finale et derniere [e]stoit pour eulx mieulx asseurer de la personne de sa dite Saintete et le de despence de le mener dedans Gayette, et si cela eust eu lieu v[ous pouvez tenir] Monseigneur, pour chose veritable que la delivrance et liberte dicell[uy Saint Pere] ne se fust pas ensuivye si facilement quelle a fait; laquelle liber[te nostredit Saint] Pere ne recongnoist ne tient estre venue ne procedee ainsi que avez pe[nse] ledit brief, sinon des deux roys nos sieurs et maistres, et pour la craincte que lesdits ennemys ont eue deladite armee. Et quant a faire ledit sieur de Lautrec en avant, je vous advertys, Monseigneur, que en cela i[1] heure ne temps, comme il a dernièrement escript au Roy mon maistre, e sinon responce de nostredit St. Pere de ce que sadite Saintete luy manderait Paul Camille de Trevolce et par Messire Gregoire de Casal quil avo devers elle, car vous savez, Monseigneur, quil est requis sur toutes ch[oses que] ledit sieur de Lautrec se conduise et gouverne en partie doresennavant [selon ladvis] et oppinion de nostredit Saint Pere, actendu mesmement qu'elle est a present Et quant a envoyer argent audit sieur de Lautrec pour le fait de son empr[inse, entendez,] Monseigneur, quil a toujours este fait jusques icy, et se fera de sor[te] faulte de cela il ne tumbra en aucun dangier ne inconvenient. E lon est presentement apres pour luy envoyer 120,000 escuz e que en actendant le demourant de l'argent qui luy est necessaire, leque[1] nen puisse avoir aucune necessite, et ay ceste ferme esperance en t yssue de ceste dite emprinse sera telle que noz sieurs et mais[tres] s, dont ilz rapporteront gloire et louange pe[rpetuelle] * * * choses.

"[Au] surplus, Monseigneur, nous navons encore riens que lesleu Bayard y est arrive, mays nous en actendons [nouvelles] et de ce qui en viendra serez incontinant adverty, et ce p[orteur] recommanderay tres humblement a vostre bonne Grace." St. Germain-en-Laye, Dec. 1527.

Mutilated. Add. Endd.: From the Great Master, 31 Dec. 1527.

3718. FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY].†

Cal. D. x. 420.

B. M.

" [h]ostel du Roy d'Angleterre vous dyre toutes les [paroles que] jaye eues avecques Monsye[ur de B]athe et luy, je ne vous feray [pour c]este foys plus longue lettre, may[s] que y fayre fyn vous mercyray [tres] cordyallement de la peyne que [vous] avez prynse et prenez, non seule[ment] a lentretenement de la bon[ne amy]tye, fraternyte et aly[ance] * * *

"Vostre bon amy, Francoys."

Hol.

3719. MARQUIS OF DORSET.

R. O.

Memorandum of the bond for 1,000*l.* between the marquis of Dorset and lord Hastings, to abide by the award of Wolsey, the duke of Norfolk, bishop of Bath, lord Rocheforde, the two chief justices of either Bench, the chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Humfrey Conysby, justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thos. More, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to be given on the morrow of Ascension Day; and an account of the arrangements of the

† Probably this refers to the beginning of the year. See No. 2800.

1527.

keepers, &c. in Beamondeles, Frithe, and Birdesnest, Barneparke, Toly Parke, and Hethely Lodge, until the award is made.

*Two copies ; each one page.**

3720. JOHN COWPLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wishes to see him about Thos. Somer's debt, who is anxious to come to a point with Cromwell.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To Mr. Cromwell. Endd.

3721. The DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Add. MS.
27449, f. 23.

B. M.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. black satin for a jerkin with sleeves, 8s. a yd.; making it, 20*d.*
1 yd. black velvet for shoes and slippers, 10*s.* 6*d.* 7 yds. white satin delivered to Master Peryent for a kirtle for my Lady, 7*s.* 6*d.* the yd. Translating a black velvet gown for Mr. Barkeley, 20*d.* 2 yds. of buckram to line the upper sleeves, at 6*d.* a yd. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ q. purple satin for my Lady's garters, 5*s.* 3 yds. black satin for a doublet, 8*s.* a yd.; lining and making, 3*s.* 4*d.* 3 yds. tawny satin for a doublet, at 8*s.* 4*d.*; lining and making, 3*s.* 4*d.* Making a new partelet of a tawny velvet gown. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. black satin for a partelet, at 8*s.* 9 yds. kendal for a coat for my Lord, at 16*d.* 8 yds. taffata sarcenet for a gown, at 8*s.*; making the gown with Burgundian guards of black velvet, 5*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of green cloth for a riding coat, at 5*s.* 4*d.*; for making the coat, bordered and welted, three borders in the middle of the base, and three on the skirts, 4*s.*; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. green velvet for bordering it, at 12*s.*; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of cotton for lining the base, at 6*d.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. black satin for a hat, at 7*s.*; for a felt, and making the hat, 2*s.* 4*d.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. of sarcenet for lining it, and for a tippet, 2*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. gray cloth for a base and a short coat, at 6*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. Lukys black velvet for a bonnet, at 16*s.*, &c.

For Mr. Barkeley: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. black satin for a doublet, at 7*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yd. of black satin for the placard and foresleeves, at 7*s.* Fustian for lining 2 skins for a partlet, 6*s.*, &c.

Total, 42*l.* 18*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Pp. 7. *Endd.*: Mawltres bill. Alloc. super compotum Georg. Peryent. a^o xix. H. VIII.

3722. ROGER BASYNG.

R. O. Account of Roger Basyng of money received from the King by way of prest, for the purchase of 90 tuns of Gascon wine at Bordeaux, during Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 19 Hen. VIII., and of its expenditure.

The purchasing prices are from 17 to 21 crowns and 40 to 48 franks a tun. Total for purchase, 4,509 franks 6 sous 3 deniers. Costs at Bordeaux, 172 franks 5 sous a month=390*l.* 3*s.*; at London, 89*l.* 18*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a month. Total (monthly), 480*l.* 1*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Pp. 6. *Endd.*

— Dec. 3723. MONASTERY OF WENLOK, Heref. dioc.

Assent to the election of John Bailey as prior. Addressed to Thomas cardinal, &c., archbishop of York. Le More, — Dec.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.

* See vol. III. p. 108.

1527.

3724. LORD MONTEAGLE.

R. O.

1. Money paid by Ric. Bank, Ric. Ward, and others, to Sir John Husy, of the revenue of lord Monteagle's lands, from 14 to 19 Hen. VIII. Total, 1,641*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Various sums in the hands of lord Darcy.

Pp. 4.

R. O.

2. Revenue of lord Monteagle's lands in 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 Hen. VIII. Total, 2,244*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* Paid thereof to Sir John Husy, 1,768*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*

Pp. 6.

3725. RICH. CURWYN.

R. O.

Bond by which Ric. Curwyn, of St. Katharine de Caton, Lanc., Esq., is bound to keep the peace for one month after Easter.

Jas. Jerrard, London, gent., and Wm. Deland, of Spaldyng, Linc., gent., sureties. Westm., Monday, "in quindena Sci. Johannis Baptistæ, 19 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy. Endd.

3726. HOGKYN SUN AND OTHERS.

R. O.

Bail given by Wm. Hogekynsun, John Barlow, Wm. Morcok, and others, for their appearance before my lord Cardinal or his council, before the "next" day of March next coming, to save harmless Master John Varname (Vernon), sheriff of Staffordshire, for the return of a writ against them.

P. 1.

3727. EDMUND DUDLEY.

R. O.

Petition to the Lord [Chancellor] by John Maryng, showing that twenty-eight years ago Edmund Dudley, now deceased, attainted of high treason, craftily attempted to disinherit him of certain lands in Newport and Norwood, in the Isle of Wight, and a place called Manwod, in Sussex, by covin between him, Sir — Fowler, and John Wynsor, by inducing Fowler to lend the plaintiff 10*l.* on mortgage to be repaid within a year; shortly after which he was imprisoned in the Tower; and Dudley, being at that time in high favor with Henry VII., redeemed the lands out of the hands of John Wynsor, although the plaintiff had the redemption money ready himself. Also during his imprisonment Dudley obtained possession of the title deeds, which the plaintiff had left in the keeping of his brother-in-law, William Beverle, and forged a conveyance of the lands in the name of the plaintiff. After his release the plaintiff was unable, by reason of poverty, to sue Dudley, who was still in high favor; but Dudley, after his fall, wrote a supplication to the King to do him justice. This writing, however, the plaintiff mislaid, and could not prosecute his suit before the Council for fifteen years, until within these two years, and Sir John Dudley has all along kept possession of the lands as inherited from his father.

Pp. 9, large paper.

3728. EARLDOM OF ORMOND.

Ashm. MSS.
No. 1547.

"Articles of the agreement made by Wolsey, betwene Thomas Vis. Rochford and his comparceners, and Sir Piers Butler, for the inheritance of the earldom of Ormond."

1527.

3729. STORES.

R. O.

" anno 19^o [regni regis Henrici] VIII."

" . . . [T]he stuff that is remaining at the unto John Haykyn, purveyor, at the Count[roller] of the King's works [and] his debyties."

Stuff remaining in the Storehouse:—Wainscots, new batens gilt with antique work, great and small gilt balls, old and new plate locks, with and without keys, pulleys, robynettes with braces, gyns, "gables," basten ropes, wainscots ready sawn for "selyng borde," doors of wainscot ready made, iron "balous" (bellows), weights of lead, old kettles of i[ron], iron sko . . . , iron wyn . . . , cokes of bra[ss], an old organ and leade, an old sound board [for the] same organ, pipes . . . , batens . . . , old hokes . . . for a dore . . . , . . . the other pair old hinges . . . iron ladles, old cases of iron, clappoll, lathes and lime. "In the Painters chamber in images, which is set forth to be gilt for the White Tower in the Great Garden, 4." In the "plumry," lead, soldering irons, soldering knives, an old coffer full of old glass, two pair of scruces and old hardells.

Stuff remaining in Thos. Forster's chamber "by the banes":—Painters' gold, quires of silver, "byste" and other colors, great bolyens gilt, small balls gilt, gilt antique works wrought with byste and gold, which contey . . . two foot of length and a foot and a half of breadth, &c.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

3730. LADY SALISBURY.

R. O.

Receipt by Wm. Wyntryngham, deputy to Oliver Frankelyn, receiver general of lady Salysburyes lands, to John Stanton, woodgrave of my Lady, for 4*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*, due to my Lady for 19 Hen. VIII.

3731. LORD EDM. HOWARD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
i. 160.

Is utterly undone without his help. He is so much in debt that he is obliged to absent himself from his wife and family. If Wolsey will assist him in the bill he is laboring for, it will set him out of debt. Would rather be in the King's service at the furthest end of Christendom than live thus wretchedly. Were he a poor man's son, might dig and delve, which he cannot do now without shame to all his blood. Would be glad to be employed in the expedition to be made to Newfoundland, and so find his wife and children meat and drink. Would have visited the Cardinal, but dares not stir abroad.

Hol. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

3732. LORD EDMUND HOWARD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is so sore oppressed with poverty, and the execution of the King's laws, that he dare not go abroad to urge his suits to Wolsey, but is obliged to send his wife to his learned counsel, whom he begs Wolsey to hear. The protection granted to him by the Cardinal is of no use against a writ of execution upon a statute staple. Would have been arrested last term in the hall if he had not been warned. Unless Wolsey help him, will have to take sanctuary or fly the realm.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

3733. ABBEY OF BUCKFAST.

R. O.

Complaint of Philip Brayne, of Exeter, to "your mastership" [Cromwell], against Sir John Rede, abbot of Bocffast (Buckfast), Devon, who, when Sir John Cleugger, vicar of Dene, fell ill, and was shriven on Whitsun Eve

1527.

ABBEY OF BUCKFAST—*cont.*

1527, sent some of the monks to his house, who bound him to a bier with cords, and carried him to the abbey, where he died in three days. The abbot now withholds the goods of the deceased from Richard Cleugger, his brother and heir, pretending that he holds them by a deed of gift. Witnesses have been examined in my lord Chancellor's name. Begs [Cromwell] to help his petition in the Star Chamber.

P. 1 (large paper). Endd.

- R. O. 2. A second petition on the above subject. Sir Will. Corttney and Sir Thos. Denys, who were commissioned to investigate the matter, would do nothing for fear of the Abbot.

P. 1 (large paper). Endd.

3734. HORSES.

- R. O. A bundle of documents relating to horses.

Expences of 200 horses brought to Aylesbury, Sunday, 7 May 6 Hen.VIII., to the sign of the King's Head, and for conveying them to Sandwich and Dover. With warrant by Wolsey to Daunce for its payment. N.B.—Signature, "T. Lincoln," but not in Wolsey's hand.

- R. O. 2. Expences of the King's horses, taken at Henley, Monday, 24 May, 4*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* for the night; and at Reading, for those taken in Berkshire, Thursday, 26 May, 4*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; paid by John Wheler, auditor of our conduct money.

P. 1.

- R. O. 3. Expences of 312 horses provided in Oxfordshire, and for 558 in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, lying at the seaside till they were shipped.

P. 1.

- R. O. 4. Extracts from certain bills of expences connected with the horses and stables [of lord Abergavenny], including several entries for dressing the wounds of particular horses.

For the black genet, "for all (oil) and butter for ys legges whan rened (when he ran?) agaynt Mr. Karey geldyng for a wager," 2*d.* Mending a saddle for Davy when he went into Devonshire, 4*d.* Mending a pair of velvet reins for my Lady, the covering of her saddle, Mrs. Constance's pillion, and Mrs. Jane's saddle, 8*d.* Hire of a horse at Howselowe, riding to Windsor for my Lord's robe against St. George's feast, 17*d.* For my Lady's horse meat, 13 March, when she was with my lady Princess at Richmond, 6*d.* For going and coming between Grynnyshes (Greenwich) and Soakelle. For a man helping to break open "the bordes and gyches yn Mr. Perce stable to brynge to the Sowenne (the Swan?) at Grynnyshes," 4*d.* For a boat from Greenwich to London and back, 2*d.* For shoeing horses from 8 June to 10 Oct., 83 horse shoes, at 2*d.* each. For "butter, all (oil), and egges for Morell coursar legges agaynt the comyng of the Franche ybassadours at Grynnyshes," 4*d.* For shoeing horses from the time the King came to Greenwich to the 26 Jan. To Pety John, 21 Dec., when he went to my Lady in Devonshire with two great horses, for their charges by the way, 6*s.* 8*d.* For horse meat at Paris Garden, when my Lord took horse to ride to the King at Croydon, 4*d.* My Lord's horse meat in Southwark, 31 Jan., 14*d.* 4 Jan., for horse meat when my Lady went to Halywell, 6*d.* For baiting my Lord's horse at Retlyff when the King and my Lord went to Waltam Forest, 3*d.*

Ellis' bill.—9 Sept., for cleaning the stables at Birling against the King's coming, 6*d.* For 9 doz. horse bread for the King and other strangers, 9*s.*; horse hire from Rochester to Byrlyng for bringing it, 8*d.* 15 Sept., for

1526.

baiting at Dartford, bringing horse cloths from Byrlyng to Greenwich, 4*d*.—
Another bill of Roger Ellys, dated 22 Sept., of expences at Basingstoke,
Salisbury, &c., when my Lord went into Devonshire.

Accounts of Rich. Paulet.—Payments to Toller, of Lewsham, 4 Dec.
18 Hen.VIII., for hay; for building my Lord's stable at Greenwich; and
payments made by Master Dawbeney, by commission of Sir Will. Paulett.
Bill for oats, 18 and 19 Hen. VIII., &c.

A file of 9 separate papers.

R. O.

5. Account of John Walynger and Brian North, commissioners for taking
horses in Buckingham and Hertford shires, showing the price and color of
each horse, and of whom it was bought.

The following numbers were bought and marked for the King: in the
three hundreds of Bucks, 16; in the three hs. of Cottyslowe, 65; in the h.
of Bornam, 32; Dysborowe, 46; the three hs. of Asshenden, 16; the three
hs. of Aylesbury, 51; the three hs. of Newportpanell, 42; Brawghyng, 57;
Hertford, 20; Edmystre, 64; Hechen, 20; Dacorum, 42; Odsey, 52; liberties
of St. Alban's, 69.

Pp. 25.

R. O.

6. Expences incurred in the provision of the King's horses in Bucking-
hamshire.

For horse meat, dinners, &c., at London, Saturday 5 May, Sunday 6th, at
Oxbryge, and Monday to Wednesday at Aylesbury, where 53*s*. 4*d*. was paid
for the meat of 160 horses on Tuesday; Thursday [10th], at Uxbridge.

Pp. 2.

3735. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

Receipts of the bursars for one year.

Pp. 2, fragment, mutilated. Endd.: The names of the books called
Doomsday, belonging to the monasteries suppressed, and now united unto
Cardinal's College in Oxford.

3736. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Indenture dated ——— 19 Hen. VIII., between Wolsey and John
Higden, dean of his college, of the delivery to the said Dean of all evidences
connected with the suppression of St. Frideswide's, Littlemore, Lesnes, &c.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 6.

3737. JOHN GOSTWYK.

R. O.

Lease by Wolsey as commendatory of St. Alban's, and the prior and
convent there, to John Gostwyk, of the manor or priory called Bedlowe,
Beds. Dated ———, 19 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2, with corrections in Cromwell's hand.

3738. The GOLDSMITHS.

R. O.

"The names of the quest of goldsmythes that were upon the quest,
an^o xix^{mo}."

Sir John Moundy. Wardens: John à Deane, Robt. Trappis, John
Palterton. Jury: John Pykke, Wm. Brokett, Roger Moundy, Nic. Bull,
Thos. Wastell, Thos. Calton, Robt. Spendley, Robt. Draper, Hen. Averell,
Rauffe Latheham, Heugh Waltshe, Gerrard Hewis, John Frende, Roger
Horton, Thos. Sponner, Robt. Redde.

Edmonde Lee, general surveyor of the citie of London.

P. 1.

1527.

3739. WM. KEYLL.

R. O.

Order from Sir Henry Wyat to John Jenyns for the payment of fifty
 to Wm. Keyll, towards making New Year's gifts.

2. Similar order for the payment of two hundred [pounds] to Robt. Fenroder and Vanutryth's wife.

Hol., mutilated.

3740. LORD SCROOPE.

R. O.

Fragment of an indenture between Lord Scroope on one side, and Sir Thomas Audeley, Bryan Tuke, Thomas Crumwell, Christopher Hales, and Baldwin Malet, on the other side.

3741. [CROMWELL] to [VISCOUNT ROCHFORD].

R. O.

Your Lordship's sister* has desired me to be of counsel with her husband, Sir Rob. Clere,* in a dispute with lady Feneux, widow of Sir John F., late Chief Justice of the King's Bench. A writ of execution has been issued against Sir Rob., also directing the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to extend his lands in satisfaction of a debt of 400*l.* to the late Chief Justice; whereas it appears by indentures made between Sir John Paston, deceased, and the above parties, that the "said" statute staple was only for assurance of a jointure to Eliz., now widow of the said Chief Justice, and late wife of Will. Clere, Sir Robert's son and heir at that time. Sir Robert has always been ready to fulfil the covenants, though Sir Jo. Paston in his life, and now his son Sir William, have refused to pay him a sum therein agreed on. Sir Robert, however, has no remedy at common law, unless your Lordship will move my Lord's grace (Wolsey) to grant a writ of injunction to lady F. no further to prosecute the execution; and to allow no writ of *liberate* to go out of Chancery till the whole matter be heard.

Draft, pp. 2, with corrections in Cromwell's hand.

3742. JOHN KEALL, priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Desires him to get "the indentures out of Mr. Westcote's hands, one of the executors of Sir Richard Fowlers." The dean of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, will require them by Michaelmas, else he will make no indenture to the writer. If the matter of our college go not forward, "I have a matter of mine own, that ye shall have as much money for, if ye bring it to pass." At Stoke College, in haste.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, by the Awsten Freors in London.

3743. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends to him one Maturyn Bensart, a Frenchman, who has been practising physic in Shyrborn for four or five months, and is suspected of necromancy, for divers reasons, and especially because his servant had caused four images of men and women to be cast in metal. Searched his house for them and his books, which he had sent away to another house, where they were found with certain knives and divers instruments. Examined him before some of the canons resident at Sarum, but he would not answer, either in Latin or French, except that he confessed that he had made *aurum*

* Alice, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, was second wife to Sir Robert Clere.

1527.

potabile in France, and intended to do so again. His practise in physic is with distilled waters, which are still at Sherborne. His servant has fled.

Hol. p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.:* Dr. Benet of Sarisbury, in a matier consernyng nigromancie and arte magike.

3744. CHRISTOPHER COO.

R. O. Bond given by Chr. Jenye for payment to Chr. Coo, of Saham Tony, of 230*l.*, according to a pair of indentures. Dated ——— 18 Hen.VIII.
P. 1.

3745. HACKET to WOLSEY.

R. O. Would not advise Wolsey to allow any money to be sent from England to Hungary, or to any other place, this winter.
Hol., p. 1. Cipher, deciphered by Tuke. A postscript. Add.: To my lord Legate.

3746. ACCOUNT OF JEWELS.

R. O. * * * A carkeyn, blue and yellow, with an emerald, a ruby, a lozenge [diamond], and a hanging pearl. A black carkeyn, with a blac[k] having in his breast a rose of diamonds, a pointed diamond, "which was the price (prize?) in Flanders at the justs, and a fair hanging pearl thereat." A carkeyn of gold. * * *
Pointed and table diamonds. A balas hanging by a lope. A balas set in a paunce, with three hanging pearls. A cross of diamonds. An ouche of gold, with a man garnished with diamonds and white and red roses. A Saint Andrew's cross, with a rose of diamonds in the middle, four table diamonds, two rubies, and two hanging pearls. Upon a fingerstall, seven rin[gs, one] a ruby, another an emerald, and a turquoise, another a table diamond, another a triangular diamond, another a rocky diamond. Bagues with diamonds, a ruby, emeralds, pearls, and a crown of diamonds. A goodly bague, set with a diamond holden by angels and three hanging pearls.

On the first page, in a different hand: [Delivered to the] King, the 20 day of June, table diamond."

Imperfect, pp. 2.

3747.**GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1527.**

Dec.
GRANTS.

2. Arthur viscount Lisle, vice-admiral of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset and earl of Nottingham, great admiral, Robt. Norwich, serjeant-at-law, Ric. Lyster, attorney general, John Tregunwell, LL.D., Chr. Middleton, bachelor-of-law, and Ric. Clerke. To make inquisition concerning and punishing all treasons, murders, piracies, &c. committed at sea within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Westm., 2 Dec. —*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 8d.*

3. Ric. s. and h. of Roland Bukeley. To be sheriff of Carnarvon, N. Wales, with the usual fees payable by the chamberlain of North Wales; on surrender of a patent 26 March 15 Hen.VII., granting the office to Sir Hugh Vaughan, then squire of the Body. *Del. Westm., 3 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

3. Chas. duke of Suffolk. Grant of the reversion of the hundred of Wayneford and

Blythyng, Suff., which were leased to Hugh ap Howell, yeoman of the King's chamber, for 21 years, by patent 27 July 2 Hen.VIII. (p. 2, m. 3). *Del. Westm., 3 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—Pat. p. 3, m. 27.*

3. Maurice Birchinsha. Lease of lands in the village of Arlloid, comote of Ughallett, lordship of Denbigh, Wales, lately in the tenure of Hoell ap Jevan ap Teg, Bleth ap Jevan, Bleth ap Atha ap Jorum, Jevan ap David ap Grono and others. *Del. Westm., 3 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S.*

3. Rob. Rydley, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Symonborn, Durham dioc., vacant by the resignation of Geo. Stafforth. *Del. Westm., 3 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.*

4. Roger Boland, late of Chepsted, Kent, tailor. Pardon of all outlawries and sentences against him at the suit of Ric. Dacres *alias* Bakers, merchant tailor of London. *Del. Westm., 4 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.*

1527.

GRANTS in DECEMBER 1527—*cont.*Dec.
GRANTS.

5. Tho. Wren and John Waterhouse. To be auditors of the county of Merthyr, Wales, *vice* Jo. Turnor and Jo. Wren, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

6. John bishop of Exeter. Grant of lands in the lordship of Sutton Colfield, Warw. The boundaries and extent of the property are fully described, and tenants mentioned are Wm. Alen, Ric. Depyng and Simon Mounfort. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

6. Wm. lord Dacre, of Graistock. To be constable of Bewcastle and lands, chief forester of Nicol forest and the park of Plompton, Inglewood forest, Cumb., in reversion, formerly belonging to Sir Jo. Middleton, with an annual rent of 40*l.*, on vacation by Tho. Musgrave. *Westm.*, 6 Dec.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 18.*

10. Jasper Pen. Confirmation of a deed, 12 Nov. 19 Hen.VIII., by which Sir Hugh Vaughan, governor of Jersey, granted to Jasper the office of bailiff of the island

during the said Hugh's tenure of office. Greenwich, 4 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

12. John Plumer, of Hide, Kent, tailor, *alias* horse-seller. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hampton Court, 8 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Le More*, 12 Dec.—P.S.

16. Tho. Derby, clk. of the signet, and John Almain. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of clerk of the council, vacant by decease of Adrian Dyer. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

22. John Cary, groom of the Privy Chamber. To be seneschall of the lordships of Lammershe and Colne Wake, Essex, and Bassingborne, Camb., *vice* Sir Wm. Tyler, deceased, with wages of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richmond, 5 Oct. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Dec.—P.S.

23. John Drews, of Bristol. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 25 Nov. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Dec.—P.S.

A.D. 1528:

Jan.
R. O.

3748. The KING'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

List of new year's gifts to various persons, Jan. 19 Hen.VIII. First, to the Cardinal, in plate, 40½ oz.; to the abp. of Canterbury, 31 oz.; to the bps. of Winchester, Lincoln, Exeter, Carlisle, and Llandaff, various, from 31 to 20 oz. To 13 of the nobility, among whom are the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the earl of Northumberland and Viscount Rocheford, gifts varying from 31 to 20 oz. To 11 knights, among whom are Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Sir John Wallop, from 28 to 13 oz. To Mr. Norris, 26 oz., Mr. Wyat, 18¾ oz. To Dr. Chambers, 24¾ oz. To the Queen's physician, 25½ oz.; her apothecary, 16¼ oz. Mr. Philip, 20¾ oz. Similar presents to Giles Dues, Peter (Carmelianus), luter, and his wife, to the Princess's schoolmaster, to Mr. Abell, and to the Queen's chancellor, almoner, and secretary. To 33 noble ladies, among whom is the French queen, the elder and younger duchess of Norfolk, the duchess of Buckingham, the countess of Sarum, lady Rocheford, lady Russell, &c. To 10 mistresses, *sc.*, Norris, Jane (*sic*) Bollen, Baker, &c., from 22 to 10 oz.

Paper roll. Endd.

1 Jan.

3749. KNIGHT to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. x. 4.

B. M.

Burnet, iv. 37.

Visited the Pope on his liberty. He told me how dangerous it was for me to be at Rome, and that I had not left it for two hours when 200 Spaniards searched the house;—that he had received the King's letters, and had desired that I should depart, and he would send the dispensation. He begged you would have patience for a time, and not proceed at once to trial, as he is in great perplexity, "and it should not be long or your Highness should have not only that dispensation, but anything else that might lie in his power."

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I told him I had sent off news of the dispensation, "so that I could not imagine by what reason I might persuade unto you to believe that he would perform the promise that he had once broken." In conclusion, he was content you should have it, but on the condition that Gambara and I should beseech you not to proceed till the Pope was at liberty, and this could not be whilst the Almain and Spaniards reigned in Italy. I thought it best to have the dispensation at all hazards. Then he desired St. Quatuor to reform the minute; and this done, he showed it to me, desiring I should leave, and that Gambara should follow with the bull in the form and substance like your Highness's minute. I send you a copy of it.* The commission and protestation is void because it was conceived when the Pope was in captivity. On my return I met with Thadeus with "certain expeditions triplicate" to Gambara, Gregory de Casalis, and myself. In these there was a duplicate commission, one for Wolsey, and if that was refused because he might be thought partial, the same for Staphylæus;—also a copy of a dispensation, which, I perceive by your letter, was to be drawn according to the minute sent by Barlow, already sped and passed. I returned to Orvieti, and with Gregory have obtained a commission directed to the Legate, not in the form it was conceived in England, but in a manner sufficient. It and the commission were drawn up by St. Quatuor.

Though everything is passed as you desired, the Pope is undone if you proceed to execution at this time. The Imperialists destroy the towns about Rome. Lautrec remains at Bologna doing nothing. The Pope has no friend but you, and fears to displease the Emperor. This morning I return home, and Gregory de Casalis goes to Florence. Orvieti, 1 Jan.

Hol.

3750. KNIGHT to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. My letter was written before I left the Pope. He begs you will keep
St. P. vii. 36. secret the commission, and not proceed till you have given him notice of fifteen or thirty days, when he may issue a new commission. If Lautrec were here, he thinks he might have a sufficient excuse with the Emperor. Orvieti, New Year's day morning.

I have written to the Legate that the commission and dispensation for you has been obtained, "inasmuch as he sent hither the minute of a dispensation to be sped; but I specify not after what form your dispensation is granted and passed."

Hol. Endd.

1 Jan.

3751. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 2. He and Gregory congratulated the Pope on his restoration to liberty,
B. M. at which he was greatly pleased. He then enlarged on the King's devotion
Burnet, iv. 34. to the Church, the danger of a disputed succession, &c., desiring him to have the dispensation examined as in the form sent by your Grace. He admitted the difficulty, but as he was not familiar with granting commissions, he proposed to consult with St. Quatuor. We therefore visited St. Quatuor, and promised him a competent reward, and showed him the commission, "which he said could not pass without perpetual dishonor unto the Pope, the King, and your Grace; and a great part of such clauses as beth omitted, he hath touched and laid reasons for the same in a writing which I do send unto your Grace with this." We then begged of him to make the minute of a commission sufficient; which he did. When we took it to the Pope, he said that when he was in the castle of St. Angelo, the general of the Observants in Spain required of him in the Emperor's name to grant no act whereby the

* See 23 Dec. 1527.

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KNIGHT to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

King's divorce should be judged in his own dominions. "The Pope answered *inhibitio non datur nisi post litem motam*; and as unto the first, his Holiness was content, if any light thing were demanded, to advertise the Emperor before that he did let it pass; and this was in a manner for his Holiness being in captivity." He urges, as he is still in captivity in effect, he cannot grant this commission without evident ruin; but he is willing to run the hazard, rather than that the King and you should suspect him of ingratitude; and he heartily desires you, *cum suspiriis et lachrymis*, not to precipitate him for ever, which would be if, on delivering the commission, your Grace at once began process. He intends to save all upright thus.

If Lautrec would set forward, which he neglects doing, the Pope might have a pretext to tell the Emperor that he had been requested by the English ambassador to grant such and such a commission, and when he refused, he was required by Lautrec to do it; and so it might appear to the Emperor that the Pope had not granted it out of displeasure to him, but as an indifferent prince he was required to do justice, and could not refuse it. He will then send a commission dated after Lautrec's arrival. He begs that the King and you will be satisfied with this arrangement. We have given St. Quatuor 2,000 cr., and 30 cr. to his secretary. Herewith you will receive the Pope's letter, and a counsel of Oldrand on the King's cause. I am returning home. Orvieti, 1 Jan.

Hol.

1 Jan. **3752.** CHRISTOPHER A. B. (ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN) to WOLSEY.
Vesp. F. III. Desires credence for Dr. Johannes Reyunkius, who will speak to
107 b. Wolsey on the Archbishop's affairs. Vordi, 1 Jan. 1528. *Signed.*
B. M. *Lat., p. 1. Add.*

1 Jan. **3753.** JOHN DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF BAYONNE, to WOLSEY.
R. O. Incloses letters received this morning from France. Those to himself from the Great Master are very short, and contain no news but the death of Ant. Levianus. London, kal. Jan. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add.: Ill., &c., D. Card. Ebor. legato et Angliæ Cancellario, &c. Endd.

3754. ——— to ———

Calig. D. x. "Mons. de Brosse, avez au Roy par
184. actendu ce qui est depuis se et les bons
B. M. le Legat son bon amy, tient luy et moy
. sont j la dudit sieur tresbien
. bon vouloir que mondit sieur le Legat luy porte en toutes choses
. redouter de plus a te congnoissance de la vraye
et p[arfaite amitie] a luy et au bien de ses affaires, dont et de tous
autres et grandes demonstracions lesdits sieurs sont tant
. pourroit assez affectueusement remercier, ce qu'il
m'a commande expressement ainsi le faire de sa part; vous
prianant aussi tres humblement remercier de la myenne,
tant de la bonne amy[tie qu'il luy] plaise me porter, que de la seurete et
fiance que par ses honnestes p[arolles il a] en moy, l'asseurant que en
toutes choses ou je lui pourray [servir,] et que je congnoistray estre selon
son intencion, il me trouvera tel que celuy qui desire sur
toutes choses autant luy obeyr en ce qu'il luy touche. Mais
pour ensuivre son bon vouloir en ce qu'il luy plaira me con-
seiller et adviser estre bon et de jamays mectre peine de

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conserver et tousjours de plus [augmenter] la grande et indissoluble amytié d'entre ces roys noz [maistres], ne voulant oublier de luy presenter mes tres humbles re[commandations a sa] bonne grace, et au surplus me advertir tousjours de sa s[ante]. Au demeurant je vous renvoye le double de la [lettre] le Legat vous avoit baille pour faire le semblable a vous a este envoyee pareillement vous est et oblations qui dernièrement ont este" * * *

(The rest of the document is illegible, with the exception of a few phrases, of which the most important are—"la dessus le protonotaire de Gambres est icy pour s'en aller," and a reference to "frere Bernardin," which is too mutilated to be made out.)

1 Jan. **3755.** ANTHONY HASELDEN.

His will. Proved, 1 January 1527. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 625.

1 Jan. **3756.** CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I have received your letters. I have sent the dispensation you ask for in your former letters by the secretary (Knight) and Gambara. The demand in your subsequent letter, beyond the dispensation, I have granted, though not without great hazard to myself, as a token of my affection for you. Begs credence for the secretary and the Nuncio. Orvieto, 1 Jan. 1528. Signed: "J."

Hol., on paper. Add. Endd.

2 Jan. **3757.** J. DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF BAYONNE, and DE BROSE, to FRANCIS I.
Le Grand, III. 57.

On De Brosse's arrival on Tuesday morning, we went to the Legate, to whom we could not immediately communicate everything, because he was going to take advantage of the tide to visit the King; but we gave him your cordial thanks, and told him of what had been proposed to you for the marriage of the king of Scots, and of the words of the Emperor's chancellor, and the state of the affairs of Italy, especially of the Pope. He was incredibly pleased to hear of his Holiness's liberation, and the safety of the hostages, and also of Lautrec's diligence in following up his victory, and asked us to come next day to Greenwich. Thither we were conducted by Mr. Russell in the morning; and, while waiting till the King was ready, we again met the Legate, when De Brosse informed him of his whole charge. Wolsey expressed himself in the best possible manner towards Francis and Madame, and De Brosse offered to show him his instructions, stating that Francis wished him to see everything that concerned himself. During their conversation, Wolsey was called to see the King, to whom we were shortly afterwards conducted; when De Brosse presented his letters, and declared his charge. The King was not less delighted than Wolsey had been, and expressed himself in a most warm and cordial manner towards Francis and Madame, his speech occupying little less than an hour (*ne fut moins que d'une petite heure*), and he expressed himself strongly about the Emperor's chancellor, whom he evidently regarded as the wickedest man in the world.

After we had accompanied him to mass, and returned to his chamber, he caused us to be entertained by the bishop of Bath, viscount Rocheford, and others, and then return to him. He then brought us to visit the ladies, and introduced me, Brosse, to the Princess; to whom, after doing reverence to the Queen, I delivered your letters and those of Madame. She gave me the most honorable thanks, and could not have conducted herself with better grace. Before we left, the King took part in a dance, and had some further conversation with us, then dismissed us till he and Wolsey should have con-

1528.

J. DU BELLAY, BP. OF BAYONNE, and DE BROSE, to FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

sidered the answer to be made to Brosse's instructions. Next morning Wolsey asked if Brosse had a procuration to be installed in the room of Francis with the knights of the Order at Windsor, saying that the thing was necessary, and would be a great satisfaction to the King. Was obliged to apologise that he had not thought it requisite, and Wolsey desired him to send for one with all diligence. Represented the delay that might occur, the sea being so variable as it is at present. Discussed with Wolsey for an hour what was to be done. At last, Du Bellay, being left alone with Wolsey while the King spoke with Brosse, perceived that he wished Brosse to remain, but to get the procuration sent over with all diligence. He said the King was very desirous that Brosse should perform this office, finding him the most agreeable personage Francis could have sent him. Determined accordingly to send a courier express for the procuration, of which he desired Wolsey to draw up a minute. Have been obliged to wait for it till now. Begs Francis to send it with all diligence, for the King will detain the knights of the Order, who are here in great number for the feast, till he hear news of it.

Are desired by Wolsey to write the views entertained by the King and him, touching the proposals made to Francis. They are much pleased that Francis communicated to them privately the language he used about the marriage of the king of Scots, and think that as the attention of the world is at present fixed on the great interests of Christendom, and considering the age of the parties, it would be better to wait the issue of affairs, which will probably necessitate other alliances. The King is not less displeased at the Emperor's chancellor than we ourselves, considering the great justification of your cause; and if the Emperor were to use such words, and Francis (which God forbid) was not in a position to clear himself (*empesche de sorte que ne les peussies relever*) with that courage and magnanimity which distinguish him, he himself would challenge the Emperor to combat. But they think that Francis ought not to be so disquieted by the words of such a worthless villain (*pour la parole d'un ribault belistre, garcon trompereau, homme de neant, villain en toute perfection de villenye*). They will, however, send their advice by Brosse about what should be done if the Emperor avow these words.

When talking of the Emperor's treatment of the Pope, I, Du Bellay, finding Wolsey sufficiently indignant, said that Emperors had been deposed by Popes for much smaller offences, and that the Pope ought to depose Charles for his own surety. On this, Wolsey drew near a window, and swore to me he would do his best to bring it about. I said no one could do more to induce the Pope to it than he; but I did not wish to go further without instructions. I think it would be well if the Pope could be brought to it, and the right of election returned to the electors, a law being moreover passed that no one but one of themselves should be elected, which would be a sugarplum (*la friandise*) to make them find the deprivation good. Thinks Francis might speak of this to the prothonotary Gambara when he sees him on his way to England. London, 2 Jan.

Fr.

2 Jan.

3758. ITALY.

Vit. B. ix. 215.

Extract of the letter of Gregory Casale, dated Orvieto, 31 Dec.

B. M.

The Pope and Cardinals recognise the benefits rendered them by the King and Wolsey. Came to the Pope from Lautrec to urge him not to keep his agreement with the Imperialists. Wrote back to Lautrec that the Pope would do anything if Lautrec would only advance, which he had not yet determined to do, because on the 26th the Germans had not yet arrived at Bologna, having thus wasted four pays.

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There seems no necessity for Lautrec's urging the Pope to declare against the Emperor, as it is likely he will do it of his own accord; for the Imperialists will be compelled to violate the treaty, and the Colonnas have already laid waste many of the Papal towns, so that the Pope knows what to expect from them.

Had a long conversation on the matter with the Pope, who says he cannot remain here unless Lautrec advances, and wishes Casale to urge him in the King's name to do so. Told him he could not leave until the King's business was despatched, and his Holiness therefore spoke about it yesterday to card. St. Quatuor. Has sent a nobleman and a captain to Rome, to practise with the Germans. Galeazzo Farnese took by night Castro, a papal town occupied by the Imperialists, killed all the garrison, and now holds it for the Pope. Federigo Bossolo is dead. Has spoken on the Pope's behalf to the Florentines, who will send an ambassador to him, when they see that he is considered as a friend by the kings of England and France.

From letters dated Pigaium, 2 Jan.

The French king has sent to the Pope a secretary of Albert de Carpy for the same purpose as ourselves. It seems to Casale very impious to leave his Holiness in the middle of the Spaniards, and to ask him to declare against them, which would be of no use to us. He continues to fortify his towns, and delays the promised payment. Lautrec has not yet left Bologna, and will not meet the Imperialists before they arrive at Sienna, as was proposed to him. Wrote yesterday to the marquis of Saluzzo, to guard the passes strictly, and let no friend or foe go to Rome, so that the Imperialists may have no means of getting sure information.

The Pope has sent him to Lautrec, with a letter of credence to urge his advance. Hopes to succeed, but meanwhile time slips away.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd. The first extract is printed in Pocock, I. 36.

2 Jan.

3759. [MARQUIS OF EXETER'S HOUSEHOLD?]

R. O.

A bill indented of certain household property, &c., in the custody of Thomas Apowell and Davy Hanmer, 2 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.

In the Chapel.—A pair of vestments of blue velvet, embroidered with a cross of crimson velvet; ditto of crimson velvet, with a cross of imagery, embroidered with silk and gold; ditto of black velvet, with a cross of crimson velvet; 3 ditto of black velvet, made of cloth of estate, with crosses of white satin of Bruges; one of green velvet with a cross of crimson velvet; ditto of green taffeta, with a cross of red ditto; of white with a cross of blue taffeta, and an image of Our Lady embroidered; ditto of crane-coloured damask, with a cross of blue velvet, embroidered, and my Lord's arms upon the Cross, with an image of Mary Magdalene; and many others specified. 10 altar cloths of linen. 3 towels. 4 super-altars. 4 mass books in print. 2 matins books of my Lady's grace; one covered with tawney velvet, with silver and gilt clasps; the other with black velvet, with silver and gilt clasps, engraved. Various other furniture for the chapel, such as pyxes, cruets, and chalices, silver gilt. Among the books, (1) *The Appostelar*, (2) *Ortus Vocabulorum*, (3) *Catholicon*, (4) *Legenda Aurea*, and a book of law.

Of the "yory stuff";—various basins and candlesticks of silver and silver gilt, with my Lord and Lady's arms. Numerous articles of napery.

Articles in the pantry and the kitchen.

In the Stable.—Two litter horses, one palfrey, "white lyarde foskew white," a Cornish nag, a bay colt received from Master Haydon and Master Collis, and a white lyard prowys; my Lady's litter, covered with black velvet; saddles, headstalls, pillions, and similar furniture, all exactly

1528.

[MARQUIS OF EXETER'S HOUSEHOLD?]-*cont.*

described. A web bridle for my Lord's great horse. 8 leather halters, whereof my Lord had four at his last going up.

Articles in the Buttry.

Implements of the household.—40 standing bedsteads. 6 truckle beds. 16 standing presses. 11 cupboards. 11 joined forms. 27 stools. 1 table board, $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards long. 4 ditto, 8 yards long. 5 coffers bound with plate, in the tower over the gate. A great ship coffer, in Sir George Speke's chamber. Implements for kneading and baking. Chopping boards, &c. Images of St. Katharine, St. Dorothy, St. Lybell, St. Michael, St. Ann. A crucifix with Mary and John. A table cover 7 yards long. 12 halberts. 2 poleaxes. 1 hhd. of plaster of Paris.

Furniture of the Armoury.—Materials for cleaning the harness. Furniture in the stables and the outhouses. In the gate, 2 great guns. Furniture of the Privy Chamber and the Great Chamber. In the church:—3 new altars; a great hearse; a bier which my lady's Grace was carried to church upon. "A trendle to scald brawn in, that Golde occupieth." In the store:—17 whole loaves of sugar, cinnamon, cloves, mace, ginger, grains, rice, "sawnders," turnsole, aniseed, saffron, dates, 32 cakes of white soap, 3 clavicords, wax of various kinds, tapers. Wine, 1 hhd. of claret. Carpenters' instruments. 12 cloths of lead, 2,829 lb., and a sow of lead 65 lb. "Over the gate in the Great Chamber, a joined chair for a dry drafte." A turned chair in Master Speke's chamber.

Horses at the Leghes:—A bay mare, 18 hands high; a great horse sent down by my Lord by Petty John; various other horses. A horse received from Mr. Chamburne; another received from John Gawnte. A bay mare given by Anthony Harvey. Horses at Chymney:—a dun mare, 15 hands high, 17 years old; a stallion called "Parker." Horses at New Park; one named "Master Wyse's mare." A cage for the parrot. In North Exe an "eryare" of swans, beneath Exe Bridge two "eryares" of swans, and at Tiverton three swans.

A list of stuff lost "at the surrender of the stuff" in the ewery, kitchen and stable. Chapel stuff delivered to London, unto my lord's Grace's chantry. Other similar entries.

6 leaves of paper in form of a roll.

3 Jan.

3760. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The inhabitants of the Suffolk coast, who are destitute of grain fit for man's use, have asked him to request Wolsey for a licence for them to carry white and red herrings and sprats to Flanders, to barter for corn. His almoner will say more on the subject. Norwich, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

3761. SCARCITY.

R. O.

Considerations as to the dearness of all manner of victuals:—

1. The King's foreign wars, which have continued for two or three years, have been one cause of dearth. 2. The year that the war ended there was as great a rot and murrain among cattle as has been seen for 40 years before nourished and kept, for in pasture there is very little murrain seen, or none. 3. There have been three or four marvellously dry summers, which produced surfeits among the cattle and sheep, owing to the scarcity of grass and lack of hay and water. In many parts of England cattle had to be driven five or six miles to water, a thing that had not been seen by any man now living. 4. Owing to this there were little or no fat cattle in the common fields from Michaelmas to Martylmas, as there usually are. 5. The lack of fodder has prevented husbandmen from breeding lambs or calves, and those

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that were bred, were hunger bitten, and worth little, except those bred in pasture. 6. In times past, after wars or murrains, the killing of lambs and calves was restrained, but no such order has been made since this dearth began. 7. The great droughts in summer and frosts in winter have destroyed the freshwater fish and fowl in the fens, so that they are at treble their usual price. 8. Pork is very scarce, owing to the dearth of beans, pease, and mast. It was necessary to use pease for the horses and beasts, but, nevertheless, many horses died. 9. The dearth of cattle has also been the cause why all "pultree ware and whit meyte" have been so dear. 10. Regraters and forestallers of cattle have been another cause. In Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, and the North, where beasts are bred, no grazier can buy either lean or fat beasts, except at third or fourth hand. 11. Notwithstanding all this, "thanked be God, all thing is plentiful at this day as ever it was, and like to be if God send seasonable weathers, also if the pastures at this day may continue, and then can dearth never long continue," for the murrain in the common fields hardly attacks the cattle in the pastures at all. The latter relieve the common fields again with their breed of cattle, "to the increasing of the husbands and the composing of their land, which is the chief cause of the plenty of corn, which will never be scarce as long as there are plenty of sheep." At the time when meat is scarce, between St. Andrew's tide and Midsummer, cattle and sheep are brought out of pastures and marshes, except the few that are stall fed. If there were no pastures within 40 or 50 miles of London, the butchers could not sell so cheap, for they bring up the beasts as they want them, and are put to no charge for grass. The beasts lose little flesh by their long journey, and do not cost much for carriage.

Pp. 4. Endd.

3 Jan. **3762.** [EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND] to the EARL OF ANGUS.

R. O.

Has received by Leonard Musgrave his letter offering to meet him at any place for the good order of the Marches. Will be glad to do so. If he wishes to take a day of truce, and make redress for attemptats, open proclamation must be made, and they can meet at Cornell. If he wishes merely to determine what order should be taken, will meet him at Berwick. Asks him to make proclamation that good rule and peace may be kept, according to the league between the Kings. Will do the like in his wardenry. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Alneweke Castle, 3 Jan.

P. 1, copy. Headed: To my lorde of Anguishe, chanceler of Scotland at the first tyme. Endd.

3 Jan. **3763.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes nothing about this business committed to him, but refers to Pocock, i. 69. the letters of Master Secretary, who has acted most discreetly. Has only written a few things in cipher to Peter Vannes. Wolsey can undoubtedly make use of the Pope's authority as his own. His Holiness prays him to continue his help more now than ever. Begs Wolsey to pay the Cavalcanti, and increase his pension, as he promised. Florence, tertio nonas Januarii 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: Messire Gregory de Casalis, iij. nonas Januarii 1527.

5 Jan. **3764.** The POPE'S DELIVERANCE.

Vit. B. x. 6.

B. M.

Fiddes' Coll.,

p. 179.

Pocock, i. 54.

On Sunday, 5 Jan. 1527, between 8 and 9 in the morning, the Cardinal landed at Blackfriars, and with a large company proceeded to St. Paul's. With the Imperial ambassador on his right hand, and the French on his left, he advanced to the Arches, and was there met by the bishops of London, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Bath and Llandaff, the priors of

1528.

The POPE'S DELIVERANCE—*cont.*

Westminster, St. Saviour's, Christ Church and St. Mary's 'Spital, and the abbots of Stratford and of Tower Hill, and conducted to the high-altar. At the choir door Dr. Capon declared the great misery which the Church suffered from Lutheranism, and the shameful injuries inflicted on the Pope. When the service was done the Cardinal went to dinner, and the ambassadors with him.

Modern copy.

5 Jan.

3765. [HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 29 b.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 49.

Credence for bishop Stafileo, whom the French king is sending as an ambassador to his Holiness.

Lat., draft, in Vannes' hand, p. 1.

Add. MS.

15,287, f. 190.

B. M.

Theiner, 556.

2. Copy from the Vatican, dated Greenwich, 5 Jan. 1527.

3766. [WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 45*.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 50.

Credence for Stafileo, who is going to Rome as the joint ambassador of the kings of France and England. London.

Lat., draft in Vannes' hand, p. 1.

3767. INSTRUCTIONS for STAFILEO.

R. O.

"Instructiones datæ a *Ser. Rege Angliæ, &c., R^{do} in Christo patri Episcopo Staphyleo, nonnulla gravissimi momenti negocia concernentes, quæ ipse dictus Ser. Rex ejusdem domini Staphylei fidei in hunc qui sequitur modum in Italia tractanda ac peragenda commisit."

The King, hearing from Wolsey of the prudence and other virtues of the Bishop, and that Francis intends to send him to reside as ambassador at Rome, to work for the liberation of the Pope, and for the benefit of the Holy League, and in consequence of the community of interest of the two Kings, desired him to come to England; and seeing the truth of what he had heard, has appointed him as their joint ambassador, and sent letters of credence to the Pope, which he will use as he thinks fit.

If he finds the Pope liberated he must condole with him on his misfortunes in the name of the two Kings, and say that they, bound by perpetual amity, would think nothing more glorious than to act for the establishment of peace and the restoration of authority to the Holy See, for which purpose they have sent the said Bishop to declare their mind, and to ask the Pope's advice. It is most needful for him to be safe from wrong, and not to trust his enemies more, whose perfidy and cruelty have so often been experienced; and he should therefore betake himself to the army of the allies, or to some other place safe from the enemy, when he will be able, with clear conscience, to revoke the unjust conditions extorted by the enemy, and will not allow himself to be led into any compact prejudicial to the confederates. The Bishop shall assure him that the Kings will spare nothing to restore his Holiness to his ancient state, all his family to their rights, and Italy to freedom from a disgraceful yoke. If he find the Pope still prisoner, and is able to visit him, he must console him in the two Kings' names, and say that they will leave nothing undone to liberate him; he must ask him if he consents to these terms, which will produce irreparable injury, persuaded by the

* From the asterisk is struck out, and "R. D. Cardinali Eboracensi, Apostolicæ sedis de latere legato" is substituted.

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arts of the enemy. If he is forced to them by hope of his liberation, he must first protest. The enemy intend only to enslave the Church and lay waste every thing. There are two means of safety: one in the help of the League, which the Kings will so help that success may be shortly hoped for, but the Pope does not wish to be hasty; the other is, that if the Imperialists see that the affairs of the Church are managed by the Pope so that they cannot get any profit from his captivity, they will obtain nothing but infamy and the hatred of Christendom. The Kings advise him to delegate his authority to the absent Cardinals, that they may meet and take measures for the safety of the Church, and elect as vicar and moderator him who by his own prudence and the authority of the Kings will be best able to perform this duty. The Pope must promise his assistance. By this means the liberation of the Pope will be hastened, and the Papal States will be held in subjection, knowing that the Head of the Church is established, and that the Imperialists cannot do as they please with the Church.

Lat., pp. 7.

Vit. B. x. 15.

2. Secret instructions for the same.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 45.

The King has disclosed to the Bishop the invalidity of his marriage with the Queen, and the scruples of conscience arising partly from his own learning, and partly from the advice of theologians and other learned men; but wishing, as a Catholic prince, to do nothing contrary to the laws of the Church, he desired the Pope to grant what was necessary;—either to give a commission to men who seem most fit to decide the matter, or to send a Legate with sufficient authority to England,—because the wars in Italy make it unsafe for English subjects to go to the Pope, and because the facts cannot be examined with sufficient accuracy elsewhere than in England. The King trusts that his Holiness will grant these petitions, and not inform many people of them, lest the objections of the contrary party cause a hindrance. As it is uncertain how far the Pope will go, and the matter is of the greatest importance for the safety of the King's soul and for the tranquillity of his realm, by the advice of his councillors he has decided to use the assistance of all persons, either his subjects or foreigners, who are fitted to examine it, so that if it is referred by the Pope to the Cardinals or other learned men, the truth may the more easily be brought to light. The King therefore desires Stafileo, on his arrival in Rome, to communicate with his agents, and, if the matter must be discussed before sending a commission or a legate, to assist the ambassadors and agents of the King in all places and with all persons by his erudition and prudence. He constitutes him for this purpose his chief advocate, councillor and proctor, desiring him to expound to the Pope, the Cardinals, and all others, the reasons which have been shown to him, and of which he has a memorandum; but he must not allow a copy of them to be made by any one. He desires the Bishop to show the Pope that a refusal to grant his just request may cause a diminution of the authority of the Holy See. He promises the Bishop to procure for him a bishopric from the French king, and to favor his promotion to the cardinalate.

If the Pope has left the castle of St. Angelo, but is still in the hands of the Imperialists, he is to urge his Holiness to nominate Wolsey his vicar general, or to appoint a meeting of the absent cardinals, and to depute Wolsey as their head during the Pope's captivity.

Lat., pp. 7. In Vannes' hand.

Vit. B. x. 24.

3. Instructions given by Card. Wolsey in the King's name to bp. Stafileo, of matters to be treated of at Rome.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 40.

He is sent to reside with the Pope as the common ambassador of the French king and Henry, and to assist in matters concerning the state of the Church, and for the advantage of the Holy League. After presenting his

1528.

INSTRUCTIONS for STAFILEO—*cont.*

letters of credence to the Pope, he is to condole with him on his misfortunes, and congratulate him on his escape; and to say that during his captivity the two Kings have thought of nothing so much as procuring his liberation, promoting universal peace, and restoring the authority of the Holy See. As the League has a powerful army in Italy, the Bishop must by all means urge the Pope not to perform the conditions extorted from him by the Imperialists. He need not be moved by regard for the hostages, for by Lautrec's valour, or in some other way, they will soon be liberated. If the Pope uses the present opportunity, with the assistance of these Princes, he will be able to compel the enemy to accept his terms; and by the use of ecclesiastical censures and other means will make them an example to all who may in future attempt anything against the vicar of Christ and the See Apostolic. His Holiness must put no more trust in the enemy, but betake himself to the allied army; or some other safe place. The Bishop must assure him that the kings of England and France will do all that could be expected from the most obedient sons.

Lat., pp. 9. These instructions were signed by Wolsey before hearing of the Pope's liberation, and were then altered.

6 Jan.

3768. PIETRO PISANI* to [the DOGE OF VENICE.†]

Vit.B. ix. 17.

B. M.

Informs him that Gambara had been sent from the Pope to Monsignor Illustrissimo (de Medici) to go to the Most Christian King and then to England, among other things to request the King, as he has already done Lautrec, to use his intercession with Venice to give Ravenna and Cervia to the Pope. This has been done by the procurement of the prothonotary Gambara, who is not favorable to Venice. Thinks it right to give him advice of it, that he may do his best "per tuorli el credito." Gives an account of the numbers and intended movements of the army and of the duke of Urbino. When its efforts are crowned with success, hopes the Pope will no longer continue neutral. Bologna, 6 Jan. 1527. *Signed*: Petrus Pisan', Proc' Or'.

Ital., mutilated, pp. 2.

On a slip attached: Signor Casale by his letters has done much service in this matter with Wolsey; so you may do your work bravely.

7 Jan.

3769. GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Pocock, i. 70.

Lautrec will not leave tomorrow, as he promised, on account of the heavy rains, but will move his army hence on the day after. In the accompanying letters to Vannes there are certain matters to be told to Wolsey. Bononia, 7 Jan. 1528. *Signed*.

P. 1, Lat. Add. Endd.: D. Gregorius de Casalis, 7 Jan. 1527.

7 Jan.

3770. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 37.

Is delighted with the news of the 10th and 15th ult. In my letters of the 7th, 15th, and 26th Dec., I gave you copious instructions of the Legate to be sent, the commission for me and the King's dispensation; and I sent you instructions of the King's mind on the 26th, when we had great hopes of the Pope's liberation. The news of it has filled us with delight, and the King hopes you will now have free access to his Holiness for his matter. I make sure you have already gained the dispensation, commission,

* See Mr. Brown's Cal., July 18, 1528.

† Magnifice et Clarissime.

1528.

and appointment of the Legate, and that all things are in good train. This courier will deliver you our letters of congratulation to the Pope. You are to visit him, and congratulate him on his delivery, according to the letters enclosed, and state that the King and I consider that he has acted for the best in his difficulties, and that he was justified in obtaining his liberty by an external compliance with the hard terms demanded of him, which, under the circumstances, he is not bound to observe, especially as they are so prejudicial to the Holy See. We expect that he will find a means of evading the danger which threatens the See and his confederates if these terms be observed. You must warn him against running into fresh hazards; for if Lautrec were defeated the Pope would be at the mercy of the Imperialists. You shall tell him what plans we were engaged upon for his liberation. First, the King sent me to France to form a solid alliance between the two crowns. Next I omitted no occasion of urging on the expedition of Lautrec, to which the king of England contributed not less than the king of France. Then we encouraged the Venetians and the other states of Italy, and prevented the Florentines from revolting to the enemy. Then we kept the French and other people in their obedience to the Holy See, when, in consequence of the Pope's captivity, they thought of having recourse to some inferior authority. Then we made a requisition to the Emperor, insisting on the Pope's liberation, and sent letters for that purpose from the whole clergy of England to the clergy of Spain, and twice in a week had a fast and a litany through the whole kingdom to procure God's favor for that purpose, which it must be thought were heard by Him, and the Pope was more speedily liberated; and the King's majesty and I would take no rest, but were ready to shed our blood, he, as an excellent and Christian prince, and I as his most obedient minister.

After you have dexterously employed these arguments you shall wait a time, and see how the Pope takes them; and as there is no doubt that he will use some very complimentary expressions, you shall take the opportunity of edging in the King's matter, and tell his Holiness that, although the King is a most devoted and disinterested son of the Church, even if he obtain nothing by his services, yet as this matter is of such paramount importance to himself and his kingdom, and the Pope has granted the same to others who have less deserved it, his Highness trusts that he will not refuse his just and modest petition. You shall also remind him of the danger of incurring the loss of the King's friendship by refusing his request or delaying it. Urges Sir Gregory to use the same ability and dexterity as he has hitherto done in getting a legate appointed and sent. Sends a copy of the declaration of war against the Emperor in the event of his not acceding to the Pope's liberation. London, 7 Jan. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

7 Jan.

3771. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 557.

Congratulates the Pope on his liberty. The King was greatly delighted at the news. Does not think the Pope is bound to fulfil the terms extorted from him. Would strongly recommend to him the King's cause, which is now most ardently pursued before his Holiness, were it not that he has full trust in the Pope's affection. The King asks no more than what is just, and will contribute to the repose of the Holy See. Writes to Gregory Casale on the subject. London, 7 Jan. 1527.

Lat.

Vit. B. x. 19.

B. M.

Pocock, I. 51.

2. Corrected draft by Vannes.

Lat., pp. 4.

1528.

7 Jan.

3772. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
I. 200.

Wrote lately about the privation of the abbot of St. Bennets (Hulme),* and has had no answer. Hears now that the King, who is founder, has commanded the abbot "not to intermeddle any further in the same monastery." All the gentlemen here will depose to his innocence of the crimes objected against him. As to dilapidations, the house, at his installation, was deeply in debt, of which the abbot has paid off great part, notwithstanding the dimes and other heavy charges. Asks favor for the abbot, especially as he has promised to be ordered by Wolsey, and has always been kind to the Queen and Suffolk. Norwich, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

7 Jan.

3773. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Hears that Albany intends to come to Scotland by the assistance of the king of France. Asks him to write to Francis to stop him. If he has any writings to say that he comes by James's desire, they are false, or procured during his nonage. Has written to the same effect to Francis and the Duke by the bearer, Marchmont Herald. Knows that the castle of Dunbar being in the hands of Frenchmen is a great occasion for the Duke to come to this realm. Asks him, therefore, to solicit Francis to cause Albany to deliver it into his hands. Believes it is held by the French rather for evil to both realms than good. Edinburgh, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 7 Jan. 1527.

7 Jan.

3774. ANGUS to THE SAME.

R. O.

To the same effect. Halyrudhouse, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.

7 Jan.

3775. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to use his influence in the above matter. Edinburgh,

7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.: The king of Scots, 7 Jan. 1527.

7 Jan.

3776. ANGUS to THE SAME.

R. O.

On the same subject. Edinburgh, 7 Jan. 1527. *Signature lost.*

Add. Endd.

7 Jan.

3777. ANGUS to the EARL OF [NORTHUMBERLAND].

R. O.

Received on the 6th Jan. inst. his writings, dated Alnwick, 3d inst. Does not think a general convention would be advisable till they have first met by themselves, to determine what should be done. Suggests that they should meet on Thursday, the 23 inst., at Rydenburn, "as place maist commodious and ganand, considering it stands dry, but (i.e. without) confluence of greit [streams or other] impediment, sa we ma surely resort on athir syd therto baith mare ewest (used) than Berwyk or Cornwell (Cornhill) that ar e greit ryvere, that ma hald ws sundry." Before receiving his letter, had caused proclamation to be made for keeping good rule and concord. Edinburgh, 7 [Jan.] 1527. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: [To the] erle of [Northumberl]and, wardane [of the East and] Medill Marches.

* John Redinge.

1528.

8 Jan.

R. O.

3778. [JAMES V. to ALBANY.]

Hears that he intends to come into the realm, and fears that his doing so will cause trouble amongst the people. Desires him to send his intentions by Marchmont Herald, and to postpone his coming till James gives him leave. If any persons have begged him to come, saying that it is the King's pleasure, they deceive him, and do not wish for the weal of the kingdom, but try for their own purposes to put division between him and his subjects. Edinburgh, 8 Jan.

Copy, p. 1.

8 Jan.

Vat. Trans.

Add. MS.

15387, f. 192.

B. M.

St. P. VII. 44.

3779. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Congratulating the Pope on his liberty, and urging him not to observe the conditions extorted from him in his captivity. Lautrec has orders to advance. He will learn from the English ambassadors, especially from Gregory Casale, the efforts made in his behalf by his Majesty. Greenwich, 8 Jan. 1527.

Lat. Add.

Vit. B. x. 21.

B. M.

2. Corrected draft.*

Pp. 5. Marginal note: Alexander cursor Anglus has tulit. 8 Jan. 1528.

9 Jan.

R. O.

3780. JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER to MR. RUSSELL.

Encloses letters received this present 9 Jan., the contents of which he desires him to communicate to my lord Legate. "Ye know Welshmen ben poor and charged with many bonds and payments further than any other the King's subjects, for the which claim their old customs" (*sic*); so it would be a good thing to stay the parties "aparans" at this time, which would quiet the country, and further the King's duties. It is important that the Princess's council should know my lord Cardinal's pleasure in the matter.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Russell, secretary unto the Princess's good grace. *Endd. in a later hand.*

9 Jan.

R. O.

3781. JOHN TAYLOR, Master of the Rolls, to WOLSEY.

On the 8th "Baily Robert Tett" told him that a spy had come from Spain with letters from the French ambassadors there, which the King is sending to the bishop of Bayonne for Wolsey to see. The King and Madame will do nothing without informing Wolsey. They are pleased to hear that he is content with their last advertisement out of Spain. On the 7th sent to Calais for Wolsey a letter in answer to that which my lord of Rocheford's servant brought him, letters from Italy, and one from the Grand Master in answer to Wolsey's, with an account of Lautrec's proceeding, and the provision of money for him. Wolsey's letters were *calcar acutum*, for a man was immediately sent to Lautrec. No news but what he will hear from the bishop of Bayonne. Has told the post to enquire for the letters he sent to Calais, and take them on. Paris, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.:* Dr. Taylor xix. Jan. 1527.

9 Jan.

Vesp. C. IV. 2.

B. M.

3782. DON YNYGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

Has had letters from Flanders complaining of the injury done to the Spanish ships in an English port by the French, and tolerated by the English.

* At the end, *Knight* is put in place of Casale, as in "State Papers."

1528.

DON YNYGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Begs Wolsey will use his endeavors to remove all obstacles to the peace and the good understanding of the two nations. "Ex hac domo suburbana, v. id. Januarii." *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: D. cardinali Eboracen. atque Angliæ legato. Endd.

9 Jan.*

Le Grand,
III. 67.

3783. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

He will learn from his joint letters with De Brosse the few things that have happened since the despatch of the last courier. The ceremonies have been great for the Pope's deliverance. Hopes similar ones will be done in France. I beg you will get me an answer about this ceremony of ranks (*des rangs*), and also a letter from the King which I can show, that he approves the language used by Wolsey, and the comedies which have been acted to his advantage, for Wolsey asked me particularly if I was not writing to him; also, if you write to me, you had better thank him for the declarations of friendship he has made towards you. He wishes to obtain a copy of the offers which were sent into Spain, of which he has lost the duplicate. I beg you will also send the copy I sent you of the procuration of De Brosse, of which neither he nor I have kept a duplicate. The ambassadors of Florence and Ferrara had some dispute at the ceremonies, which they referred to Bayonne; and he advised them to protest that what they did then should not be taken for a precedent, Florence already having gained prior place, but write to their fellow ambassadors, and those with Francis, who was chief of the League.

The day after he spoke to Wolsey about the deprivation of the Emperor, Wolsey spoke of it to Staphileus, who did not fail to aggravate it; but Wolsey did not speak of me, nor that I had opened the matter to him. When Staphileus spoke of it to me I pretended to know nothing about it, not wishing to deprive Wolsey of the honor of suggesting it. After the departure of Staphileus, the dean of the Chapel spoke of it to me as a thing that would be for the good of the Church, which, as he had just come from Wolsey, made me think he had been told it was my proposal, but I passed it over without pretending to know about it. I believe firmly that Staphileus carries the despatch "*dont l'autre voyage vous ay escript*," and I am sure it would give satisfaction here if you would despatch it soon. Russell will follow in post very close. Staphileus has express charge from the King and Wolsey to say to Francis and Madame wonders of ————†

It may be that if it come to his knowledge he will presume I may have been the cause; but you know in what terms he spoke of it to you when you were here, which was not owing to me.

Petitions for the command of the galleys vacant by the death of Friar Bernardin, for his brother. London, 9 Jan.

P.S.—Has omitted to write to the King that De Brosse was two days at Greenwich, where he was very well received by the King.

French.

9 Jan.

3784. WM. KNIGHT to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. x. 33.

B. M.

Pocock, I. 56.

This courier Thadeus left Florence on Saturday last. The King's dispensation is passed under lead in as ample a form as the minute brought by Barlow. Brings also a commission for Wolsey, which is sufficient, though not like the minute. Cardinal St. Quatuor made the draught, so that whenever it is required, or a copy thereof, it may be given and stand with

* In the heading to this letter, supplied by the Editor, it is dated 29th January, which appears to be an error.

† A line left blank here in Le Grand.

1528.

the honor of the Pope, the King and Wolsey. Left Florence on Sunday last, and, fearing the rivers in Lombardy, went towards Genoa. At Alexandria, his host informed him that Barlow had passed, leaving letters with Thadeus, whom he would find at Aste. Went thither the same day, and received the King's letter with a double of the minutes. As there was nothing in them to cause him to return, will continue his journey. If the courier had not been hindered by the floods, he would have been at Paris before Knight arrived at Aste. Aste, 9 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2.

9 Jan. **3785. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.**

R. O. Arrived today at Aste, and there received his letters dated Westm., Pocock, i. 57. 27 Dec., with the duplicates of the minutes that this courier lately brought him. By accompanying letters, he will perceive what is being done in the King's causes here. Sees no reason in Wolsey's letters for remaining, and trusts therefore to be soon with him. Thanks him for his letters of exchange, without which he would have been "clean comfortless." Aste, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd. Sealed.

9 Jan. **3786. MARQUIS OF EXETER.**

R. O. "Item," 28 Oct., for a boat that carried stuff of my Lord's from London to Greenwich, 6*d.* 31 Oct., a boat from Greenwich to London to fetch stuff, 8*d.* 30 Nov., the same, 6*d.* For two "cares" that carried 2 puncheons of wine and 2 barrels of herrings from Billingsgate to my Lord's place, 6*d.* To 2 porters who stowed it in the cellar, 8*d.* To a cooper for putting 11 hoops on the puncheon, 11*d.* 8 Jan., boat hire when "I went with my Lord's stuff to my lord Carnolle (Cardinal) from Grenwyche," 8*d.* 6 Jan., reward to a woman who brought my Lord a present, 3*d.* 7 Jan., for a boat to carry a hogshead of wine from Lymuse to the Crane of the Ventre, 6*d.* Carriage of the wine from the Crane to my Lord's place, 3*d.* To a porter for stowing it in the cellar, 4*d.* 9 Jan., hire of a boat to carry my Lord's stuff from Greenwich to London, 6*d.* My boat hire from London to Greenwich, 1*d.*

Total, 10*s.* 5*d.* *Signed: H. marques of Exeter.*

Pp. 2, imperfect.

10 Jan. **3787. KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. The dispensation is sped and under lead according to the minute St. P. vii. 46. brought by Barlow; also a commission devised by St. Quatuor. Gambara, who is now in France, will convey both to you. Having obtained them, I had returned thus far homeward when I found letters from you and my lord Legate, instructing me to get the Pope to send a special legate to England to determine your cause. But as Gregory de Casalis, who has similar instructions, is nearer the Pope, and on receipt of my letters you may perhaps be satisfied with what has been obtained already, I will wait here till I know your pleasure. Aste, 10 Jan.

Hol. Add.

10 Jan. **3788. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.**

Vit. B. x. 31. B. M. Despatched this courier Thadeus on the 1st, from Orvieti, with letters about the success of his charges here, supposing he would shortly have been with Wolsey, but the impassable state of the rivers in Lombardy has delayed

1528.

KNIGHT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

him, and as he met my lord of Rochford's priest,* who gave him letters from Wolsey for Knight, he waited here to deliver them. The priest passed on his way to Mr. Gregory two days before Knight arrived. As to the reasons that moved the King and Wolsey to have the King's cause committed to some Cardinal to be sent purposely into England, supposes he sees that as the Pope makes a difficulty about granting a commission to Wolsey, it will be much more difficult to induce him to send a legate purposely, for the continual fear that he and the cardinals are in, in consequence of the reports of the Emperor's preparations for war. Does not think the Pope would send, or any cardinal go, who intends to live quietly in England.

† The commission and dispensation are sped, with a request to be made by me and Gambara to the King at the time of their delivery. What it is you will perceive by my letters. I send them by Gambara, and, considering the time, you will be right well content with what has passed without asking for what could not be had without longer delay. Gregory and I will do our diligence, and if I am to return to Orvieto I will wait your pleasure hereby at Turin. The Datary has wholly abandoned the Court. Campeggio is ill at Rome with gout. Pisano, Triulcio, Orsini, Gadi and Cesi are hostages. De Monte, St. Quatuor, Ridolfo, Ravenna and Perusino are with the Pope. Aste, 10 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

10 Jan.

3789. SIR ROBT. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters by my lord of Rochford's priest, and has accordingly exhorted Lautrec to go forward with all speed, showing him that although the King's contribution for August, September, and October has been idly spent, he will contribute for two months more, and has paid ready money. He is greatly encouraged at this, saying that he trusts Henry as much as his own master, and will make no delay. He leaves here today, and has promised not to rest till he meets the enemy, except for the repose of his footmen. Bononia, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Sir Robt. Jernegan, 10 Jan. 1527.

10 Jan.

3790. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 34.

B. M.

On Monday last received his letters dated Dec. 15. The Pope will not yet declare himself friend to the League, but Lautrec says that he trusts he will do so shortly, for success is impossible without his help. Thinks his Holiness delays because he does not feel sure of Lautrec's advance, and if that failed he would be in the greatest danger. Supposes he will join the League as the army approaches. The King's and Wolsey's letters will persuade him more to do so than anything else. Lautrec has received letters from the French king, by which he sees that Wolsey has spoken for him to Francis. For this he is very grateful.

Has urged him to proceed, and told him that it was only for that purpose that the King contributed. He leaves this town today to march forwards, and says he will not rest till he meets the enemy. Bologna, 10 Jan.

My lord of Rochford's priest arrived on Monday. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

10 Jan.

3791. JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Since he took upon him the government of Scotland, dissensions have abated, and law has been maintained; but it has been lately rumored that John duke of Albany, at the instigation of Robt. ab Oubinze

* Cranmer?

† Printed from this point in Burnet, iv. 40.

1528.

(D'Aubigni), or both together, by aid of Francis, have been hiring ships and sending them to Scotland without leave of James. Has written to them to dissuade them from their voyage, that he may the better consider their affairs without injury to his kingdom; for if they really have documents as they pretend, from himself, giving them licence to come, he is entirely ignorant of them. Requests that Francis will stay them if they will not listen to his entreaty. Edinburgh, 10 Jan. 1527.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

11 Jan.

3792. CLEMENT VII. to CHARLES V.

Lanz, Corr.
des k. Karl V.,
vol. i. 257.

When he was imprisoned, had nothing else to write to him, except for his liberation; but seeing by his letters with what zeal he had given orders for it of himself, cannot but thank him for his good offices. Expected to have had this to do before, but the death of the Viceroy has caused delay. Acknowledges that Charles has always shown himself devoted to the Holy See, and assures him of his good will. It remains to procure peace, the council, and the other things desired by the Emperor, for the sake of Christendom. Has complied willingly with the Emperor's commands touching the hostages and lands, &c. Had intended immediately upon his liberation to send one of his servants to intimate it to the Emperor, and thank him; but, owing to the difficulties of the passage, both by sea and land, was obliged to content himself with writing, in the hope that it might be sent by France, and has not yet had an answer. Orvieto, 11 Jan. 1528.

Italian.

12 Jan.

3793. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Asks for letters of safe-conduct for Wm. Fourhous, burgess of Had-
ington, Patrick Fourehous, John Atkinson and George Forester to trade in
England for a year. Edinburgh, 12 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Jan.

3794. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to speak to the King for the prevention of Albany's coming
into Scotland. Asks credence for the bearer, Wm. Hamilton. Edinburgh,
12 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.: The king of Scots, 12 Jan. 1527.

12 Jan.

3795. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since he came to Alnwick there has been no disorder in Northumber-
land. However, hearing from Sir Thos. Tempest and Master Bowes that
certain outlaws at Felton, a town of Wm. Lisle's, intended to make a raid,
sent Roger Lassells thither at midnight, who apprehended Alex. Crawhawe,
the chief counsellor of Wm. and Humfrey Lisle, John Pryngill, to whose
house the Lisles and their spies resorted, Rowly Eryngton, Gerrard Shaftowe,
Edde Hedle, laird of Bowreshelys in Riddesdale, Edw. Bewike of Riddesdale,
Matthew Stokehall of Tyndale, one of the pledges that brake from the duke
of Richmond's council at Pomfrett, Hobbe of Stokhall, Wm. Fletcher of
Felton, John Talour of Felton, and Wm. Mydilton, Robt. Jakson, Gerrarde
Richester, and John Broonwell, of South Tyndall, and John Armestrange,
who brought the Armestrangs to Newcastle when they broke the gaol there.
Held a warden court at Alnwick on Wednesday, Jan. 8, and beheaded nine
for March treason, and hanged five for felony. The country is now in great
fear and dread. Norfolk and others can tell Wolsey that these were most
heinous transgressors. The gentlemen of the country served the King at
the court truly, without fear or dread. The Lisles and their adherents are

1528.

H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY—*cont.*

still aided in Scotland, notwithstanding the King's letters to the King and Angus. Encloses a letter from Angus, asking for a meeting on the Borders. Sends, as Wolsey wished, a list of the gentlemen of Northumberland, with their fees. Sent Thos. Gower, constable of Alnwick, to Angus, on receipt of his letter, and now sends him to Wolsey to tell what he heard there. Alnwick, 12 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.* : To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

12 Jan.

3796. THE SAME to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

On the same subject. Will not meet Angus in Scotland without the King's orders. The chancellor of Durham, Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Thos. Tempest and Robt. Bowes have been with him since his coming, and take all possible pains for the reformation of justice. Asks the King to thank them. Alnwick, 12 Jan.

P. 1. *A copy.* *Add.* : To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

12 Jan.

3797. THE SAME to ANGUS.

R. O.

Received on the 10th inst. his letter dated 7th inst. Does not think Dreydeneborne suitable, as it is so far from any good town, considering the company they must have with them. If Angus cannot come to Berwick, will meet him one day at Norham, and another day at Lady Church. Alnwick Castle, 12 Jan.

P. 1. *Copy.*

12 Jan.

3798. OLIVER LEDER.

R. O.

A statement in answer to Oliver Leder, headed :—"This following is to manifest that as well Andrew Wodcoke as Ric. Reynold hath rightfully ordered the debt of Gaspar Grace according to Bedford's mind, and that the loss of the house in Cadiz is recompensed in Spain."

Pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Answer of Ric. Reynolds, of London, mercer, to a book of Oliver Leder, concerning a suit between them, and his supplication to Sir John Alen and Messrs. Roche and Withipole, the arbitrators. 12 Jan. 1527.

Pp. 10.

Jan.

3799. [TAYLOR] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 368.

B. M.

"[P]lease it your Grace to be advertised that the 12th of the clock, came to me the post which your Grace depec[hed He] tarried nothing but while his post horse was made red[y. I received from] him your gracious letters, and with the two copies of the instructions, whereof I went to the Court to h[ave an audience of] the King and my Lady his mother, according to your [commission]. When I came to the Court the Grand Master sho[wed me that for] 15 days I could not speak with the King, and that [Madame] was so grieved with the gout that she would n[ot speak] with any man; wherefore I showed unto the said Graun[d Master] the credence that your Grace had commanded me by [and] desired him, with humble commendations from your Gr[ace, to show] them to the King and Madame. At his retourny[ng back] again, the which was more than one long hour, h[e showed] to me how thankfully both the King and Madame t[ook your] speedy diligence in writing to the Pope's Holiness co[ncerning the] affairs of Italy, and showed to me further that th[e King had] received a letter from Mons. de Bayona and Mons. [de

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Brosse], of six paper leaves long; the which the King caused [to be read] to him two times by the Grand Master, and noted [sentence by] sentence in the same, the which he said were of your [Grace's] counsel made and devised; by the which I perceived following your acts of rejoicing the Pope's liberty they caused to be done certain solemnities at Saint had sent for the Chancellor to cause that in Par[is there] should be made processions and other ceremonies ly[ke as] had be done in England; and upon the King's beh[alf and my] Lady's he desired me to write unto your Grace both and thanks, and to advertise your Grace as doth folo[w]. First, that three days past, or that I came to the Co[urt, he] had sent a gentleman of his, called Mons. Longavall[e, to the Pope,] with like congratulation and exhortations as [the King] and your Grace had done, and that they tr[usted his Holiness] would well regard the advisement of so [How]behit the King here marvelleth that h[is Holiness] seeketh delays to confirm such articles as be duke of Ferrara, by whose example likewise Venetians and the Florentines, it is thought here Duke should revolt upon cause of not performing as be concluded, the causes of Italy should be in [worse case than] ever they were, considering that it hath been grea[t good fortune] to win the Duke by great policy; and now by [sinister] affection to destroy all that hath cost so great lab[our it] were great folly. Wherefore the King here and Mada[me advertise] your Grace that when Prothonotarius de Gambara com[eth unto your] Grace, the which as yet hath not spoke with the King[']s highness, it] shall please you to seriously speak with him of the m[atter of] the duke of Ferrara, and that the Pope should not [too straitly] regard particular matters, the which may be easily reformed [here]after, and with little business redressed and nec universal peace and quietness of the whole Church liberty of the estate of Italy, and the sooner pacifie[ing of] Christendom, and likewise to do with the ambassado[r of] Venes; for here they thinke your Grace hath more e in one word than they can do with much labour. A[ls o the] Grand Master hath promised me that as soon as M[ons. de] Gambara hath spoke with the King and Madame, he [shall inform] your Grace of every word that here is spoke with that you may perfectly be instructed of all his doings.

"Also they willed me to write to your Grace that duke F[arnando], with the Emperor's favor and aid, maketh great lab[or and pain] with the princes of Almayne to be elect in *Regem Romanorum*; the which, if it should come to pass, should [be] a great comfort to the Cæsarians for interest of Italy. Wherefore they beseech your Grace with your great wisdom to help to withstand that effect. Howbeit, they have [c]ertente that a man of great power is departed from Fa[rnando who] is united with Vavoda for not performing such pr[omises as were] made betwixt Farnando and him, the [which they] thought to be a great diminution of the Duke's p[urpose] him to enterprise any business into Italy.

"Furthermore, they willed me to write to your Gra[ce that] the Pope showeth himself as yet but strangely outwardly, he hath secretly sent to Mons. Lot[erek that he] should march forward, and order him as though in his Holiness. Nevertheless, he hath promised [to do] all that he may do, whereby they have good [hopes that,] upon the good advertisement of the King's highness [and your Grace,] there shall come from his Holiness more effectuo[us assistance,] and that Mons. Loterek hath special command[ment to go] forward, and that he shall lack no money, and th[at the prince] of Orange is returned to Rome, and, as it is [thought,] so to go to Naplus if there be no resistance made Lotrek, the which is now past Bonany shall fol[low him to] Naplus. Here is all that I have in commandment [to write unto] your Grace at this time.

"And where of your gracious and especial goodness en me it hath

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[TAYLOR] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

pleased you to take great labours to error of simplicity and facility in remitting the p your Grace lately sent into Italy, I humbly thank [your Grace,] and I promise your Grace I was induced by two r[easons so] to do: one was that your gracious letters made me [to think that] he went only to supply such adventures as my letted Taddeus, which I heard was safely arrived there; [and the] other was the long tarryal, the which the said post [made] by the way: but from hence forward I shall not nor dispute any reasons, but follow commandment *semper sit monuisse satis*, and I shall study rather Prometheus than Epimetheus, the which wa Prometheus had a forewit, Epimetheus had [an afterwit]. Other news here be none but that Mons. de [has] brought the Cardinal's hat to the Chanc[ellor of France, from the] Pope." P[aris] Jan.

Add.

Jan.

3800. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE and DE BROSE.

Cal. D. x.321.

B. M.

" eu par vostre dernyere lettre du ix^{me} de
 demonstration de joye qui a este faict pardela [pour la liberation
 de] nostre St. Pere le Pape, et encores que le jour des R[oyes]
 [pa]rdeça le semblable, tant en processyons generalles que aultre
 sy ay je oultre cela voullu pour plus grande demonstracion que [dans les]
 villes de mon royaume feuz de joye en soient faictz comme
 j'estime sy grande et de telle consequence qu'elle touche non seull[ement] . .
 dont il est le chef et pasteur, mais generalmente a toute la
 [Chrestiente] vous pourrez advertyr le Roy mon bon frere et
 perpetuel allye [et] Mons. le Legat mon bon amy, lequel vous remercyerez
 de ma [part] des bons et honestes propoz que vous m'escripvez vous avoir
 t l'entretienement de la bonne indissoluble et eternelle amytié
 q[ue] durer entre ledit Roy son maistre, mon bon pere et perpetuel
 allye, semblablement de la peine qu'il est delibere de prandre
 pour continuer au recouvrement et liberte de mes enfans par
 une ou aultre et pareillement en son bon conseil et advis,
 j'ay prins tel e que je ne puis que esperer que les choses a
 l'ayde de Dieu s tost venir a l'effect que nous devons
 desirer, qui est a la paix ne sera sans le grant honneur et
 immortelle gloire de Mo[ns. le Legat] mon bon amy, auquel l'obligacion en
 sera totalement d de moy et de ce qui me peult toucher, mais
 generalmente [de toute la] Chrestiente, pour avoir conduit dresse et manye
 les [affaires] a tel bien si vertueusement, si songneusement
 [ju]sques icy, et dont je suis seur qu'il * * *
 se ung advisement que je vous [remis] [par le-]
 quel ilz pourront veoir les praticques et m [All]emaigne
 par le frere de l'Empereur pour se faire eslyre [roi des Romai]ns, ce que seroit
 facile a empescher et y remedyer y [a ce]ste prochaine dyette, qui
 se doibt tenyr a la mycaresme [de la] part dudit Roy mon bon
 frere et de la myenne pour remo teurs les choses qu'on
 advisera pouvoyr servir en la matiere me semble qu'on
 doibt avoir d'autant plus de regard que ce s chose a sa
 devotion, donner tousjours a l'Empereur plus de pouvoy[r]
 [e]t de force en Allemaigne, et consequemment plus de moyen de [venir]
 a ce qu'il desire; parquoy vous me ferez entendre la responce qu[i a]
 vous sera faicte et la resolucion qu'ilz y prandront, affin de faire le [devoir]
 de mon couste, vous advisant que ce pendant j'ay escript a [mes] ambassa-
 deurs en Souysse, faire demander saufconduit pour cen [l]e Roy
 mondit bon frere, et perpetuel allye, et moy y pourrons envoyer

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[ce qu]e je ne foyz doubte qu'ilz n'obtiennent facilement, affin que
 [v]oyaige se puisse faire en meilleure seurete.

"[Au]surplus, Messieurs, j'ay entendu par les derrenyeres lettres de Mons.
 [de L]autrech le partement de mon armee de Boulongne, qui estoit
 [de]vers Ymola et la deliberacion qu'ilz ont d'aller trouver les [ennemis,
 cho]se que nostre St. Pere soubz main leur conforte et conseil[le comme
 vous] pourrez veoir par le double du chiffre que j'ay
 vous envoie, affin que * * *
 [nostre St.] Pere de se ressentyr des injures qu
 ce et d'ayder et favoriser mon armee poussant
 conseille qu'elle face. Ainsy que j'espere entendre ce
 amplement du prothonotaire du Gambre qui est icy arr[ive]
 apres passer plus avant et aller pardela par l particuliere-
 ment et au long entendre toutes choses qu vous en dyre
 d'adventaige," &c. St. Germain-en-Laye, Jan. Signed.

Add.

3801. ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 243.

B. M.

" Empereur et ces deux Roys v [Chr]estiente
 que pour les causes et raisons mondit sieur de Bathe que
 pour ceste occasion il l de son intencion, et oultre cela
 luy a presente l apres avoir este veuz par le Roy mon
 maistre l'ambassadeur de l'Empereur des le 28^{me}
 jour du [mois] comme vous verrez par ce qu'il vous est
 envoie et ensuyvre le bon advis et oppinion du
 Roy so[n] refuser ne denyer faire chose que par luy et vo[us]
 d'entre eulx deux qu'il estime une mesme chose
 plus la grande et indubitable amour et affection qu'il escript la
 responce qu'il a presentement faite ausdits articles qu'i[l] pres le
 Roy sondit bon pere ausquelz il escript bien son vouloir et
 intention en cest endroit pour le luy fa et communiquer le
 tout comme a son bon et parfaict amy tant qu'il
 m'est possible vouloir tenir main que cecy nulle
 declaration pour estre chose de telle import[ance]
 entendez que ne le vous pourroys escrire mesmes lu
 si venoit a estre entendu par les alliez, qui me gardera [de faire plus
 longue lettre,] remectant le surplus sur ce que les sieurs de Bayonne et de
 M[ontmorency] vous diront].

"Monseigneur, Madame vostre bonne mere m'a comma[n]de de vous faire ses
 recommandacions, et vous prie de sa part la vouloir ex[cuser de vous ecrire]
 pour ceste heure, ce quelle eust faict volontiers neu
 est de la goutte qui l'a prinse a sa main, au bras et a

"Au demourant, Monseigneur, il vous plaira veoir pa
 faict sur les articles que Monsieur de Bade luy a apportez, le
 qui cause entierement de la grande et bonne amour et affecti[on]
 vous verrez aussi par ce que vous est envoie la responce que le
 l'Empereur et le propoz qu'il a eu avec luy, lequel il faict me
 ses pays et la se pourront trouver ses ambassadeurs Mon-
 seigneur, croyre que s'il est chose ou je vous puisse" * * *

Add. : Reverendissime [Leg]at et

13 Jan.

3802. The DIVORCE.

Vit. B. x. 35.

B. M.

Extract from a letter of Gregory [Casale], dated Orvieto, 13 Jan.

Has shown the Pope all that Wolsey wrote to him on Dec. 15, viz., the
 new contribution to be made by the King, and the preparations for Lautrec's
 progress; as well as the French king's instructions to Lautrec. The

1528.

The DIVORCE—cont.

Spaniards and Germans demand two pays which are due to them, without which they will not leave Rome ; but if Lautrec goes towards Naples the Spaniards also will go thither. It is not certain what the Germans will do. Is carrying on practices by means of the Pope for the surrender of Abruzzo.

The fleet has taken Sardinia. Renzo has received a reinforcement of Corsicans, and will attack Sicily when the wind is favorable.

*Yesterday and today, had a long conference with the Pope about sending a legate conformably to Wolsey's letters of the 27 Dec. He is desirous of satisfying the King, but wishes to consult St. Quatuor and Simonetta as to the best method of proceeding, and they have resolved as follows : They think that the King must commit the cause to the Cardinal by virtue of the commission which the Secretary (Knight) takes, or of his own legatine authority ; and when the cause is so committed, if the King finds his conscience disburdened, and he can honestly do what he requires, there is no doctor who can better resolve this point than the King himself. If, therefore, he is so resolved, as the Pope believes, let him commit his cause to the Legate, marry again, follow up the trial, let a public application be made for a legate who should be sent from the Consistory ; for this will be most expedient. St. Quatuor and Simonetta say, if the Queen is cited she will put in no answer, except to protest against the place and the judges, and then the Imperialists will demand of the Pope a prohibition, and so the King cannot marry again, and if he does his offspring will not be legitimate. They will also demand a commission for the cause to be heard at Rome, and the Pope will not be able to refuse it. But if the King marry again they cannot demand a prohibition, and can only urge that Wolsey and the other cardinal and the place are suspicious, and ask that the cause may be examined at Rome, when the Pope will give sentence, and so judgment will be passed, to the satisfaction of the whole world, to which neither Spaniard nor German can make objection.

This is the method he suggests for proceeding ; but he desires it should not be thought to come from himself. As Wolsey is anxious for speed a legate may be sent on the King's application. The Pope will consent to send whomsoever Casale shall nominate,—Campeggio, Cæsarinus, &c. Cesis is a hostage at Naples. Cæsarinus has a bishopric in Spain. Ara Cæli has the gout. Campeggio would be the most suitable, but cannot leave Rome immediately, unless Lautrec advances. The Pope tells me to say that he will not fail in doing what he can to satisfy the King's wishes ; and I think he is sincere. He says he relies entirely on the King, and he is certain the Emperor will not pardon him, but force him to call a council or deprive him of his dignity and life. He has no trust in the French. Campeggio has written to the Pope that three days ago the Friar General spoke to him of the King's business, and ordered him to write to the Pope to put out a prohibition that the cause should not be tried in England.

Pp. 7. Vannes' hand.

14 Jan.

3803. FREDERIC I. OF DENMARK to FRANCIS I.

R. T. 137, f. 25.

R. O.

Teulet, i. 89.

James Ronnou, whom he sent to France last summer, has reported to him how much Francis was gratified by the aid offered to him in war by Frederic. Wishes to know whether he shall send the fleet. Is informed that his uncle, Christiern late king of Denmark, has intrigued with Robt. Barton and David Falkener in Scotland against Denmark. Begs Francis will use his influence with king James and the nobles of Scotland to prevent it. Gottorp, 14 Jan. 1528.

Lat.

* The remainder is in Burnet, iv. 41.

1528.

14 Jan. **3804. UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to WOLSEY.**

Faustina,
C. vii. 213.
B. M.
Wilkins,
iii. 709.

A letter in praise of his great virtues, especially his industry in public affairs, by which he has attained such great honors. Thank him for his encouragement of literature by the erection of his magnificent college at Oxford. Oxford, 14 Jan. 1527.
Lat. Add. Endd.

14 Jan. **3805. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P. iv. 290.

Has lately despatched Marchmond Herald to him, fully instructed of his mind touching the coming of Albany to Scotland. Sends the bearer to the king of France to the same end. Begs he will solicit Francis to stop the Duke's coming, and cause Dunbar Castle to be given up to James. Edinburgh, 14 Jan. *Signed.*
Add.

14 Jan. **3806. THOS. CANNAR to CROMWELL.**

R. O.

Has received his letters and a purse sent by John Smyth, the auditor. Hears that my Lord's grace intends to suppress the monastery of Wallingford, by authority of the Pope. Asks him, if Wolsey entrusts the matter to him, to let the people of Basingstoke, where he was brought up, have the bells. Sends him a pair of Oxford gloves for a token. Asks him to try and settle peaceably between Mr. Deane and Wm. Freer as to his arrearages, and not to let it come to Wolsey's knowledge. Oxenford, 14 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Master Thos. Cromwell, dwelling in London. Endd.

14 Jan. **3807. JOHN RUSSELL* to MR. CADE and MR. ARUNDELL.**

R. O.

Encloses two letters received today out of the Marches of Wales, which he thinks it important Wolsey should see. Has been unable to attend my Lord's grace, having been confined to his house since before Christmas, but is now mending. 14 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Master Cade, steward of household with my lord Legate's grace, and in his absence to Mr. Arundell, Esq., and unto either of them. Endd.

15 Jan. **3808. LOUISA OF SAVOY to CHARLES V.**

Calig. E. i. 19.
B. M.

As Francis has despatched to visit the Queen, Madame [Elianor], and charged him to go on to the Emperor, has requested him to pay her respects.
Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "[A] l'Empereur." Endd.: ". leu xv^e de Janvier, xxviij."

15 Jan. **3809. ROB. FOWLER to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

On the 14th Jan. a ship was lost upon Newland, and neither man nor child saved, out of which there has been recovered certain quantities of wax, wire, hemp and herrings. Has this day caused part of the stuff to be brought into the Exchequer; the rest to be brought tomorrow, to remain till the King's pleasure is known. Hears that great suit will be made to the King by divers spears at Calais to obtain it, which he hopes Wolsey will discourage. The value will be upwards of 200 marks, and would help towards the King's charges here. Calais, 15 Jan.
P. 1., hol. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.: 15 Jan.

* Not Sir John Russell.

1528.

16 Jan. **3810.** UBERTO DE GAMBARA to PETER VANNES.

R. O. While on his journey, on this side of Florence, received by the hands Pocock, i. 71. of Knight (Reverendi Secretarii Kinit), Wolsey's letters of the 6th ult. Could not return, but wrote by him to the Pope. Wrote again from Bononia, which was of advantage, as, for some reason, Knight had not delivered the first letter. Has explained the Pope's charge to the king of France, and shall come to kiss Wolsey's hands, bringing with him all his Grace desired. Desires to be recommended to him and his household, especially lord Arundel and Heneage. Poissy, 16 Jan. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: The Pope's orator, Gambara, xxvj. Jan. M.D.XXVIJ.

17 Jan. **3811.** DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated the 6th. Has examined Wm. Husey and James Elys, in as sharp a manner as he could, before most of the worshipful of the shire, but can get nothing more from them. Has, therefore, ordered them to be restored to sanctuary, swearing to go straight to the sea side. Encloses the certificate of himself and the other commissioners about grains. Lord Berners will explain the order taken about the surplus.

Thanks him for the good reports he makes of him to the King, and for the good news in his letter. Lynne, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

17 Jan. **3812.** FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King told him yesterday that he wished Broux to be installed at Windsor in place of the French king, and as soon as possible, as he wishes to return to his master. Assembled his fellows of the household, and have determined that everything shall be ready by tomorrow week, if Wolsey will appoint that day for it. Would have come himself, but is prevented by his old disease of the colic and stone. Hopes to be well enough to see him tomorrow. If Wolsey will command Garter to provide the helmet, sword, coat armor, &c. by the day, all else will be ready. Greenwich, Friday, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Sir William Fitzwilliam, the 17th of January 1527.

18 Jan. **3813.** J. MATTHEO [GIBERTO] BISHOP OF VERONA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 39.

B. M.

Thanks Wolsey for having instructed the bishop of Worcester to speak to the Emperor for his liberation, and for his offer of money, if a ransom was necessary. Has not needed it, but is none the less thankful. Has determined to go to his church at Verona, and serve God. Venice, 18 Jan. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

18 Jan. **3814.** HERCULES GONZAGA, Cardinal of Mantua, to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 38*.

B. M.

Has not written for some time, because he had no opportunity of serving the King. Is going to Orvieto, where the Pope is staying, and offers his assistance in the King's affairs. Mantua, 15 kal. Feb. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

18 Jan. **3815.** RIC. FOX, Bishop of Winchester, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for being gracious to his Chancellor, as he is informed by Master Paulet. As to the misdemeanors of which the Bishop himself and his Chancellor are accused, in matters concerning his jurisdiction, it is true that the religious women in his diocese are forbidden to leave their monas-

1528.

teries, "and yet so much liberty appeareth sometime too much." Had he the same authority as Wolsey, he would endeavor to "mure and enclose" their monasteries according to the ordinance of the law; otherwise there will be no surety for their observance of good religion. For the rest, they are as favorably dealt with as any religious women in the realm. The religious men have been put to less cost in my days than others be. Never took procurations of any of them for all his visitations, by the space of 26 years, and has shown many of them great kindness. Has not been severe on the secular clerks, except for fornication and adultery. Never deprived any one in any of his dioceses. Except at Southwark, which is under the Archdeacon's jurisdiction, there is as little known crime as within any diocese in the realm. Winchester, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord cardinal of York, legate of England, and chancellor of the same.

18 Jan.

3816. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

According to Wolsey's orders, made proclamation for the coming in of rebels to submit to the King's mercy, mentioning the dreadful sentence of the Church which they would incur, and that he would hang them upon boughs, when apprehended, destroy their goods and houses, and send their wives and children into strange regions. Accordingly, on Sat. 11 Jan., 500 persons of Tyndail came and submitted on their knees. Four others fled to Sir Wm. Lisle. Had their houses and corn burnt, and their cattle distributed among those whom they had most offended. Would have shipped their wives and children if they had had any. Has eight pledges of the chief surnames for those who came in. Has delivered to the people a book of articles devised by the Chancellor, Sir Thos. Tempest, and Mr. Bowes, telling them he will put them to the sack if they break them. Has appointed Sir Rauf Fenwike his deputy. Redisdall came in wholly, to the number of 400, on Wednesday. Took ten pledges, and has appointed his cousin Evers as deputy. Asks for further instructions. Heard that a Scotch gentleman with two servants had entered England, and passed Alnwick without offering to speak with him. On sending for him, found him to be a herald-at-arms, with letters from the king of Scots to the King and Wolsey, and to the French king and Albany, to stop the coming of the said Duke. Thinks that if Angus and his friends are afraid of his coming, they will be more likely to do justice on the Borders, and follow Henry's wishes. Encloses the articles given to Tyndail and Riddisdall. Desires credence for the chancellor of Durham, who is going to Wolsey. Alnwick, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.:* My lord of Northumberland, 18 Jan. 1527.

R. O.

2. Articles devised by the Lord Warden and his Council, Monday, 13 Jan., for the order of Tyndall and Riddisdall.

1. To appear when called upon to answer for past offences. 2. To aid the Warden's deputies. 3. To be of good behavior toward the King's subjects, and to be ready to answer any complaint. 4. The same towards Scotland. 5. To undergo the Warden's orders for removing some of them, if it is thought there are too many to be sustained by the country. 6. To apprehend any rebel, Scot or thief, who comes into these countries for harm to the King's subjects. 7. To aid any of the King's subjects who are following robbers through their countries. 8. And search for the offenders. 9. To deliver suitable pledges. 10. If any of them hereafter offend, and do not appear to be corrected, the Warden will call upon the headsmen of the surname, for the delivery of the offender; and if he is not delivered, the said pledge will be "justified," and another pledge must be delivered.

Pp. 4.

1528.

18 Jan.
R. O.**3817.** SIR JOHN FITZGERALD, of Desmond, and his Son GERALD,
to HENRY VIII.

Have received his letter, dated 6, commanding them on their allegiance to forsake all intelligence with the rebels
 " against the said Richard Poer, but that also we co
 effectually to join with your servant James [Butler] for the execution of [such th]yngs as your Grace hath committed to him to be done." Have joined with the said James accordingly, and therefore the earl of Desmond has burned most of our country, and taken much cattle to Dungarvan. We pursued him to a castle within our country, and kept him six days and five nights, before Sir Thomas of Desmond, James Butler, and Cormok Ogh came to us with their hosts, when the Earl escaped, and took shipping to the main sea, and has since joined the Brenys, intending to take vengeance upon us. Beg the King to redress their wrongs. My lord of Norfolk can bear witness to their loyalty. Drommany, 18 Jan.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Sir John Fiz Gerard and his sonne of Ireland, 18 Jan. 1527.

3818. The EARL OF DESMOND.

R. O.

Act of attainder against James earl of Desmond for "recetting" Frenchmen in Ireland, when they were the King's enemies, among others, one called lord Kendall, of France; sending secret messages to Francis I. to incite him to send an army into Ireland,* and making confederacies with the King's Irish rebels;—the Act to take effect from 10 Nov. 14 Hen.VIII.

On parchment. Great Seal (mutilated) attached. Endd.: An Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland concerning the attainder of the earl of Desmond.

3819. CORN.

R. O.

Account of grain to sell within the wapentake of Byngham, Notts, made before Sir John Mar[k]ham, Sir John Byron, and other commissioners, at Bingham, on the 18 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII., by oath of the constable and two others in every hundred.

Howthorp, 9 persons (named) have corn to sell. Ratcliffe, 6. Tetheby, 3. Clepiston, 3. Kynalton, 3. Byngham, 7. Whatton, 6. Aslaton, Master Dr. Cranmer, and 5 others. Newton Coltell (?), 3. Broghton Solney, 3. Cropwell Butler, 6. Estbridgeforde, 3. Saxendale, 2. Scrue-ton, 6. Shelforth, 9. Cropwell Bishop, 13. Codgrave, 15. Skaryngton, 3. Gamston-cum-Membris, 1. Torlaton, 7. Elton, 6. Langer-cum-Barston, 19. Granby-cum-Sutton, 12. Colston Bassett, 23. Thoroton, 6. Carcolston, 9. Flyntham, 7. Hyklyng, 9. Kneton-super-Montem, 3. Stanton and Alyngton, 4. Orston, the vicar, and 13 others.

Sum total in the wapentake aforesaid, 1,103 quarters.

Signed: Per me, Joh'em Markham. Per me, Joh'em Byron.

2. Account of grain to sell within the wapentakes of Newerk and Thurgarton and Lithe, made before Sir Will. Meryng, Sir John Dunham, Rob. Broun, Tho. Meryng, and other commissioners, 18 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.

i. Wapentake of Newark:—

Wynthorp, 1. South Colyngham, 3. Lanford, 1. Skarle, 1. South Clifton and Spalforth, 1. Barnby, 2. Balderton, 13. Hawton, 10.

* This was in 16 Hen. VIII., according to the Act of Attainder of the Earl of Kildare in the Irish Statutes, I. 67.

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Newerk, 5. Northgayt, 2. Cotham, 9. Farndon, the vicar, and 7 others. Stoke, 4. Thorpe, 1. Elston, 2. Sirston, 2. Shelton, 2. Staunton-cum-Membris, John Deynse, chaplain, and 7 others. Total in wapentake of Newark, 580 quarters. *Signed by* William Meryng, Robert Broune, Thomas Meryng, Robert Molenerse.

ii. Wapentake of Thurgarton and Lithe :—

Gonaston, 5. Weston-cum-Marnham, Master Doctor Gamalion Clifton, rector, and 10 others. Lamley, Sir John Biron, farmer of the rectory, and 5 others. Lowdham, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, the vicar, and 4 others. Gedlyng, Stoke and Carlton, 17. Farnfeld, 1. Blesby, Gorton, and Gibsmyre, 4. Rolston-cum-Scathorp, 5. Oxtun, 5. Wynkborn, 2. Hirtlyngton and Normanton, Tho. Mover, clk. Hoveringham, 2. Thurgarton, 3. Fiskerton, 7. Wodborowe, 1. Upton, 5. Malbek-cum-Kirsall, 4. Cawnton, the vicar, and 3 others. North Marnham, 2. Ossyngton, 1. Kellon, 5. Southmuskham, 3. Northmuskham, 1. Norwell, 17. Hokerton, 2. Cromwell, 4. Sutton-super-Trent, 2. Girsthorp-cum-Normanton, 3. Sneynton, 1. Southwell, 8. Epperstone, the parson, and 5 others. Sum total of the wapentakes of Thurgarton and Lithe, 1,196 quarters. Signed at beginning and end by Sir John Dunham, Rob. Browne, and Hen. Sutton.

The names of the constable and the two others named in each hundred are given, and also the names of all the owners of grain.*

Pp. 16. Endd.

R. O.

2. Wilts.

"The view of the grain for the hundreds following, viewed by Will. Bonham, Antony Erneley, and John Abarrow."

Tylyshide within the hund. of Brenche and Dolseld :—5 persons, named, have corn to spare after the requirements of their households. Tho. Mirywether, and 10 of his neighbours, with 64 persons, can spare no corn.

Orston Marie :—5 persons, named, have corn to spare. Rob. Fryker, and 3 of his neighbours, with 16 persons, hath no corn "but that at the byythe" (but that that they buyeth).

Assarton :—1 person has corn to spare. Tho. Morys and his neighbours, with 25 persons, "hath no coryn but that at the byythe for ther mony."

Elston and Orston Jorgis :—2 persons have corn to spare. John Habraham and 3 neighbours, with 31 persons, can spare none. John Alderwyke and 19 neighbours have none.

Wynterbourne Stoke :—8 persons have corn to spare. John Kyllbey and 10 neighbours, with 57 persons, can spare none.

Wysshford :—3 persons have corn to spare. Will. Blount and 19 neighbours, with 105 persons, can spare none. John Sutton and 9 neighbours, with 43 persons, have none.

Little Wysshford :—1 person has corn to spare. Simon Parsons no corn to sell.

South Newton :—John Tynewe, with 13 neighbours and 100 persons, "hath not sufficient to find their houses and sow their lands." 6 persons have corn to spare. Henry Comton and 9 neighbours, no corn.

Madyndon :—3 persons corn to spare. 9 households with 44 persons have none.

Swinton :—4 persons corn to spare. Jas. Downe and 9 neighbours, with 65 persons, not sufficient for their houses, and to sow. 2 households in the same village, with 7 persons, have no corn.

Barwyke, St. James :—3 persons corn to spare. John Hulat and 17 neighbours, with 83 persons, not sufficient to find their houses, neither to sow; and 5 households, with 7 persons, have no corn.

* Among these the name of the parson will frequently be found.

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CORN—*cont.*

Stapylford :—10 persons with corn to spare. Arnold Burgis with 13 neighbours and 99 persons, have not sufficient corn. 9 households with 26 persons have no corn.

Wyllye :—8 persons with corn to spare. 10 households with 60 persons, not sufficient corn. 6 households with 23 persons, have no corn.

Scheryngton :—7 persons, corn to spare. 3 households with 13 persons, insufficient. 2 households with 11 persons, no corn.

Hangyngyn Langford :—7 persons corn to spare. 3 households and 13 persons, no corn.

Stipyllangford :—John Mossell hath barley which is sold to Will. Mossell, of Sarum, brewer, for 9*d.* a bush.; 3 other persons have corn to spare. 6 households with 27 persons, insufficient. 4 households with 18 persons, no corn.

Towkynglangford :—4 households with 23 persons, sufficient to find their households, and to sow their lands.

Littlelangford :—2 persons corn to spare.

Fulston :—Barth. Husee has corn to spare.

The hundred of Underdyche.

Mylforde :—Rob. Rumsey, of wheat not sufficient to find his house, of barley, after 15 quarters sold into the town, scarce enough to find his house, and to sow his land. 10 households in the same village, no corn.

Wyllesseforde :—3 persons corn to spare. In the same village 3 households with 10 persons, no corn.

Lake :—All that parish must buy or borrow both wheat and barley.

Great Wodforde :—3 persons corn to spare; the rest of the parish must buy or borrow.

Little Wodforde :—2 persons have corn to spare, and 8 households no corn, neither barley to sow.

Stratford :—3 persons corn to spare. 4 households and 17 persons no corn. M. Antony Erley, at a farm called Bowndscourt, hath corn to spare. "This must be put into the hundred of Alderberry."

Laverstoke :—M. Antony Erley at that place hath neither wheat or barley to find his house and to sow his land. 5 cottagers with 35 persons, no corn.*

The hundred of Alderbury.

Wynterburne Erlys :—In the parsonage dwelleth Rich. Mogoryge and Rich. Stanter, both with corn to spare. 5 other persons corn to spare. 8 households no corn.

Wynterburne Dauncy :—2 persons corn to spare. 4 households with 18 persons, no corn.

Wynterburne Shurborough :—3 persons corn to spare. 4 households with 13 persons, no corn.

Porton :—5 persons corn to spare. 3 households, 13 persons, no corn.

Edmyston :—4 persons corn to spare. 8 households, 16 persons, no corn.

Pytton :—2 persons corn to spare. 6 households, 15 persons, no corn.

Whaddon :—Harry Pylgrym hath scarcely wheat to find his house, and he may sell 30 qrs. barley, and his lands sown.

Grymsted :—The parson and 1 other, corn to spare. 18 persons no corn.

Dene :—The parson, for he keepeth no household, corn to spare. A dozen households with 32 persons, not sufficient to find house or to sow.

Wyntersclow :—Wm. Payne, barley to spare, and not wheat enough to find his house. Elesaunder (Alexander) Thystylworthe, 40 qrs. wheat, "which he hath sold to one Jermayne, of Salysbury, for 10*d.* the bushel, reserving to find his house," and 40 qrs. barley sold to the same for 6½*d.* the

* This page endorsed "Mr. Bulkeley."

1528.

bush. "This bargain hath continued this 4 year, and shall do during their 2 lives." All the town after, 30 persons, must buy corn.

Allderberrye :—1 person has corn to spare ; and the rest of the town, 24 persons, must buy corn.

Pp. 14.

20 Jan. 3820. STAFIELO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 42.

B. M.

Burnet, iv. 57.

On the fifteenth day after my departure from London I embarked, but was detained by contrary wind. I discussed with the bishop of Rochester on the road the King's divorce (*materia*); and Dr. Marmaduke, who was present, will tell you with whom the victory rested. I would not for a small bishopric but that the King and you had been there to have heard the discussion. I cannot but commend to you that good man, good and diligent servant to the King and yourself. Bologna [Boulogne], 20 Jan. 1528.

Hol., Lat.

20 Jan. 3821. JOHN TAYLER, Master of the Rolls, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 48.

Sends a packet of letters received yesterday from Gregory de Casalis. Received one with them, dated Bonony, 7 Jan., stating that Lautrec would leave shortly for Naples. Gambara has taken his leave here, but has not spoken with the King.

Yesterday, 19 Jan., the archbishop of Sens received the cardinal's hat by the hand of the legate de Salviatis. While the oration was made, "the Chancellor, sitting beneath the Legate afore the high altar, stole a good sleep, and so did he also after dinner, sitting by the Legate, the chamber being full of people." His title is St. Anastasius. Other news Gambara will show Wolsey. Wrote on the 15th with other letters of Gregory de Casalis. Paris, 20 Jan.

P.S.—Yesterday, the 19th, there were general processions for the Pope's delivery. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: Dr. Taylor, 20 Jan. 1527.

20 Jan. 3822. CORN.

R. O.

✓ The North Riding of Yorkshire.

Certificate of Chris. lord Conyers, "Richard, wrong named Thomas, lord Latymer," Rob. abbot of Gervaux, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Rauff Eure, Sir James Metcalf, Sir Hen. Boynton, Nich. Fairfaxe, Roger Cholmeley, Edw. Gower, "John Sayer, wrong named Rauff Saye," John Dawncy, John Pulleyn, and Tho. Pudsey, appointed commissioners in the North Riding of co. York, to search and view all barns, &c. for wheat and other grains, to demand of all mayors, bailiffs, &c. whether any be hidden or kept secret, to inquire as to forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of the same, to put into execution the statute of Winchester and others concerning beggars and vagabonds, unlawful games, for "putting down alehouses and inns at villages and town ends," and touching shooting with crossbows or handguns, keeping hounds, and watches.

This certificate is to be delivered to the King and Council, in the Star Chamber on the morrow after the Purification. It states that the commission was delivered to Conyers on 31 Dec. last, and that they assembled at Northalverton on 8 Jan. It then specifies the quantities of wheat, rye, barley, malt, oats, beans, and pease found by the commissioners in the several wapentakes, the total being 2,319 qrs., which they commanded the owners to bring to the markets, on pain of the King's displeasure ; but they found none hidden, nor any forestallers. They have "punished divers valiant beggars with scourges to be beat, and put down suspect blind hostries and alehouses ;" and have charged all the King's ministers, under great penalties, that no

1528.

CORN—*cont.*

unlawful games be used. All such ministers were sworn "to keep secret the privy search and watch," which was made on a certain night; and to make search twice a week at least in all blind hostries, inns, and "suspect" ale-houses, for suspicious persons. Dated 20 Jan. (?) 19 Hen. VIII.

Parchment, defaced; the seal of the abbot of Gervaux, and 10 others remaining.

20 Jan.

3823. HENRY [D'ALBRET, of Navarre,] to WOLSEY.

Cal. E. II. 13.

B. M.

In behalf of Pierre and Michel Deaodara, natives of his kingdom of Navarre, in a suit with Martin de Guynen before Wolsey. Mons. de Bayonne, the ambassador there, will give him ample information. St. Germain-en-Laye, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "Le cardinal d'Yort, legat en Angleterre."

21 Jan.

3824. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 63.

B. M.

The Pope seems mad with anger at the refusal of the Venetians to restore Ravenna and Cervia. It is not only an injury but an insult. They treat him as an enemy, while he desires to be friendly to the League. He sent an ambassador to Venice to ask for their restoration, but no answer was given to him. They told the prothonotary Casale, who spoke in the King's name, that the Pope ought to be deprived of other towns also, as he inclines to the Imperialists. Lautrec is quite contented with the Pope, for he does more than he asks. Believes they will not restore the cities unless they are demanded by the kings of England and France. The Pope wishes Wolsey to take the matter up, and that both Kings should send ambassadors to Venice to demand it, and to use strong language if they refuse, and to remind them of their promise to Wolsey when in France. Thinks they would give a deceitful answer. The ambassador should consult Casale or some one else who knows them. Many of the Lords would try to overcome the obstinacy of the Pregadi, but the authority of the two Kings would be necessary to do so. The French would perhaps object to opposing the wishes of the Venetians, but it might be answered that the Venetians have never expressed a desire to retain the cities. If it is said that they ought to have some recompense for their expences, it should be from the kingdom of Naples, and not at the Pope's expence. Orvieto, 21 Jan. 1528.

Lat., pp. 4.

21 Jan.

3825. JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to ANTONIO VIVALDI.

R. O.

Has taken 2,030 cr. of the money, being authorised so to do by secretary Knight and the cavalier Casale. Has agreed with Piero Ram at 5 soldi and 4 danari the large ducat; and, supposing the ducat worth 5 soldi (shillings?) in London, they will have to give there a large ducat and 5 danari for every ducat taken by me, *i.e.* for 1,943 ducats. Venice, 21 Jan. 1528. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. Add.: Al M^{co} come fratello M. Antonio Vivaldo, in Londra.

3826. GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Titus, B. vi. 1.

B. M.

"Post prohemium." On proposing to the Emperor the King's offers concerning the recall of the army and the restitution of the cities, he said he wished these things to be done before the release of the [French king's] sons; not afterwards, as we offered; and the French ambassadors did not wish to go to him again. Resisted this with the help of the Italian ambassadors, and induced them to continue the negotiations. Did all they

1528.

could to dissuade them from the intimation of war, although they said it was clearly ordered in their instructions, and spent fifteen days in doing so.

Urged many of the Imperialists to show the causes of their suspicion, promising to provide for their security, for the King would not deceive any one, nor allow the covenants of others made under his sanction to be broken; but they refused to do so.*

As there was no hope of peace, or of further delay without causing a rupture with the French ambassadors, were obliged to go with them and the Italians to ask the Emperor for leave to depart. On their return all the ambassadors came to Lee's house, except the bishop of Tarbes, who went to Alemand's. The president of Bordeaux, in the Bishop's name, urged the sending heralds to proclaim war that day, which Ghinucci and Lee refused, hoping the Imperialists might change their minds. An altercation ensued between the president and Ghinucci. The same evening they sent again to Ghinucci, who replied that he must consult Lee. Lee replied that they would communicate with them next day. They immediately sent back a sharp letter, saying that there was no place for consultation. Agreed to consent to the intimation, as there was no hope of putting it off.

Endeavored to obtain the omission, in the reply to the intimation, of certain words dishonorable to the King, lest they might be a cause of war when other matters were settled. Found Alemand willing to do this, as the words emanated from the Chancellor, who is his rival, but the Emperor would not consent.

Did not see what else they could do but tell the French openly that they would not make the intimation, but would write to the King and Wolsey concerning the Emperor's offers; and they feared to do this, because Wolsey had so expressly warned them against causing the French any suspicion, and they thought they must be much more careful of a rupture. Besides, they had formerly known that the French had secret negotiations with the Emperor, when they had no suspicion of the King or Wolsey; but now that the Emperor was indignant with the King on account of the intended divorce, there was much more danger of this.

The bishop of Tarbes said that Alemand had told him that the King would never make war on the Emperor, and the latter felt quite secure of this, and they saw that the Bishop believed it. During a discussion with the President and Bayard, Lee said he would risk his own person to avoid war, showing them the great evils which war would produce. These words caused them suspicion, and they reported them to the bishop of Tarbes, who was much troubled, and reported them to Ghinucci, bidding him speak out his mind, and saying that if they did not consent to the intimation, they (the French) must take care of their own interests. They said also that Wolsey's instructions were clearly in favor of the intimation.

As the Emperor's offers were not acceptable to the French, and it would have been difficult to induce them to write, Ghinucci and Lee must have written by sea, which would have been uncertain and long in the winter. Ships sometimes have to wait three months for a wind. Even if the French had wished to write to the King, does not believe they would have allowed any letters to go which were disagreeable to them, and they would not write that the Emperor offered to put the hostages in the hands of the king of England.

Lat., draft, pp. 4.

22 Jan.
Léonard,
Recueil, II. 316.
Granvelle,
I. 310.

3827. DEFIANCE of the EMPEROR by CLARENCIEUX and GUIENNE.

1. Declaration of Guienne, with the Emperor's answer.

* This paragraph is struck out.

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DEFIANCE of the EMPEROR by CLARENCIEUX and GUIENNE—*cont.*

R. O.

Léonard,
Ibid., p. 818.
Granvelle,
p. 316.

2. Declaration by Clarencieux.

The King, his master, has commanded him to say that, considering the necessity of peace in Christendom, and the danger of the Turk who has taken Rhodes and Belgrade, the mischief arising from new sects, and from the great wars kindled by Charles, whose armies have pillaged Rome and made the Pope prisoner, Henry had endeavored to compose the differences between the Emperor and Francis, and made Charles such reasonable offers that he thought he could not but accept them. But since Charles will not come to reason, he has concluded with the French king to compel him by force of arms to deliver both his Holiness and the sons of Francis, for a reasonable ransom. The King and Francis, therefore, summon Charles, once for all, to accept these final offers, and to pay the debts due by him to England, otherwise they declare themselves his enemies to make war upon him by sea and land. They are willing, however, that 40 days be given to the subjects of either power to withdraw themselves from the dominions of the enemy.

*Fr., pp. 3. Endd.*Léonard,
p. 320.
Granvelle,
p. 319.3. The Emperor's answer. *See Jan. 27.*

23 Jan.

Cal.D.x.380.
B. M.

3828. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

* * * * *

" my coming hither the
 King and Madame he was co
 e were letters come out of Spain [ca]used
 Baily Robert Tett to declare [to me the import of t]hose letters, in the
 which it is thought the council that there be
 many occasion[s for the] Emperor to defer the conclusion of
 pe[ace; wherefore it has been] determined here that the original letter . . .
 shall be sent unto your Grace for to know [your]
 unsement and counsel in the same, fo[r the King's grace here]
 will do nothing but the King's highness [shall]
 . . . of counsel. And when I had heard the
 Grand Master brought me to
 favorable words received to her hands well suaged and
 amended of h[er c]hiragra, and also she charged me on her be[half that
 I] should with hearty commendations show your Grace [how she had] word
 that the King was well amended and r[ecovered, and that] there was an
 humour fallen down off the head in so that it was
 decl lest it should fall aposthumacion, the
 which, Almighty God be than[ked, is now] healed without any aposthumacion,
 and shortly sh[e saith that] he shall come abroad.

" And then she reciting many clauses of the letters that [were sent from]
 Spain, and said they could find no comfort that [the Emperor] was disposed
 to any conclusion of peace, but rather [to war], and means to defer and
 prolong the time till h[e shall] hear how the affairs of Italy should pass.
 An[d he useth] dissimulation showing that he much esteemeth and [is
 glad to have] the King our Sovereign lord mediator in this [affair, for]
 whose sake he would the sooner be content to co[me to terms of] peace, with
 other many inventions, the which [they think] here be but of small effect if
 he were dispo[sed to come to] any conclusion of peace.

" Also the Council here be not well conten[t that Mr.] Almoner should say
 that he and the * * * * * is concluded and
 [m]ake answer or frustra
 d be take for answer and in

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..... should make intimation of war
 er spake these words neither by th
 your Grace's commandment or con
 sithe your Grace that by your Grace
 ner may be advertised of your
 forasmuch as there is no such co [fr]om the Em-
 peror and his journey and strong
 thinketh that his proce
 should long continue
 my Lady willed me to
 the King's highness that th ..
 be would be glad
 not in som And for the f
 Mons. Lotrek Madame besech ... your Grace to be
 earnestly will Gambara that the Pope hinder not the con-
 clusion of [the treaty] with the duke of Ferrara for that should be
 disturbance and let of all things that hath been d[one]
 to the which hereafter may be remedied with less business
 and more honor, thus evidently it appeareth that they
 here have more confidence in yo d for
 their own causes than they can do th self. Furthermore,
 the Emperor was not well content th[at the] navy of France had been in
 Sardinia where they furny[shed] themself of victual and money for a good
 time, we har[ken] daily to have word of them out of Sicily." Poissy,
 23 Jan.

Mutilated.

3829. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 381.

B. M.

* * * * *
 "Fox being at St. Germyns to me
 from your Grace being da[ted] the same month
 to which letters we answer accordingly as the
 King w certify your Grace. At our returning
 there we found Master Wallop w
 the morrow I went to the Court wh
 benignly received him and after the dely[very to him of] the
 King's highness and your Graces letters and com-
 munication of the King's prosperity and [h]is good health
 he was remitted to another as I doubt not he will
 largelyer advertise [your Grace]. At my returning to my lodging I met with
 Gambara and desired me to write unto your G[race]
 plainly that if the Venetians do not immediate[ly]
 resign up such cities as they hold of the P[ope] that the
 Pope shall *adhærere Cesari, relicta leg[a]* for his Holi-
 ness will no longer suffer them soo wrongfully to hold
 and possede the cities appert[aining un]to the Church, and as touching the
 duke of Fe[rrara] and the Florentines, his Holiness is content to ha[ve]
 patience till that Italy be in more quietness. If t Pope's
 holiness be as earnestly disposed as Mons. Gambara
 showeth it, doubtless it should be a great hindrance to
 the French king's affay[res which are] now proceeding so prosperously,
 for they say h[ere how] that Mons. Lotrek hath received many tow[ns]
 and strong holds into his hands as yet w[ithout much] resistens.
 As tomorrow shall come to the [King's] presence the bishop Pistoriensis,
 the whi[ch the] Pope would send to the Emperor, b[ut the French] king will
 do nothing here till [there be come] word from the King's highness a
 look daily for Clarendieux

1528.

[TAYLER to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

... tidings we have none a
 . . . pr " * * *

Mutilated. Add.: [To my lor]de Legate's [Grace].

3830. [TAYLER? to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 381.

B. M.

"[Please] it your Grace, the 14th of F[ebruary came hither] Mr. Hercules de Missalis, and deliv[ered to me letter], dated the 10th day of the same. On the dinner came letters by the which he was com[manded] the sight of the same. Vincentius Casa[le] with me at dinner. And as touching all is done or spoken nother to the King nor to hath been showed by Mons. de Baion, f after that the truth was here published o he neither spake with the King nor with these matters and the secret-lier it is kept [and the less it shall be] known the better and honorablier it s[hall be] after my poor judgement your Grace doth able to revoke the said Hercules, quia rimarum [plenus]. Vincentius is more sober and discreet the tarry till that your gracious pleasure be sent or k[nown whether] he shall return or pass forth, as for the cop protestations I keep with me in omnem eventum the said Hercules bringeth with him.

"News we have here in the court that Aquila hath recovered it, but in what manner I [know not,] whether by violence or composition. The has told me that they be in great fear Aquilam should come straight to Flor[ence] here make better and surer provisi[on] be many great words and high d . the which should b[e]" * * *

Mutilated.

3831. [FRANCIS I. to BISHOP OF BAYONNE.]

Cal. D. x. 182.

B. M.

" en Espagne par le moyen d f que a Bayonne seurement avecques les lettres d deschiffrement la responce qui leur a este faicte [par le cons]eil de l'Empereur, dont pareillement le double s elle fin que vous puissiez le tout communiquer et faire [scavoir tant au] Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye, que a monsieur le [Legat, mon bon am]y, ausquelz vous savez que je ne vueil aucune chose seullement de ce qui me pourra survenir de ce couste la mai part quelle quelle soit, et pour autant que vous pourrez veoir [la responce] faicte par l'Empereur a mesdits ambassadeurs et baillee par es[cript] que veu quilz s'arrestent a la revocation de mon armee et de Gennes et aultres places, laissent la responce ambigue co[mme] veoir, qu'il veult a ce qu'il dict estre faictes avant la restit[ution] de mes enfans, que c'est une vraye dissimulation et rien que remectre la matiere en longueur et ne vouloir pour ceste [fois venir] a autre conclusion de paix ny de traicte, je vous en ay bien v[oulu advertir] affin que de ma part vous le puissiez bien amplement [montrer au] Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye, et a monsieur le Legat [mon bon amy,] leur alleguant que je ne me puis en cela de trop es mes ambassadeurs, veu que ayant en telle responce d[u dit Empereur] comme est celle, qu'ilz pourront veoir par le deschiffrem[ent] sans autre chose actendre, prins cela pour congie et li[berte] et suivant le contenu aux oblations communes finalles et derrenyeres en leur * * *
 l moyen pour les faire part [jus]ques icy tenu, et que sans venir la il est ne sauroit l'on avoir autre chose. A ceste [comme vous ver]rez par ledit deschiffrement, l'un des

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ambassa[deurs du Roy mon bon fr]ere et perpetuel allye, qui est l'aumosnier, estant en [Espagne pour le] faict de la dicte intimation remonstre a mesditz ambassadeurs prefix pour y procedder, et qu'il n'estoit d'advis qu'on [a]ccellerer le negoce, monstrant par cela qu'il voulust ou desi[ra] retarder et prolonger l'affaire, encores que par les instructi[ons] t est comme dit est baillees, il soit nommeement dict que incontinant apres avoyr congneu non seulement le reffuz sur les offres qui luy seront proposees, mais qu'il feust pour ou dilayer a y respondre, que en ce cas et sans aucune responce de nous ilz luy signiffferoient et intimeroyent ladite guerre, je [ne puis pas] a ceste occasion penser ne me persuader que ce soit du commandem[ent] et consentement du Roy son maistre, ny de mondit sieur le Legat [mon] bon amy, veu mesmement que lesdites instructions signees de leurs pro[pres] mains ainsy le portent et contiennent; parquoy, Mons. de Bayonne [vous] direz et remonstrerez sur cela de ma part, que ne venant ceste heure a ladite intimation, comme nous l'avons communement [et e]nsemble advise, conclud et delibere, et ne le commandant ledit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye, mondit sieur [le Legat mon bon] amy pareillement a sesdits ambassadeurs ce telle * * *

. a la charge le sieur de Lautrech qu selon le reccord et advis de mondit sieur L a esperer. Apres la liberte de notre Saint Pere e ect que nous pourrions ou sauryons desirer ne saur re portee, ny soustenue de moy seul, sans le sec[ours et ayde] dudit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye, laquelle requerir ne faire demander quelque faiz et charge que jay que premierement je n'aye veu et entendu la responce du que je n'aye par icelle congneu son intention tendre a seulle pour pouvoyr me myner de ceste si grosse et lourde voit porter en Italye, saichant que je soys celluy [qui a jusques] icy le plus fourny et despendu, mais voyant par cela devoyr plus longuement durer en l'estat qu'elles sont s autre fin que je ne pensoys et la despence continuer t telle ou plus grosse que je l'ay jusques icy portee que c'est pour le commung bien de toute la Chrestiente, je vo[us ay] voullu escripre, Mons. de Bayonne, que suivant les bon[nes et] honnestes parolles que m'a tenues Mons. le Legat mon [bon amy] estant icy devers moy, de la part du Roy mon [bon frere et] perpetuel allye, et qu'il a depuys reiterees par de la a mon cousin le Grand Maistre estant derrenyerement par ledit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye pour me laisser en nul besoing et ne me deux ny de trois mois, mais que je le de couryr avecques * * * cela il me convient journ enement de mon armee de mer, fourniture tieres, que aultres choses qu'ilz peuvent comme m durant ce present mois de Janvier, et de Fevrier que bon leur semblera, pour l'armee que j'entretyens lye, et jusques a ce que l'Empereur se soit condescen[du aux termes] plus honnestes et faisables qu'il na voullu jusques a present . . . [je] suis tout asseure que quant il sentyra ledit Roy mon bon fr[ere et perpetuel a]llye continuer a y employer ayde et secours d'argent, et emprinse, ne me vouldoyr laisser ny abandonner il sera po la raison en payement, et entendu aux choses justes et h[onnestes] qui luy sont par nous offertes et mises en main; dont (?) pourrons par ce moyen esperer une bonne paix universelle ta et neccessaire pour le bien et repoz de toute la Chrestiente, et que l'abreigement des choses peult naistre et ysser de la fi acion d'Espagne, selon laquelle chacun pourra juger par cy apres a se conduire et gouverner, je vous pry[e] pour la dilligenter et abreiger comme il est requis, et neccessaire plus user de remises que vous faictes envers ledit Roy mon b[on frere] et perpetuel allye,

1528.

[FRANCIS I. to BISHOP OF BAYONNE]—*cont.*

et envers le Legat mon bon amy [ve]ullent escrire unes
bonnes lettres a leurs dits ambassadeurs a ce que suivant le
contenu en leurs instr[uctions] leur furent derrenyere-
me[nt]" * * *

Mutilated.

3832. [MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.]

Cal. D. x. 314.

B. M.

" Par les lettres venues d'Espagne
. erez en quelz termes les choses sont avec la bonnes
parolles et remonstrances qui luy ont este ambassadeurs,
des deux Roys qui ont conjointement choses ledit
Empereur non seulement a differe mais aux oblacions
finalles, disant que le Roy s'abbusoit s revocquer l'armee
d'Itallie et remectre les places qui a en ses mains il
rendist messieurs les enfans, baillant qu'il a baillee par
escript, veu lesquelles responce tant par lettre, si les
oblacions finalles eussent este observees este convenu
et accorde entre les deux Roys, il y avoit proceder
incontinent et sans aucune dillacion ne attendre autr a l'intimacion
et denonciacion de la guerre, et telles sont les contenues
en la derreniere clause des finalles oblacions, et nea[ntmoins] de la
responce et remonstrance de l'aumosnier ambassadeur [d'Angleterre] qui
dit lors qu'il ne se failloit haster, et qu'il n'y avoit jou[r] prefix
pour l'intimacion de la guerre, combien que la prefix determina-
tion y feust expresse et plus que suffisante oblacions, les
ambassadeurs de France differerent de craignant de
faillir s'ilz s'avancoient plus avant que les dits [ambassadeurs] d'Angleterre,
aians charge et commission expresse de eulx assablement
et tout d'ung pied, et ne faire [chose sinon] d'ung commung accord et con-
sentement. Toutesfoiz de quelle importance estoit et est
ladite inti[mation] ne parlera autre langage *
* * rs tandra a dissimuler et tenir
. r fera ce qui a este deslibere, c'est de proceder [d]e
la guerre, a ceste cause ferez instance vers le [Roy le bon] frere et perpetuel
allye du Roy et mondit sieur le Legat pour lever toute difficulte
et occasion de differer. Mand pour ladite intimation a leurs ditz
ambassadeurs, c'est assavoir u delay de l'Empereur de accepter
lesdites oblacions finalles ont este desliberees conceues et accordees entre
les deux Ro[ys] trouvees plus que raisonnables dedans certain
delay, c'est as[savoir, de] quatre ou de six jours, que sans plus differer, et
des h autre attante ou dilation pour quelconque cause que
ce puiss[e] soit procede a la dite intimation et denonciacion
de la guerre et q a mondit sieur le Legat de veoir la forme de l'intimation
ja envoie et si elle luy agree, mander ausditz ambassadeurs
d'Angleterre quilz ladite forme, sinon qu'il y mette ou
ajouste ce qu'il luy plaira luy remonstrant que quelque-
chose que l'on dye le Pappe liberte d'autant qu'il a este,
et est contrainct de bailler ost[ages] et que les ennemys sont es environs et
a l'entour de luy tellement [que] pour se asseurer il a este contrainct de se
fortifier a Orbiette et [de] prandre garde de deux cens hacquebutiers de
renffort et si es chacun jour menace par les lansquenetz de le
forcer en ladite ville [O]rbiette, et au surplus veu les bonnes et
grandes parolles qu'il roy d'Angleterre, me porter et a
mondit sieur le Legat souvent cest que le Roy son
maistre parlant de la cont pour troys
mois, mais * * *

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..... courir une mesme fortune avec
 guerre d'Itallie dure, et les grans et mer[veilleux]
 portables que le Roy a sur les bras et que les a
 Venitiens et Fleurentins se portent si froidement a
 mise. Il plaise audit roy d'Angleterre son bon frere et p[erpetuel allye]
 continuer la contribucion par luy encommancee pour se
 Janvier et Fevrier, de la quelle a este differe de
 en esperance que l'Empereur vouldroit entendre a la [raison, ce qu'il] n'a
 fait, comme dit est, usant de dissimulacion et mect[ant de] longueur ainsi
 qu'il a tousjours fait parcydevant, et que Mons. de Lautrec
 avec la puissance et armee des diligente le plus qu'il
 peult de marcher avant en pays pour les ennemys, esperant avec
 l'aide de Dieu la victoire certaine desquelz ennemys, qui puis
 nagueres ont fait leurs monstres de dix mille hommes,
 et si ont este dellaissez de leur p meilleur cap-
 itaine, s'est du sieur Larcon, qui s'est retire au r[oyaume de] Napples, et
 en a laisse la charge et conduicte au prince [d'Orange qui] est de l'eage et
 experiance que vous entendez. Il Roy de veoir
 l'ostinacion de l'Empereur si dure et si grande que de presser
 le roy d'Angleterre de ladite contribucion, dont i voulluntiers
 passe et depporte si l'Empereur eust voullu ente[ndre a la paix] a la quelle
 il espere qu'il se rangera si sans plus proceder a la
 dite intimacion.

"Mons. le Roy a este semblablement ad pine
 qu'il s'est trouve a Orbiette, a d le
 duc de Ferrare qui * * * * *
 fait d'Itallye, que vous entendez
 [af]fectueusement desire par tous les confederez
 r nostre dict Saint Pere, de la quelle difficulte peuvent
 [t]rop apparens, que sa prudence congnoist et entend A ceste
 cause, s'il plaist a mondit sieur le Legat sera tr et conseille
 icelluy nostre dit Saint Pere de ne differer la de
 cest appoinctement tant utile et si fructueusement et par
 les meilleures et plus vifves raisons qu'il luy sera p[ossibles] et en
 ces troiz poincts c'est assavoir de la prefixion d contribution, et
 du fait de Ferrare, je vous prie d'estre et nous advertir
 incontinent de ce qu'il sy pourra faire, vo et gouvernant
 en toutes choses par le bon et saige adviz tres prudent
 conseil de mondit sieur le Legat, en quy le Roy et se confient
 comme en eulx mesmes, vous assurant au d[emeurant que] le Roy est en tres
 bonne disposicion et m'a donne charge de fa[ire ses] tres cordialles et
 affectueuses recommandacions au Roy son [bon frere] et perpetuel allye,
 sans oublier Mons. le Legat son bon [amy.] Madame leur eust escript, maiz
 elle se sent encores ung pet[it] sa goutte, vous ferez aussi ses tres cor-
 dialles recommandacions et excuses. Il vous est envoie le double de la
 responce qui a este faicte en Espagne par espie comme estoit venu
 qu'ilz avoient envoye. Qui sera la fin." St. Germaine-en-Laye
"

Mutilated.

3833. [FRANCIS I. to ———.]

Cal. D. x. 313.

B. M.

"..... [jay] receu vos lettres en chif[fre]
 ung duplicata avecques quelque p
 our Angleterre qui a este seurement
 [Ba]yonne et de la icy et par le derrenier esp
 vous du iij^{me} de ce moys ay veu la responce"

1528.

[FRANCIS I. to ———] —cont.

et baillee par escript au conseil de l'Empereur
pour laquelle vous estes pardela ensemble tout
vous m'escripvez bien au long en chiffre et mes propoz que vous
a tenuz l'Empereur sur la de feistes. Sy ce que vous avoit
fait comme dit par escript estoit sa finale et derreniere
respon[ce] vous dit n'avoir autre chose vous dire et
. pensiez qu'il feust pour me rendre mes enfa[ns]
premierement revocquer mon armee d'Ytallie et qui auroit
este pris que vous estiez bien ab il me semble tant par ce
qui est contenu en mesmement touchant ladite revocation
de mon a[rmee et la] redition des places prises quilz veullent estre
. la delivrance de mes enfans que aussi
que vous a sur ce tenuz l'Empereur, qui es me faire
la dite delivrance. Sans l'execution p choses dessusdites que
c'estoit vous donner evidente occasyon de ne
vouloir rien f[aire] avecques vous, maiz essayer
a tousjo[urs] longueur et dissimulation com *
* offrir plus grant
. en voz instructions j'ay trouve
. nt icelles veu l'occasyon que vous en a mettre
fin en conclusion aux choses v et si estrange
responce par la voye de l sumation de la
guerre, et pour ce que vous ie sur cela l'aulmosnier
du roy d'Angleterre mon [bon frere e]t perpetuel allye estant pardela vous a
propose e n avant que vous n'avez temps prefix pour
faire ladite qu'il n'estoit d'advis devoir si fort haster
et a le negoce qui vous mectoit en paine ne scachant
e comme vous conduyre.

"Messieurs, je croy que sy vous avez voulu veoir et r
le contenu aux finalles oblations qui vous feurent d
envoyees et mesmement le derrenier article, vous tro[uverez] qu'il y est
contenu nommement et speciffie en ces propr[es mots]. Sy l'Empereur, que
Dieu ne vueille, ne se vouloit cont[enter] ou ne vouloit, ou differoit
de accepter les offres dess[usdits] concues et dirigees par l'ung
et l'autre desdits deux Roys comme dit est; en ce cas la guerre
sera inthimee et denonce de par eulx a l'Empereur par mer et
terre [in]continent et sans aucune demeure, dilation ou autre
attente. responce, qui est assez termynier et preffiger
le vous povez penser, parquoy et q
. intencion dudit Roy mon " * * *

Mutilated.

23 Jan.

3834. MONASTERY OF ST. MARY'S, BARKING, dioc. of London.

P. S. b.

Confirmation by Cuthbert bishop of London of the election of Dorothy Barley as abbess in the room of Elizabeth Grene, deceased, 23 Jan. 1527.

24 Jan.

3835. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Bishop Stafyleus arrived on Saturday the 18th, and lay without the gates, as he landed after they were shut. Wingfield visited him next morning at his lodging, and on Monday he departed towards Boulogne with Wolsey's chaplain, Marmaduke, in his company. The latter returned next day, but has been forced to remain ever since, on account of "right forsable weddyr" and contrary wind. Has given him a message for Wolsey. Has also written to Master Stevyn, your secretary, to show you matters of im-

1528.

portance. Has had no answer yet to the letters of the Council "moo days past," and time presses. Would pawn or sell his plate to pay his debts. Cannot find a man, stapler or other, that will confess he has any money. If the town be not succoured soon, wishes he had never seen it. Calais, 24 Jan. 1527.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

24 Jan. **3836.** WM. FRANKLEYN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has written to Turnbull, dwelling beyond London Bridge, to deliver him a barrel of salmon. He shall receive his fee when Dr. Strangwais next comes up, which will be immediately after the audit here. Durham, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Master Cromwell.

24 Jan. **3837.** BRINON to [WOLSEY].

[Calig. E. I.
II.] I. 223.

B. M.

"Monseigneur, sachant que de jour a aultre . . . monseigneur le Grand Maistre vous advertissoient et fais . . . advertir de toutes choses par Mons. levesque de Bayonne leur ambassadeur, je ne me suys ingere entre tant de si grandz et de si haultz affaires que vous avez vous donner ennuy de mes lettres; combien que la memoire, la servitude, et laffection ayent tout jour este enclines et regardant a vostre reverendissime et illustrissime seigneurie, comme par trop de raisons je me sens bien oblige."

The King and Madame have been much pleased with Wolsey's honorable message conveyed by Brinon,—especially "Madame votre bonne mere," who loves him as her own son, is anxious to hear of his convalescence, and is loud in praise of Wolsey's noble reception of the Grand Master and the other French ambassadors, and his anxiety to preserve and augment the amity between the two Kings, and for the deliverance of "messeigneurs les enfans de France." By the letters and by what has occurred in Spain ("ce qui est venu d'Hespaigne"), Wolsey will see the aims of the Emperor, "qui par ses dissimulations . . . consumer en despence priver et desnuer sil pouvoit de noz . . . la Fortune quil espere luy estre tousjours mere; et que par . . . il ayt tire et extorque deniers pour faire quelque esfor . . . possible; mais jespere que la puissance et auctorite du . . . et vostre prudence et faveur qui plus ont forge la fortune de lemp[ereur . . .] la benignite des astres ayderont a luy rompre et aneantir s . . . que lon y mettra tel obstacle quil se trouvera bien long de s[es] esperances et entreprises." The King has sent a large sum of money to Lautrec, who, by Wolsey's advice, is advancing into the country to seek the enemy. With the promised aid of England "sera grandement pourveu pour ung long temps." Doubts not the Emperor, before he is ready, will receive a check, which he will remember for life. St. Germain, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2.

24 Jan. **3838.** EDWARD LORD DUDLEY to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. XIII.
121.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 82.

On the night before Christmas Eve one Edward Byrmyngham, with two servants named Robert Sutton and Henry Fox, beat and robbed one of his tenants of Dudley, named John Moseley, leaving him for dead. Being afterwards pursued into Shropshire, the malefactors were conveyed by one Ralph of Warley into Worcestershire, in the hope of obtaining an acquittal for them there. Henry Fox has confessed that there were 100 thieves of their affinity within three shires adjoining. Byrmyngham's friends have no doubt they will get him a pardon. Begs that they may be examined. Dudley, 24 Jan.

P.S.—Refers him further to the bearer, who he hopes will satisfy him,

1528.

EDWARD LORD DUDLEY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

"more worth to you than the priory of Sondewall (Sandwell) that I gave you to your new college of Oxford." *Signed.*

P. 1. "The lord Legate de latere, cardinal and archbishop of York, &c." *Endd.]]*

25 Jan.

3839. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. i.
ii.?] i. 220.

B. M.

Is requested by Madame to write to him touching certain points which have come to her knowledge: 1, that the Pope is attempting to stop the contribution made by England for commencing the war in Italy, and has sent word of it to the prothonotary Gambara; 2, that the Emperor is attempting to bribe Wolsey with an offer of 10,000 crowns on the bishopric of Toledo, and that they had heretofore made great offers. She has too great trust in Wolsey to think he would suffer anything to interfere with the alliance. Mons. de Bayonne has certain information for him. St. Germain en Laye, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2. Add.: "A Mons. Mons. le Cardinal, arcevesque dYort, legat et chancelier d'Angleterre."

3840. [LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. x.

309.

B. M.

"[Mons. le Cardina]l mon bon filz et p[ere]
 . . . de ma lettre et la fin par ns cy ne sera
 ce satysfait a ner cognoyssance de ce que je sens
 e es de Monsieur de Bayonne de la bo[nne affecti]on
 que vous portez au Roy Monsieur et fylz [se]s
 affayres, desquelz vous avez fayt ent et saige
 dyscours que tous les es de ny scauroyent ryens
 adjouster l notte et peze par ledit Sieur consydera
 raysons que celles que contyent vostre dit
 ment partyr que de parsonne d'ung cueur par
 effect s'est monstre et monstre qui touche le
 pere, les enfans, et toute [comp]agnye, vous pryant, Mon-
 sieur le Cardynal, [mon bon filz et] pere, que vous veuillez contynuer en
 ceste t de tant oblyger a vous toute ceste dite com-
 pai[gnye li]berallement y despartyr vostre tres prudent [b]on
 conseil lesquelz ledit Sieur a dellibere d[e suivre de] point en point
 comme procedens du lyeu d ou il a plus de parfaite seurete
 et fy[ance] s y en a qui de bon cueur de rech[ef]" * *

Hol. Add.: [A M]onsr. le Cardinal, mon bon [fi]lz et pere.

25 Jan.

3841. INSTALLATION OF FRANCIS I.

Ashmol,
MSS. 1134.

Sir Gilbert Dethick's narrative of "the manner for the installacion of the right Chrysten King Franceys" the first of France, K.G. in 1528: *Beg.:* "Furst the Saterdag xxvth yere† of o^r said souveraigne lorde the King, all the lordes and knightes of the Order w^{ch} weare in commission."

26 Jan.

3842. The PRINCESS'S COUNCIL to SIR JOHN PORTE and MASTER RUSSELL.

R. O.

Are in great want of money, which Brian Tuke will not deliver without a warrant. Dr. Burnell, now deceased, who was treasurer of the Princess's chamber, would ere this time have been in London for this and

† Qy. 25th day of January in the 19th year?

1528.

other matters, had his health allowed. Request them to move my lord Cardinal in the matter, and for repairs for the castle of Wigmore, which is very ruinous. Ludlow, 26 Jan. *Signed:* Jo. Exon.—Ja. Denton—E. Croft—John Salter—R. Sneyde.

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Sir John Porte, knight, one of the King's justices, and Master Russell, secretary unto the Princess.

Endd.: Letters from the Princess Council to Mr. Port.

26 Jan. **3843.** BRIAN HIGDON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Begs him to remember the great decay and poverty of York, which is not like to continue as a city unless relieved of the 100*l.* demanded by my lord of Rutland. This done, it may amend again, especially if by Wolsey's favor the shipping of wools may continue, for clothmaking here is sore decayed, as the merchants of the staple at Calais buy no cloth of this country. York, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord Legate. *Endd.:* "The dean of York, xxvj^{ta} Januarii 1527."

27 Jan. **3844.** CHARLES V.

Léonard, II.

329.

Le Grand, III.
27.

Answer made to Clarence (Clarencieux) king-at-arms (27 Jan.)

In answer to what you, Clarencieux, have declared by word of mouth to the Emperor in the name of the king of England, as, after receiving a verbal answer from his Majesty, you have at his request delivered a writing signed with your name, desiring a more particular answer, his Majesty has ordered this reply to be made to you in writing.

1. The Emperor has hitherto regarded the king of England as a true mediator and common friend of himself and Francis, and therefore the most fitting minister to treat of a universal peace. The King and Wolsey themselves have acknowledged, after several discussions, that France was the first aggressor; and, in virtue of the treaty of London, Henry declared war against Francis; so that he ought to blame Francis, rather than the Emperor, as the cause of all the ills which have ensued by that war, both at Rhodes, in Hungary, in Germany, and at Rome. For all the world knows that it was not owing to his Majesty that provision was not made against the Turks, and that what has occurred at Rome has been without his consent; and that he has never been disinclined to an honorable peace, and has given up much of his right to satisfy the king of England. He even for Henry's sake abandoned much that the king of France of his own accord offered to the viceroy of Naples, and accepted conditions which he would not have done for any other Prince. Francis, on the other hand, cannot be said to have done anything for the sake of the king of England, except cut down by his means the offers he had already made to the Viceroy.

2. As to the deliverance of the Pope, his Majesty has already replied to you by mouth that he was free, and he has certain news that he left Rome without hindrance on 16 Dec. As to what was done against his Holiness his Majesty has written in his own justification to the king of England, desiring his counsel what should be done for the good of Christendom, and has had no answer. The king of England ought to know that the Emperor would not be unfaithful to the charge which God has given him for the protection of the Holy See, any more than the king of England.

3. The Emperor has never denied his debt, or refused to pay it. If payment has been delayed it has been because the English ambassadors, up to the point of the rupture, were treating to pay themselves from the monies of France, and after the rupture, which was only for lack of power, they demanded full payment in ready money, not only of the money lent, but of the indemnity for four years and four months at the rate of 133,305 crowns a year, and 500,000 crowns more as the penalty for the non-fulfilment of the marriage of the princess [Mary]. The Emperor made them answer that as to

1528.

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the money lent, seeing that they had not with them the original obligations or the jewels pledged for part payment, his Majesty, holding himself condemned (*en soy en tenant pour condempné*), offered to repay all the sums lent within the term given by law to those condemned, provided a suitable place were chosen for both parties where the payment should be made, and the king of England would send thither some one with sufficient power to give acquittance, and restore the pledges with the original obligations.

As to the demands of the indemnity and penalty, the ambassadors were told that as their commission only empowered them to demand debts in general, his Majesty did not think they would persist in such demands, and if they did he would send to the king of England to show him reasons why they should be forborne. And as the said reasons were not then delivered in writing to the ambassadors, although some of them were declared to them by mouth, his Majesty has ordered them to be stated here in writing, in order that if the King lay claim to the said indemnity and penalty, all the world may see that he has no just right to them. For as to the indemnity there were five strong reasons for refusing it, even if the ambassadors had had special powers to demand it. (1.) The obligation is grounded upon the retention of the pensions and monies which were due by Francis to the king of England solely by virtue of treaties and obligations, and these were not shown. (2.) The grounds for the said indemnity are not true, because the obligation was made in England before the Emperor passed into Spain, and the same day that the treaty of Windsor was made, so that it could not be for aid given to his Majesty in his passage to Spain, when he had not yet passed, nor yet for the passage from Calais to Dovor, for as to that it was settled by the treaty of Windsor that his Majesty should be bound to give equal aid to the King, when he wished to pass from England to France. Also as to the statement that it was for declaring himself enemy to the French king, the French king had already withheld payment of the said pensions for a whole year. And if he say that he took up arms by virtue of the treaty of Windsor, he cannot have lost anything, because the declaration was not to be made by virtue of that treaty till the end of May 1524. If he found his claim upon the declaration made before, which cannot have been a month before the treaty of Windsor, one of two things must be confessed;—either that the said declaration was made in virtue of the treaty of London against France;—in which case the obligation of that treaty being reciprocal it cannot be said that there was just cause to bind the Emperor to the indemnity;—or that the said declaration was made, as is more likely, because the French king had failed in the payment of what he owed, which in any case was not owing to the Emperor. (3.) If Wolsey, who was the real author of the said indemnity, will confess the truth, he will remember that he told his Majesty, in presence of his Council, on the part of the king of England, that he should never pay anything of the said indemnity, and that it was only done to satisfy the King's subjects, and make them think that the King suffered no loss. (4.) The French king has, by the treaty of Madrid, sworn that the king of England should be paid all his arrears, and taken upon him the burden of the said indemnity, which his ambassadors have accepted in his name, expressly agreeing that the treaty in this point should remain in force. (5.) Even if the obligation be valid, the King, by demanding for four years and four months what is only due for three years, may lawfully be denied the whole.

As to the penalty demanded by the ambassadors, there are three strong and evident reasons to show that it is not due. (1.) According to both civil and canon law, penal stipulations to circumscribe the liberty of contracting marriage are null and void. (2.) Even if it were not, the obligation cannot be founded on the treaty of Windsor, without the King proving that he has fulfilled the whole of that treaty himself, which he cannot do. (3.) The Emperor, before his marriage, desired the King to send his daughter to

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Spain to satisfy his subjects, or else to consent that he should marry elsewhere, and Henry preferred to send power to his ambassadors to consent to another marriage, under certain conditions. Besides, the king of England had not fulfilled the treaty himself, but had contravened it in various ways; for it was discovered, by letters intercepted at sea, that he was treating for the marriage of his daughter with the Scotch king, his nephew, long before the Emperor's marriage with the Empress; and if the penalty was in force the King himself would have incurred it. The king of England, besides, in violation of the treaty of Windsor, had entertained for one year at his court one John Joachim, who treated secretly on the part of France, and he afterwards received publicly the president of Rouen; and when the Emperor's ambassador wrote the truth of what he had seen and heard he was threatened, maltreated, his letters to the Emperor taken and opened by the King's ministers. Worse still, since the taking of the king of France, the King being required, according to the said treaty, to make arrangements with the Emperor for a joint peace, and to send power to his ambassadors, and state his claims, would not listen to the proposal, thinking to make his advantage otherwise, which was the cause of all the troubles which have since followed. And all this was done before the Emperor married, or treated with the King of France; and the Emperor has borne with it all, rather than break with England.

4. The charges against the Emperor of disrespect to the Holy See, and breach of faith towards England, might be retorted upon others, but it does not seem fitting for princes to bandy words together; nor has the King any ground to accuse him for refusing the last terms offered to him, for it appears that Henry had determined to defy him without awaiting an answer whether the Emperor accepted them or not. If he had given him an opportunity, he would have found that his Majesty placed more confidence in the sole word of the king of England than in all other sureties, and that he would have complied with all the terms offered, except only that of the revocation of his army, and of the attempts made since the treaty of Madrid; that the same ambassadors had consented to the communications of Palencia* according to the second article of the said treaty, which defined the things to be done before the restitution of the children; and as to the security to be left, they wish to defer it till the deliverance of his children, which was not reasonable.†

So that it is evident, whatever answer the Emperor might have given, their object was not peace, but greater war; for the writing delivered on the part of the French king was dated 11 November, and the said kings-of-arms remained in this city all the time of the communications of the said ambassadors, which were only meant to lull his Majesty to sleep, in the hope of peace, while they were arming on the other side.

5. His Majesty has already answered your threat of compelling him by force of arms, so virtuously by word of mouth, that no other answer can be made. Henry ought to keep faith, not only with Francis but with all others. His Majesty has also replied sufficiently to the declaration of war, and hopes Henry will not give him greater occasion for it than he has given to Henry. For if it be true, as is said both in England and France, that the King intends to separate from the Queen and marry another (which his Majesty cannot believe, seeing that he (Charles) has in his hands the dispensations, which he is ready to show, and which are so ample that they allow no subterfuge without impugning the power of the Pope), the Emperor would have a better cause to declare war against England than England against him. Such conduct would show by how little faith, honor or conscience Henry was guided, and would make intelligible enough his

* Blank in Le Grand.

† "Et pour laisser ung garde-derriere ils la vouloient differer depuis la delivrance de ses enfans, que n'estoit chose raisonnable."

1528.

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

object in giving his daughter to his Majesty in marriage, if he tried to make her a bastard; although, as above said, he cannot believe Henry would commit such a scandal, except it were upon false information from the cardinal of York, who, because the Emperor would not employ his Italian army to make him Pope by force, as he had requested the Emperor to do by letters of his own, and by others which he had obtained from the King his master, has often boasted that he would involve the Emperor's affairs in such trouble as had not been seen these hundred years, and that the Emperor should repent it even if England went to ruin. No doubt, if Henry suffer himself to be led by the Cardinal, he will raise a storm which he will not be able afterwards to allay. But the Emperor commits his cause to God.

6. As to the last point,—the withdrawal of the merchants,—his Majesty replies as he has done to the last article put in by France, and adds that he knew that orders were given in England long ago, in expectation of this rupture, against conveying merchandise into his Majesty's dominions. So that it would not be just, one side only being warned to withdraw their goods; and on this point a convention ought to be made reciprocal on both sides.

Fr.

3845. [FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND.]

Calig. D. x.
114.
B. M.

* * * "allye des en
Roy son bon frere, de la part du

"Et premierement Apres avoir presente les lettres de roy d'Angleterre, son bon frere, amy et perp[etuel allye avec ses] tres cordialles et affectueuses recommanda[tions] lesleu Empereur sans avoir regard aux grand[es offres] qui faictes luy ont este pour la delivrance de[s enfans] de France, oultre passans la rancon de troys et sans tenir compte des honnestes et bons remo[nstrances qui] luy ont este de la part dudit sieur roy d'Angleterre, auqu[el il est] tant tenu et oblige, s'est du tout prepare a la guerre [malgre] toutes lesdites offres, tellement que les ambassadeurs de[s deux Roys] ont este contrainctz de prendre congie.

"Et avant que le prandre (pour plus eulx mettre en moyen d'amolir la durete dudit Empereur, en passant offres finales, luy ont offert de bailler et fournir somme de huit cens mille escuz, et par le moyen du seulement la personne de monseigneur le Dauphin mons. d'Orleans tint et demourast hostage, jusqu entier accomplissement des choses promises. E retraicte de l'armee, restitution de Gennevilliers et tient, a laquelle offre a este respondu [de la part] dudit Empereur quil la reffusa *

* ays oy parler
. ambassadeurs en la presence de son par sa lettre et responce baillee par es[cript] se alleguer, sinon quil ne luy en souvenoit p ne voulut ledit Empereur accepter ledit offre ambassadeurs furent contraincts de venir a l'entremise laquelle fut faicte audit Empereur, par les deux her[aults, cest] assavoir Cler[encieux] de la part dudit sieur roy d'Angleterre [et Gu]yenne de la part du Roy.

"Respondant auxquelles intimations furent par ledit Empere[ur] et proferees, et depuis baillees par escript par son ordon[nance] plusieurs paroles diffamatoires, injurieuses, malsonnans des-honnestes, sugilans l'honneur et haultesse de l'un et de l'autre Roys, sans oublier Mons. le legat d'Angleterre, duquel a este dit que l'on ne feist oncques de prelat, ne beaucoup moindre et voyant le Roy treschrestien l'ingratitude et mauvaise invenc[i]on de] ceulx qui ont controuve lesdites salles et deshonnestes parolles mesme[n]t touchant

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l'honneur dudit sieur Roy son bon frere et p[erpetuel] allye et de mondit sieur le Legat son grant et parfaict amy, il se[n est] merueilleusement ressentý et fort esmeu, et non sans bonne et [juste] cause, ne faisant aucune doubte que ledit sieur roy d'Angleterre p[ar sa] gr[ande] vertu et magnanimite et mondit sieur le Legat par sa preud[ence et fo]rtitude, ne sen ressentiront moings et tascheront par que par convices et injurieuses parolles donn grant erreur quil a faict”

Mutilated.

27 Jan. **3846.** The CORPORATION OF YORK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thank him for the pains he has often taken “for the preferment and maintaining of your poor city of York, whereby we trust now that it shall be and continue a city.”

Ask to be allowed to conclude with the earl of Rutland by writing of the certainty that they shall pay to him yearly from the fee-farm of the city. Desire his favor touching the grant for shipping wool and fell. York, under the seal of office of the mayoralty, 27 Jan.

P. 1. Add.: To the lord Legate's grace. Endd.

27 Jan. **3847.** ST. MARY, BERKYNG.

Writ to the escheator of Essex for restitution of the temporalities of the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, Berkyng, on the election of Dorothy Barley as abbess, whose fealty was to be taken by Geoffrey Wharton, clk.

Similar writs for London, Beds, Bucks, Midd., and Surrey. Westm., 27 Jan.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 6.

28 Jan. **3848.** BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

Constat and exemplification, at the request of Richard Foxe bishop of Winchester, of patent 16 Nov. 6 Edw. IV., exonerating William bishop of Winchester, and his successors, from all escapes of felons committed to their custody as ordinaries of the place. Westm., 28 Jan.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

28 Jan. **3849.** HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. VII.

112.

B. M.

Monday the 21st,* Will. Charlton, late of Shotlyngton, and others, entered the bishopric near Woolshyngnam, took the parson of Moegleswike; were pursued, especially by Edw. Horsley, your Grace's bailiff of Hexham. As the waters of the Tyne were swollen they were driven to Aidembrigge (Heydon bridge), which was barred against them. They were then pursued by a tenant of his, Thos. Erryngton, with a slot hound, assisted by one Will. Charlton with other Tynedale men. Charlton of Shotlington was slain by Erryngton; Jas. Noble, slain; Roger Armstrong and Archibald Dodde, taken prisoners. Charlton's body was hanged in chains on a gallows near Hexham; Noble, at Heydon bridge.

At Alnwick, Monday the 27th, Armstrong and Dodde were attainted and hung; and it got noised that if the rebels are not delivered by Angus, Northumberland would invade Nederdale. Willm. and Humph. Lisle and Will. Shaftowe surrendered on Sunday the 26th, as he came back from the parish church at Alnwick, and submitted to the King's mercy. Has written to the King of the same. Alnwick, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: “To my lord Legate's good grace.” Endd.: “Therle of Northumberland, 28 January 1527.”

* An error for “20th.”

1528.

28 Jan. **3850.** NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Since he wrote last, a fray was made, 21 Jan., by Edw. Horslay, my lord Legate's servant, and Thos. Eryngton, the Earl's servant, on Will. Charleton *alias* William of Shotelyngton, the head rebel of all the outlaws, and on Harry Noble, Archd. Dood and Roger Armestrang, who had robbed men in the bishopric of Durham. In their return Charleton and Noble were slain, and the other two taken. The latter were condemned by the Earl at a warden court, 27 Jan., and hanged in chains at Newcastle and Alnwick, where they had most offended; also Will. Charleton at Hexsam, and Harry Noble at Heydon Bridge, where the conflict took place. The rebels being thus disheartened, Will. and Humph. Lisle, and 15 others, met the Earl on Sunday last, as he was coming from mass, in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and submitted unconditionally. Committed them to prison at Alnwick. Alnwick, 28 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: Therle of Northumberland, the 28th of January 1527.

Cal. B. VII. 113. 2. Copy of the above, with slight verbal alterations, enclosed in
B. M. No. 3849. *Signed. P. 1.*

28 Jan. **3851.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Sends news of Italy, received from Dr. Knight, which was communicated by Melchior, the Pope's chamberlain. There seems to be good towardness in the affairs there. At the Starred Chamber, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the King's most noble grace, Defender of the Faith.

28 Jan. **3852.** The BORDERS.

Harl. MS. Copy of an indenture passed between the English and Scotch commissioners, 28 Jan. 1528, referring to keeping order in Liddesdale.
4637 C. f. 86 b.
B. M. *Pp. 3. Copy in a Scotch hand.*

29 Jan. **3853.** SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 42*. This morning* Lautrec sent signor Pawle Chemyno (Trivulzio) and
B. M. count Guydo Darangon (Rangone) to know the Pope's pleasure about entering the League. He has good cause to do so, for Lautrec has put into his hands Ymole and Rymole. Lautrec tells him that the fleet has attacked Sardinia, and taken much victuals and money, and will go thence to Sicily and Naples. Lautrec is making great speed in his journey, in consequence of the King's and Wolsey's letters. He intends to enter into the kingdom of Naples in ten days. Rymola, 29* Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1.

29 Jan. **3854.** ITALY.

R. O. Supposes he has heard that our fleet has landed at Sardaigne. Wishing to besiege a town, they were attacked by the son of the viceroy of Sardaigne, with 5,000 or 6,000 foot, and 1,000 or 1,200 horse, but they defeated him with great loss. They then took the town, finding there much corn and other provisions. They are now proceeding to another town, where there are 300 or 400 Spaniards returning with plunder from Rome.

Fr., p. 1.

29 Jan. **3855.** LAUTREC to FRANCIS I.

Vit. B. x. 40. Wrote last from Rimini on the 22nd inst., that he had sent Paule
B. M. Camille Trevolx and count Guido Rangon to the Pope, to urge him to declare

* The date seems originally to have been written "xxij." and afterwards corrected "xxix."

1528.

himself. Has not yet heard from them. Thinks his Holiness becomes daily more disposed to join the League. He has twice advised Lautrec of the means of destroying a band of the enemy, consisting of 3,000 Italians, with the help of the marquis of Saluces, all whose officers he has ordered to obey Lautrec, and provide him with victuals when he passes with the army. He has also sent a Roman nobleman, named Piere Paule Crefontio (Crescentio) to reside with him, and has commenced a practice with the counts of Montorio for delivering Aquila and Abruzzo to him. Has promised in the King's name, to one of the counts, 50 men-at-arms, to the other, 100 light horse, and 100 cr. a month, if peace is made, and they are obliged to leave their country. Hears that the Pope has appointed seven or eight persons to send continual news of the movements of the enemy.

The lansquenets at Rome have mutinied, and will not leave the city until they are paid both the sum promised by the Pope and their wages, which amount to 101,000 cr. The marquis de Guasto went to Naples for money, but Lautrec has not heard that he has brought any. He is much displeased that the prince of Orange is appointed captain, and Alarcon likewise. The marquis of Saluces informs him that Conradin, one of the chief captains of the lansquenets, told the prince of Orange expressly that if he was not paid in four days he would depart, and would find another master who would pay him. He had already offered the Marquis to come with three or four ensigns. If the lansquenets do leave the Imperialists, they will not have enough men to garrison more than one town. Sent for the ambassadors of Venice and Florence, and told them this news, showing them that it would result in complete victory; but money must be promptly supplied, that the lansquenets might be suddenly gained over, for the enemy would do all they could to content them. It was impossible to send to France for it, so they must furnish 80,000 cr., the amount of wages demanded. They promised to write urgently to the Signories, and they hoped for a good answer. Sent back la Perye to the Marquis, bidding him tell the captain that he and his men would be as well treated as any one in the camp. Hopes that his example will bring the remainder. It will then be easy to take the kingdom of Naples.

The Marquis writes also that he has heard that Andreas Doria has taken a carrack with ten or eleven Spanish captains, and property worth more than 150,000 cr. One Spaniard, the marquis of Retaldo, he has set free, as he had a safe-conduct from the Pope. Ancona, 29 Jan.

Fr., pp. 4. Endd.: Copie de la lettre de Mons. de Lautrec au Roy, du xxix. Jan., apportée par Mons. Ducroc.

30 Jan.

3856. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. v. 69.

B. M.

Commission from Henry VIII. to Henry earl of Northumberland to make an abstinence of war with James V. of Scotland. Westminster, 30 Jan.

P. 1, copy.

31 Jan.

3857. [----- to FRANCIS I.]

Cal. D. x. 310.

B. M.

“ [Esp]aigne que Mons. de Tarbe a despech[e]
 grande garde et dangier enquoy se trouv[e]
 . . . [N]avarre ceulx qui en pourtent, vray est q
 e et fiance que je pourroye avoir du s baille
 enseignes telles du dit De Tarbe qui les avoir
 sceu d'autre que de luy.

“ Sire, ledit De Tarbe m'a mande vous advertir [en toute] diligence que le vingt ungiesme de la moys J congie de l'Empereur

1528.

[——— to FRANCIS I.]—*cont.*

pour lendemain s'en venir dev[ers vous et] ensemble Messieurs de Calvimont†
et esleu Bayart ce mesme ceoir ledit Empereur les fist
arrester e lousis, et lendemain a dix heurs devers le m
[par] vostre roy d'armes et celluy d'Angleterre fut denunc[ee la] guerre
audit Empereur de par vous, Sire, ledit roy d'Ang[leterre,] et la Sainte Ligue,
et troys heures apres ledit [Empereur] fit prendre voz ambassadeurs et ceulx
de Veni[se] de Florence, et les fit conduyre et menner a ung
[chateau] nomme Posa, estant neuf lieues de Burgues, en
tous leurs gens par trente archiers et soixante lancequenetz
de sa garde, la ou ilz sont a present prisonniers et ledit
ambassadeur d'Angleterre ar en son lousis, et incontinent apres
ladite de[nunciacion] faicte ledit Empereur a mande venir devers l[uy le]
conestable d'Espagne et autres princes

"Sire, j'ay aussi ceste heure presente rece[u les lettres du] tresorier de
Navarre par lesquelz v[ous] * * *
. ces d'Ypusco et de Biscaye de eulx nes
pour faire ce que leur sera commande, E [Mo]ns. de
Saint Bonnet m'a escript lesditz de
prendre quatre navires chargez de bledz Bayonne au
devant du hambre du dit Bayonne assemblee des gens
que l'on faict en Espagne sire avez cydevant este
adverti, l'on garde tel passaiges en Ypusco et Navarre,
qu'il n'y a personne puisse passer ni repasser sans grand
dengier d personnes qui est a mon advis apparence d'affaire en
. frontiere, laquelle est despourveue de toutes chou[ses
necessaires] pour la deffence d'icelle comme pourrez, Sire, s'il v[ous plaist,]
plus a plain entendre par le roy et royne de N[avarre] et le besoing
qu'il est que vous commandez y es pourveu en maniere
que inconvenient n'en advieingne, c[ar il] seroit a craindre si la provision
estoit differe[e]

"Sire, il vous plaira me commander si je permec[tra]i que vos subjectz
de pardeça se mectent en devoir de pre par moyen des
biens des Espaigneux comme lesdits Espaig[neulx le] font sur voz subgetz."
Sorde, 31 Jan.

Mutilated.

31 Jan.

3858. WOLSEY to DE HUPPY, Captain of Bordeaux (?)

Cal. D. x. 353.

B. M.

"fai len
y a d ompens furent [e]n la
riviere de Bourd[eau]x pour la qui pour lors estoit en sa
subgection lesquelles il il s'en va presentement de pardela
pour les y mettre parquoy je vous prie trescordialement que
en ce de vostre aide pour amour de moy le vueillez avoir
d luy monstrant tousjours vostre faveur accoustumee co
esperance, et vous m'obligerez de tant p a fa
. vostres le semblable." Westm., 31 Jan. Signed.

Mutilated. Add.

3859. [WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.]

R. O.

Mons. de Brosso, the bearer, will report to him what has been practised
with Mons. de Bayonne and himself since his arrival here, and the good
disposition of the writer to his Majesty's affairs.

Fr., p. 1. Draft.

† See Brown's Ven. Calend., iv. p. 118.

1528.

31 Jan. **3860.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Gives his whole mind to such sciences and feats of learning as he is informed stand with Henry's pleasure. Requests a harness for his exercise in arms, according to his learning in Julius Cæsar, in which he hopes to prosper as well as he has done in other learnings, of which he trusts Magnus, director of his council, can make creditable report. Pontefrete Castle, 31 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

31 Jan. **3861.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
ii. 117.

Has written to the King for a harness to exercise himself in arms, "according to my erudition in the Commentaries of Cæsar." Hopes Wolsey will back his request. Pontefract, 31 Jan. *Signed*: Your full humble godson, H. Rychemond.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Unto my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: From the duke of Richmond, ultima Januarii 1527.

31 Jan. **3862.** FULLER v. MUNDY.

R. O.

Seven papers relating to the suit in Chancery of Thos. Fuller, of London, mercer, against Sir John Mundy, alderman, of London, with Wolsey's decree thereon, 31 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.

Among the witnesses are Rowland Philips, D.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, of the age of 60, sworn 24 May 19 Hen.VIII., and Will. Goodriche, D.D., parson of St. Martin, Otewyche, of the age of 52, sworn 27 May; whose arbitration had been accepted in 16 Hen.VIII.

31 Jan. **3863.** RICHARD GRESHAM and the HOCHSTETTERS.

R. O.

Two papers of memoranda of the sale of cloths by Richard Grasam (Gresham) to the Hochstetters, dated 31 Dec. 1527 and 31 Jan. 1527.

R. O.

2. Fragment of one of Hochstetter's petitions (?)
Lat., pp. 2.

3864. ——— to ———.

R. O.

We have, according to your desire, informed the Cardinal "of the deceits of your wools." He commands them to appear before him and the Council at Westminster, with such persons as they think necessary, with instructions as to the detection of these malpractices.

P. 1.

Jan.

3865. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

Cal.D. x. 135.

B. M.

" * * * to you and
. rys of this town by which though choose
which ye sent, mostly your servant Barbour commodity to
send these by your said servant of many times past be homely
to pain you, not a[lone] of these my letters, but also with executing of
my is to make mine humble recommendations unto m[y lord Le-
gate's] Grace, and further more to show that in most h[umble wise] I beseech
his Grace to have this town and the soowd[iers of the] same remembered in
such things as I and the Counc[il thereof] have avised his Grace by writing,"
and as Dr. Steven Gardiner has spoken of to Wolsey. 'They touch most
deeply the weal and safety of the town, for hunger often forceth the wolf
to leap out of the wood. The town is likely to be in great want of [victual],
and the lack of payment to the soldiers has created such poverty that what
is brought into the market is still unbought, "for lack of mo[ney]
the constables and vintners of the retinue hye[re] the King's
council here, in the council lamentable manner,

1528.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE—*cont.*

besought me * * *

. as no deputy of this town manny yd more sharply on the retinue nor cawsy[d] their duties than I have done and do, which acordy easily with delay of payment, for money lacking [it is] dangerous to force men to keep all their points and good obeisance; nevertheless this day being before before is said, I both exhorted and put them in the best co[mfort that] I could." Told them to give their companies the like comfort, for he was sure Wolsey would take such a way with the staplers or otherwise, that the retinue should be paid what was due to them on Oct. 6, and what will be due on April 6, and all future payments at the proper times. They seemed to be satisfied, and said that if this was not done shortly, they did not know how to pacify their companies, who are without money or pledges. Many have sold or laid [in pawn their be]ddys, on which they lay, and now lie upon the

* * *

better man than I count myself, yet there cow[d nothing] please me better, the King's highness being cont[ent therewith], than to wit my successor, whosoever it shall be haven hitherward, for surely peaceable poverty more meet for mine age and appetite than an overweighed with unthankful business." Calais, Jan. 1527.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add. Endd.

3866. The SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Estimate of the fourth payment of the subsidy, Hilary term 19 Hen. VIII.

The King's chamber, 63*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The King's household, 71*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The Cardinal's household, 64*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Bedfordshire, 31*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Buckinghamshire, 72*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Bristol, 174*l.* 10*s.* Cambridgeshire, 40*l.* 12*s.* Huntingdonshire, 116*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Cornwall, 73*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Devonshire, 423*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Exeter, 120*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Yorkshire, 49*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Essex, 466*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Colchester, 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Hertfordshire, 90*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Gloucester, 52*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Gloucestershire, 116*l.* 10*s.* Hereford, 36*l.* Herefordshire, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Rochester, 12*l.* Kent, 542*l.* 13*s.* Canterbury, 37*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Lincoln, 33*l.* Lincolnshire, 333*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* London, 1,928*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Middlesex, 157*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Northampton, 10*l.* Northamptonshire, 147*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Nottinghamshire, 66*s.* 8*d.* Derbyshire, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Norwich, 281*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Norfolk, 338*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Suffolk, 617*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Oxfordshire, 147*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* New Windsor, 18*l.* 10*s.* Berkshire, 257*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Rutland, 19*l.* Shropshire, nil. Staffordshire, 13*l.* Bath, 15*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Somerset, 215*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Dorset, 292*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Southwark, 68*l.* 7*s.* Surrey, 195*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Sussex, 231*l.* 2*s.* Chichester, 13*l.* Isle of Wight, 15*l.* Winchester, 10*l.* 10*s.* Portsmouth, 11*l.* 10*s.* Southamptonshire, 224*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Coventry, 68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Warwick, 44*l.* 14*s.* Leicester, 7*l.* 10*s.* Leicestershire, 62*l.* 7*s.* Wiltshire, 663*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* New Salisbury, 124*l.* 12*s.* Worcester, 19*l.* 2*s.* Worcestershire, 20*l.* 10*s.*

Lat. Endd.

R. O.

2. "Money whiche by estymacion maye be levied by the last daye of Novembre."

London and the staple, arrearage of the loan, 1,000*l.* Subsidy to be advanced, 1,000*l.* Arrearage of the loan of the clergy, 1,000*l.*; of the temporality, 3,000*l.* Loan of persons not assessed, 2,000*l.* Strangers' goods, 1,000*l.* King's revenues, 3,000*l.* Customs and profres, 500*l.* King's debts, 2,000*l.* Anticipation of the temporal subsidy to be practised by Commissioners, 20,000*l.*; of the spiritual subsidy, 10,000*l.*

P. 1.

1528.

3867. The MINT.

R. O.

1. "Th'answer or veredyct to th'artycles that we ben sworn to consernyng the mynt maysters." (1.) "That the crown of the sonne, being of the just weight, is better than his value by 2*d.* sterling," as they had proved by two assays. (2.) That the crown of the sun is better than "the crown of doble roose," by 15*d.* per oz. (3.) That in the "moltyng" of 1 lb. weight of old coined sterling silver 2*d.* is sufficient for the waste, and for 1 lb. of gold ——— (*sum omitted*). (4.) That whereas the masters of the Mint give 25*l.* for 1 lb. weight of crowns of the sun, or 100 crowns of the double rose, which is 25*l.* current, and in a pound weight of the same is 25*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, it is found that there is fine gold in the pound weight of crowns of the sun to the value of 25*l.* 8*s.*, for which they pay 100 crowns of the double rose, which lacketh 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound weight; that the masters of the Mint give no more than 41*s.* 3*d.* per oz., which is for the pound weight 24*l.* 15*s.*; "so the merchant shall have for the pound weight 24*l.* 12*s.*, and of every pound weight 25*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is 100 crowns of the double rose;" so that the masters gain 10*s.* 6*d.* per pound weight, besides $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. silver and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. copper found in every 12 oz. (5.) That the "King's subjects been greatly endomaged by occasion that the Mint masters have the handling of the beam at their own pleasures, without comptrolment or oversight of any indifferent sworn person." (6.) "That they occupy men's money in their own shops at their pleasures, and to their singular lucre," making men wait for their money; "for some men say that they have tarried two or three months." (7.) "That they keep not the sheer indyfferently neither of gold nor of silver," making some coins lighter and some heavier, &c. They will not give true value for foreign gold, and refuse controlment, notwithstanding your Grace's commandment.

Pp. 5. Endd. in a modern hand: "Copied for Mr. Newton, 1701."

R. O.

2. "The answer made by Robert Amadas and Ralph Rowlett, being officers and deputies, under my lord Mountjoy, of the King's mint within the Tower of London, to certain articles declared in a book by Hewgh Walche, Thomas Crispe and Thomas Annsham;" sc., (1) denying that a verdict was given by Sir Jo. Moundy, kt., and others, the 15th day of Hilary term 19 Hen.VIII.; (2) or that they made such profit as alleged from "the crowne of the sonne," the average fineness being 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ carats, "which amounteth 41*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the which stonds us after the rate that we give for them 42*s.* 1*d.* the oz.;" (3) or on "the crownne of the dowbbill Roose" (it being alleged that they made 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* profit in every pound weight of crown gold); (4) or that irregularities occur for lack of a good comptroller, there being an "aunsyant honest man, deputy to Sir Henry Wyatt, which hath continued over and above this 30 years;" (5) or that my lord Legate appointed their accusers to have 28*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* for their costs for making trials against them; (6) or that a lb. weight of silver could be melted for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the accusers themselves having failed on two occasions, and involved them in a loss of 8*l.*, which my lord Cardinal caused the accused to make good to Sir Henry Wyatt; (7) and asserting that they were losers by the coinage of the lewis (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine) and the golden gildyn (18 $\frac{1}{4}$ carats), and made no such profit as alleged on the "egyll," the "myddill Carrolls," the "Phyllippos gildons" or the "smalle Carollus."

Pp. 3.

3868. [JAMES V.] to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Asks for safe-conducts for [one] year for Jas. Ramsay and John Cowane, burgesses of Edinburgh, to trade in England.

P. 1, mutilated. Add.

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GRANTS in JANUARY 1528.

Jan.
—
GRANTS.

3. Edw. Foxe, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Combemarten, Exeter dioc., vice Wm. Fell, S.T.P., deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 3 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

3. Roger Enghelberd, a native of Wesel, duchy of Clive. Denization. *Westm.*, 3 Jan.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 8.*

4. Sir Mathew Cradok, late general receiver in Glamorgan and Morgannok, S. Wales, and Sir Edw. Grevyle of Melcot, Warw., Sir Hugh Vaughan of Westminster, and Sir Rice Maunsell late of Glamorgan, N. Wales. Release of their recognizance of 1,000 marks entered into at Westminster before the barons of the Exchequer, 23 June 7 Hen. VIII. *Westm.*, 4 Jan. — *Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 7.*

10. Owen Henshman. Annuity of 5*l.* for the performance of divine service in Montgomery castle, out of the issues of the lordships of Montgomery, Kery and Kydownen, as enjoyed by Ryce Malegwyn, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 11 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

12. Francis Capone, gold drawer of London, a native of Florence. Denization. *Westm.*, 12 Jan.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 8.*

16. Wm. Moraunt, page for the Mouth in the Cellar. To be usher of the Chamber at Westminster, with 10*l.* a year out of the duchy of Cornwall, and the same fees as enjoyed by Thomas Ferrou, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

16. Tho. Goslyng, of Suthwerk, Surrey, vintner. Pardon for having killed Tho. Garland. Hampton Court, 6 Dec. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

17. Wm. Barlee, chaplain. To have the pension which the abbess of Barking gives to a clerk of the King's nomination until he be promoted to a competent benefice. Greenwich, 31 — 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Jan.—P.S.

17. Tho. Westby, B.D. Presentation to the parish church of Debden, London dioc., void by death. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

18. Shermen and fullers of London. Grant to unite them as one body, called the guild of the Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin of Clothworkers. Greenwich, 7 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

19. Tho. Eton, of Rotherhithe, Surrey. Pardon for stealing cattle of John Kene and Rob. Kyrwyn of Wansworth, and John Dissher of Clapham, Surrey. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

22. Commission to Wm. Claybroke, clk., Rouland Lee, clk., and Edm. Bonare, clk., to hear and decide upon a petition presented to the King by Tho. Gyttyngs, citizen of London, who, by authority of the mayor and burgesses of Bristol, arrested "the Trinity of Mountrygo," a ship belonging to Francis de Frankys, a Genoese, and summoned him to appear before the court of Admiralty of Bristol, for which Gyttyngs was sentenced by the lieutenants of the lord High Admiral to pay the value of the ship. *Westm.*, 22 Jan.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 12d.*

24. John Bukby, officer of the Pantry. To have a corrody in the monastery of Deule Encrees (Dieulacres), Staff. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

23. Wm. Hoddesdon, of Edgeware, Middx. Pardon for the theft of a knife (*cultrum*) and an iron "share," value 2*s.*, and of an angel noble (7*s.* 6*d.*) and 20*d.*, on the 17 and 25 Sept. 19 Hen.VIII., the property of Wm. Pollyn of Busshy. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

25. Jo. Clifford of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Jan.—P.S.

27. Rob. Wakerley, of Bury, Suff. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan.—P.S.

27. Jas. Thompson of London, grocer. Protection. Hampton Court, 8 Dec. 19 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan.—P.S.

27. Rob. Burnett, late of Smarden, Kent. Pardon for the theft of 4 ells of medely kersey, value 5*s.* 4*d.*; 1½ ell of white kersey, value 2*s.*; 5 girdles, value 13*s.*; a shirt (*camisia*), value 2*s.*; and 70*s.* in money; the property of John Stone. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

27. Wm. Brent, son and heir of John Brent, dec., and of Matilda his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Walter Pauncefote, dec., "the said John having been a tenant of the duchy of Lancaster." Livery of the lands of the said John or Isabella Willoughby, late wife of the said Walter Pauncefote. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

27. Sir Hugh Vaughan. Constat and exemplification, at his request, of the enrolment (in consequence of the loss of the original,) of pat. 18 Nov. 15 Hen. VII., granting to John Carre, his heirs and assigns for ever, certain ténements in London and Southwark, forfeited by Sir Ric. Charleton. *Westm.*, 27 Jan.—*Pat. 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 4.*

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Jan.

GRANTS.

29. Sir John Walop. Annuity of 50 mks.
Del. Westm., 29 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

29. Commissions of Gaol Delivery.
Home Circuit: Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Ric. Lyndesell.

York Castle: Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Ric. Lyster, James Fox.

Norfolk Circuit: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Fitzhugh, Wm. Wyatt.

Westm., 29 Jan.—*Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 1d.

29. Ric. Phelypps, late collector of customs in the port of Poole, Dors. Pardon. Also pardon to Wm. Molyns of Sandhull, Southt., Jo. Wytecombe and Jno. Denyn of

Lucton, Soms. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

29. Sir Nich. Carewe. Annuity of 50 marks. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

29. John Wastelyn. To be chief gunner of the castle of Carlisle, with 8d. a day for himself, and 4d. a day for a servant. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

[.] Sir Mathew Cradok, late receiver general of Glamorgan and Morgannok, and Sir Edw. Grevill of Melcote, Warw., Sir Hugh Vaughan and Sir Rice Mauncell. Pardon and release. *Westm.*, [] Jan. (?) 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

3870. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv. 33.
 B. M.

Had sent letters of the 20, 22, 24, and 29 Jan., mentioning the intimation of war on the 22nd. The Emperor demands the restoration of Genoa, Aste and Hesding, before he will deliver the Princes. Offered the King's bond and their commission. Nothing would content him, "diffidence reigneth in the Emperor so much." Had determined to write to other princes, had the Emperor been conformable. Found nothing but diffidence and delay. Till then the Emperor and the Chancellor put us in good hopes; for the Chancellor said, if the French ambassador meant good faith, a conclusion might be made without great difficulty. On being assured by them and the French, he said that all should be concluded, and peace should be made. When the Emperor sent for them he said that though there was great difficulty "between Maria *ante partum* and *post partum*," for the zeal he had to peace he would take that difficulty away. All is but a dream of the Chancellor's. Describes his negotiations with the French ambassadors in reference to their arrangement with the king of England.

The Emperor objects that he has no security in his hands of the French king, and therefore proposes that the latter should deliver Bordeaux and Boulogne into the hands of England, and Bayonne and Terouenne to him. Then "restitution and revocation shall be after." These and other propositions must be fulfilled before the deliverance of the Princes. It was proposed that the Emperor should deliver the Dauphin first for 800,000 cr.; and for the duke of Orleans, Genoa, Hédin, and Aste should be delivered, to be redelivered on payment of 400,000 cr. He refused, and thus their commission is expired. Excuse themselves for their ill success. If they had had time to consult with the King and Wolsey, some other way might have been taken for the good of Christendom. Thus they were driven to the last intimation. Narrate their conversation with the Emperor respecting Francis Sforza and the dukedom of Milan, and other matters of Italy. Nassau was to have gone into Flanders. Now we hear secretly that De Buren shall pass by way of Andalusia, with 4,000 Spaniards, between Ireland and Scotland. He cannot be victualled in Biscay, for there is no wheat in the country, nor much in Andalusia. 8,000 or 12,000 Almaines will come hither in ships, and are not very welcome, as the people do not wish for war with England. They are using various means to raise money, and have sent to borrow whatever was laid up for building the churches. They will have it by force if they cannot have it freely. The nobles here are incensed at the rumor touching the divorce, which is now in every man's mouth. Clarencieux saith that mention is made of it in the declaration of war, not well sounding, as he saith, and your Grace is touched in it. For clear debts they ask the benefit of the law; for the indemnity, and the penalty for the refusal of marriage with my lady Princess, they trust the King will not stick. Perhaps they will offer the

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LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

money, as they know we cannot take it to England. In mention of the war with France, nothing is said of England.

Pp. 6. In Tuke's hand. Endd by Tuke: Extract of Mr. Almosner's letters written in ciphers to my lord Cardinal.

2 Feb.

3871. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 305.

B. M.

“ [Mons. de Ba] yonne, j'ay receu vos lettres
 que par le memoire que vous m'avez envoye
 veoir l'ambassadeur du roy d'Angleterre mon b[on frere]
 estant icy autour de moy entendu les bonnes et ho[nnorables]
 j'ay bien congneu venir de Mons. le Legat mon bon amy
 et dressees pardela, tant pour envoyer en Italie et
 que pareillement en Espagne a leurs ambassadeurs es[tans la, je] cong-
 noys bien par icelles et mesmement par le cont
 la bonne et affectionnee voulonte que continue de plu
 porter ledit Roy, mon bon frere et perpetuel allye, veu qu
 moy et mon honneur il a voulu et commande a sesdits am[bassadeurs de
 dire] a l'Empereur sy haultes sy ouvertes et roydes parolles
 contenues esdites lettres, monstrant bien par icelles ne faire
 maiz tenyr en ung mesme degre tout ce qui me peult et
 comme sy c'estoit a sa mesme personne ou pour chose con[cernante son]
 estat et honneur, dequoy, Mons. de Bayonne, et de
 je me sens a jamais estre tenu a luy, et pareillement a M[ons. le]
 Legat mon bon amy, que je scay certainement estre le vray
 de tout ce qui sert a conserver, maintenir et garder nostre
 ferme et sy indissoluble amytye et perpetuelle allyence [dont luy] re-
 mercyerez de ma part autant affectionnement qu'il v
 les assurant bien qu'il ne me scauroit survenir occasio[n]
 de donner pareille cognoissance de mon couste quilz
 prest et appareille de le faire d'aussi bon cueur
 ny scauroys faire pour mon propre faict, lequel
 dudit Roy mon bon frere une mesme chose en
 ne souffrir ne permectre aucune alteration
 y estre faicte en quelque maniere au * * *
 affin qu'ilz sig
 avec lesdits ambassadeurs du Roy
 une commune negociation, sans se desjoindre
 ys d'avecques les autres comme leurs instructions
 qu'ilz en ont de moy le portent et contiennent. Toutes[fois nous av]ons
 voulu envoyer sans avoir eu le courier qu'ilz depescher
 longtemps a qui n'est encores arryve et a entendu en quelz
 termes sont les choses; ce que mes ne m'ont voulu
 mander ny pour ce faire depescher le ny demander son
 conge pour ne leur donner esperance autre chose a
 proposer d'avantaige, maiz actendre a au la finale re-
 sponce de l'Empereur, qu'ilz n'avoient encore comme
 vous avez veu parce qui en est venu par deux esp
 je vous ay derrenierement envoye, affin de me pouvoir a
 ce qu'ilz y auroient faict et negotye. Bien vous pry
 cela ne laisser a solliciter la lettre dont je vous ay derr[enierement] escript
 pour proceder promptement et sans autre retardement a [l'intimacion]
 de la guerre ou cas de delay ou de reffuz, et incontinent
 menvoyer, comme je croy que vous ayez de ceste heure
 car je voy certainement que c'est le seul et vray moyen
 les faire venyr et condescendre a la raison. Et n'en fai

1528.

esperer autrement que toutes parolles et dissimulacions n
 tendans a autres fins que pour nous entretenyr, et ce per
 preparer et apprestier leurs choses, de sorte qu'ilz nous
 [p]uissent prevenyr et prendre a l'improviste, pensant par ce l
 s avoir fait du dommaige avant que noz forces puiss[ent]
 jointes et mises ensemble, ainsy qu'il est aise a c[royre]
 [adv]ertissemens que jay de tous coustez me sy

. certainement adverty * * *
 [en Bour]gongne et en Languedoc pareillement
 avecques la force qu'il pourra lever et assem[bler] Et pource
 qu'il m'a semble que le myeulx faire estoit de venir
 audevant et estre le pour me deffendre que pour assaillir
 s'il es[t] a ceste cause advise d'envoyer practiquer a
 l le nombre de dix mille lansquenetz que je s
 recouvrer facilement et pareillement ay donne
 tenir prestz ung nombre de six ou sept mille Souyss[es] je pourray
 lever en mon royaume en peu de temps de ceste heure fait
 faire la discrecion jusques de vingt mille hommes, qui sont
 forces avecques j'espere, ayant l'ayde dudit Roy mon bon frere
 et [perpetuel] allie en ce qu'il a promys et est tenu et deliber[e de
 faire,] de non seulement defendre noz estatz de nostre maiz
 d'endommaiger et mettre les syens en telle [sorte qu'il] aura regret de
 n'avoir voulu entendre aux honne[stes et plus] que raisonnables offres que
 nous luy avons fai[t proposer] et mettre en avant, non seulement pour la
 liber[te de noz] enfanz, mais pour le bien general et repoz de toute [la
 Chrestiente] que luy seul aura le honte d'avoyr garde et Et pour
 autant qu'il est fait mencion dens v[ostre lettre] que mondit sieur le Legat
 mon bon amy a reg heure a faire la depesche d'ung gentil-
 h[omme] en Allemagne, suyvant ce que je vous
 escript, affin d'empescher a ceste
 Ferrando de le * * * *

. [env]oye a mes ambassadeurs en Sou[ysse]
 trassent sauf conduyt pour les deux perso[nnes]
 [Ro]y mon bon frere et perpetuel allie et moy
 [c]e que je suis seur qu'ilz auront fait. Parquoy
 envoyer le bailly de Senlys, Marigny, que vou[s]
 [a]vecques bonnes et amples instructions dont je vous [envoye] ung
 double par la premiere poste; et sy celluy [que ledit] Roy mon bon frere
 depeschera ne veult passer par c pourront se rencontrer
 a Basle avant ce premier jo[ur du] Caresme, et la communiquer leurs
 charges pour les jointement et d'ung commun accord, affin
 qu'on congno[ist] qu'ainsy nous voulons proceder en toutes choses.

"Au demeurant je vous envoye ung double du desch[iffrement] qui m'est
 dernièrement venu par les lettres de mon co[usin le] sieur de Lautrech
 escriptes a Arymini, laquelle a re la subjection de nostre
 Saint Pere, affin que vous communiquer audit Roy
 mon bon frere et perpetuel al[lye], et pareillement a mondit sieur le Legat
 mon bon amy [affin que] par la ilz pourront congnoistre quelque chose qu'on
 ait dire ou escrire en quelle deliberation est nostre
 Saint [Pere]. de se ressentyr envers ses ennemys des injures qu'il
 deulx souffertes et endurees et quelle demonstration i[l s'est]
 delibere d'en faire, estant secouru et ayde de nous s s amys
 alliez et confederez, comme il desire d'estre pource, Mons. de
 Bayonne, que pour l'entretenyr voulonte comme je vous ay
 escript par au dit sieur de Lautrech pou[r]
 * * * ence . . et pour autant que sur ce
 requeryr ledit Roy mon bon frere et perpe[tuel allie]

1528.

FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

ayder a la pouvoir porter, continuant sa encores deux moys
dens lesquelz jespere que nostre commune armee viendra a faire de sy
bonnes entreprises] qu'il n'aura regret de sy bien y avoir

"A ceste cause vous en ferez l'instance que dit est
escript vous en adressant a Mon[sieur le Legat] mon bon amy, que je suis
seur trouvera la et raisonnable, qu'il la fera sortir son
effect] chose qui redondera non seulement au bien [de
tous] les allyez, mais generally de toute la [republique] Chrestienne, et
de laquelle il aura et devra avoir] le principal honneur et gloire;
vous priant incontinent entendre la response qui vous
. et pareillement sur toutes autres choses don[t je vous ay]
escript, m'en advertissant bien au long, et - comme vous avez
tres bien fait jusques icy."

S. Germain en Laye, 2 [Feb.] *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: ij^{de} de Fevrier 1527.

2 Feb.
R. O.

3872. ROBERTET to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Sends what has come in cipher from Italy, and the King's letters. The
booty has sufficed to pay all their men. They have also gained a battle over
3,000 or 4,000 foot and 1,500 horse, without losing any one of importance,
except the Bishop's young brother, who was with Mons. de Langres, for
whom the King grieves much. S. Germain en Laye, Jour de Chandelles.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: A monseigneur, Mons. de Bayonne, conseiller du
Roy et son ambassadeur en Angleterre.

3 [Feb.]
Cal. D. x.385.
B. M.

3873. [TAYLOR] to WOLSEY.

"Please it your Grace, the 30th day of Jan[uary we received] a letter,
and three several copies of such letters as s and Italy, the
third of a letter from my lord of these a very great packet to
be sent into Spain. [After I had] perused my letters and all thing apper-
taining, I went to [court], according to your gracious commandment, to do
your [devoirs to] the King and my Lady. When I came thither I could [not
see the] King nor my Lady, but was desired all such things [I would have
said] unto them I should communicate with the Council whe[re I found the]
Grand Master, the bishop of Bituricensis, the ch[ancellor of] Alençon, the
Admiral and other. When I had showed [unto them how] great diligence
and laborious pains your Grace took [to give] good counsel and aid to their
affairs in Spain [and else]where, in confirmation whereof I showed unto
them the [said] gracious letters, the which the chancellor of Alençon re[ad,
and] well declared them in French, I ensure your Grace [that the]
Council marvelled greatly, and were astonied to see and
and wise conveyance of every matter. The Admyral sa[id that] your Grace
could no further have extended the power of [wisdom] and discretion, if it
had been for the King's highness o[f England your] master; and after they
had heard them both in Latin [and in] French, they desired to have them
conformably to

"This done, the Council, by the mouth of the Chaun[cellor of Alençon],
showed unto me that the King and Madame beseecheth [the King's] high-
ness and your Grace that the ambassadors being in Sp[ain may] be informed
and plainly instruct and restrained to [a certain day] within the which the
Emperor should give plain a[nswer] or not, and then, if case require, to make
intimation [of war, and] not to prolong the time any further; for the
Emperor [will] defer the time as much as he can devise, and p
ambassadors to send a post to the French king inventions to
defer the time, the which they wol [not accept, but] he gave to them a resolute

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answer. Nother th any post out of France to the ambassadors have a final answer from them, such kno[wledge they] have here now out of Spain and into Sp[ain by] secret spies.

"Furthermore they showed unto me, and so they [do to your] Grace, they have sure knowledge that the E[mperor doth] make many men and in especial near places the which be called neutral taken and confirmed betwixt the French king near unto Italy, he maketh men and also by the strength, in so much that the Admiral said [that] many English ships be take up to do the t from the French king was sent an ambassador the which, *contra jus gentium*, they have taken prisoner, and daily ships; wherefore they think here that the Emperor [will delay] his answer till that he may be well purveyed both by [land and] water; and then incontinent he will invade, or any i[n]timation be] made of war. Wherefore they beseech the King's highness [and your] Grace well to consider these things, and to be in aredin[ess] to aid in charges, as they say the King's highness pr[omised at] the being there of the Grand Master; for, as I perc[eive, the heavy] charges be more than may well be supported without h[elp]. At this time the French king hath made sure provy[sion of] Almaines, footmen, 3,000 horsemen, and dot[h make] provision for 8,000 Suches and to the noum[ber] of his subjects, and to this purpose come well to pass that your Grace wrote in your letters to me that I should them that it should be necessary well to look about *non dormit*.

"As touching the articles concerning the Emperor, the Po[pe] duke of Ferrara, and the Florentines, they will send to the tenor of the copies sent hither from your Grace the diet in Germania they say that they have sent to t of Baver and the duke of Saxon for safe cond[uct] for the king of England and the French king's amb[assadors] that they may come to the said diet, whereof they have answer, and they have appointed a man meet for t to be joined with Mr. Wallop, but of time and pla[ce] where they shall meet, they cannot as yet determine. Bu[t it] seemeth they would that Mr. Wallop should come this way which should be far out of the way. They say they will write to Mons. de Bayona sufficiently to show your Gra[ce of] all things, and they think that their ambassador shall be sufficiently instructed to disappoint the Diet, for they have intelligence, as they say, out of Almayne, of many great pow[ers], as Basilea and others, that will renounce obedience to the Emp[eror].

"After all this communication I spake with the Grand Mas[ter, and] showed to him the mind of your Grace touching the sicion *cum interdicto terrarum*, &c., the which the great wisdom to refer these causes *ad tempo[ra]* Grace; how be it he bade me show unto your Grace that the Pope is well disposed, and specially c and he trusteth shortly your Grace shall here of the mind of his Holiness concerning more p Poissy, 3

Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

3 Feb.

3874. The COUNCIL at LUDLOW to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have discharged the Princess's household here of certain gentlemen and yeomen, who have been allowed to return to their houses with their wages unchecked, and to renew their attendance upon her Grace at a future warning. There are still divers officers here who might be spared, but they are very poor men, without friends; and it is doubtful what would become of them, or what might be said of it, if they were dismissed in this hard year. Notwithstanding the reduction in the household the diets amount to great sums, owing chiefly to the dearth of grain, as will appear by a statement conveyed

1528.

The COUNCIL at LUDLOW to WOLSEY—*cont.*

by this bearer, the clerk of the kitchen. Ludlow, 3 Feb. *Signed*: Jo. Exon—Ja. Denton—Peter Burnell—E. Croft—G. Bromley—John Russel—Richard Sneyde.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: From the King's council in the marches of Wales.

6 Feb.

3875. SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 72.

B. M.

Lautrec with his army has arrived here, within one day's march of the kingdom of Naples, which does not seem likely to make much resistance. They have already surrendered Curtella, and are providing victuals for the passage of the army. It is reported that the Spaniards and lanceknights are still at Rome. The marquis of Saluzzo has gone towards Florence to protect it, in case they attack it. He will remain there 14 or 15 days, and then come on to Naples. Have been well treated and sufficiently victualled in the Pope's countries. Ferme, 6 Feb. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. and endd. at f. 81.*

6 Feb.

3876. CHARLES V. to INIGO DE MENDOZA, BP. ELECT OF BURGOS.

Vesp. C. iv.

225.

B. M.

Will have been informed, before the receipt of this, that he has been defied by the kings of France and England. Sends him a copy of all that is past, in order to govern his conduct. Is to demand a public audience from the king of England, justify the Emperor's proceedings the best way he can, and demand his passage. The Emperor will detain the ambassadors of France and England until he is advertised of Mendoza's safety. Burgos, 6 Feb. 1528.

Fr. Copy.

3877. ——— to ———

R. O.

Monsieur, since the last post, the penultimate of last month, a courier has arrived at Parpinyan with letters from the Emperor to the Governor and consuls to publish war against the king of England and the Venetians.

This was done last Tuesday, by four trumpets, in all the streets of Parpinyan; all the victuals and cattle are brought back from the frontier, and the safe-conducts granted to some English merchants are revoked. They have fled.

The horsemen in the country are preparing for war.

Fr., p. 1. Endd.: "Double de la lettre venu de Mons. de Clermont de Languedoc, du vj. de ce moys, de Nerbonne."

6 Feb.

3878. BRIAN HIGDON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The prior of Hawtenprise is dead, and two of the brethren are coming up to Wolsey to sue for a new prior. It will be a good deed to expedite them, as the house is very poor on account of the great dearth of corn, and certain troubles which the late Prior had. The house is well builded, but the lands do not exceed 200 mks. Hopes there are fit men for the office, as there is "a pratie compeny," and religious persons enough for their lands. The duke of Richmond and Somerset is founder. They pay no pension, on account of the smallness of their land. York, 6 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*: The dean of York, 6 Feb.

7 Feb.

3879. CHARLES V.

Lanz, Staats-
papiere
Karls V. 41.

Instructions for Scepperus, sent on a mission to Poland. He is to explain how the king of France has forfeited his word, and war has broken out between the Emperor, the Pope, and other Christian princes, to whom he

1528.

did not so much as dream of giving any offence, but used every effort to secure their friendship. Not satisfied with these injuries, Francis has taken up arms against his benefactor, from whom he received his liberty, and has induced the king of England to do the same. The envoy shall use his efforts to induce the king of Poland to allow his subjects publicly, or at least privately, to turn their arms against England, the sooner to finish the war, and allow the Emperor to take up arms against the Infidels. Burgos, 7 Feb. 1528.

Lat.

7 [Feb.]

3880. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 301.

B M.

"[Mons. de] Bayonne, je vous envoie par ce co[urrier une lettre escripte de m]a main au roy d'Angleterre, mon bon frere et perpe[tuel allye,] et Mons. le Legat mon bon amy, et pareillement un Mons. d'Ayre, frere de Mons. de Tarbes, et par cela clerement en quelz termes et disposicion sont les affaires qui me gardera de vous en repplicquer riens davant incontinent que vous aurez veu le tout, vous vous retir et Legat, pour leur presenter lesdites lettres lesquelz vous pr part encores que je pense bien que pour l'amour et sing[ulier] deulx me porte, et aussi qu'il est question du bien commun d soit ja besoing de les en solliciter qu'ilz vueillent bien quel poix importance et consequence est le contenu de la [lettre de Mons.] d'Aire, et l'injure et oultrage que l'Empereur a fait au Roy [mon bon amy] et perpetuel allye, et a moy, et par consequent a tous les chose qui ne fut jamays faicte a ambassadeurs de pri[nces] cause, je prie mondit bon frere que comme prince d'honne[ur, comme] je le tiens et repute, il se vueille ressentir dudit oultrag[e et] donner ordre promptement a tout ce qu'il verra et cong[n]oistra et necessaire pour cest effect, et me vouloir faire ad et resolucio[n] qu'il aura prinse sur le tout, et ce qu'il lu devray faire, pour selon son bon conseil et advis et celluy me conduire et gouverner en tout et partout.

"Au demeurant, Mons. de Bayonne, vous leur direz par comme ce jour d'uy, je faiz assembler l'ambassadeur d et pareillement celui de Venise, et autres de la Ligue monstrier et communiquer le contenu de la dite lettre de mo adviser par ensemble a prendre une bonne resolucio[n] a faire, et cela faict je depescheray incontinent u[n] gentilhomme de ma] chambre en dilligence pour aller devers lesditz [ambassadeurs pour] les advertir de la dite resolucio[n], que auss[i] mander par luy ce qu'il leur sembl[e] * *

* semblable, vous advisant que j'envoie [en Al]lemagne pour faire une levee promptement iceulx faire descendre ou besoing sera, que ung gentilhomme pour aller a Bayonne avec une

"Affin de pourveoir de la seurete et conservacion de ladite demourant de la frontiere, et aussi pour lever des gens [d'armes] dedans ledit Bayonne et autres villes de sorte que jesp[ere que] de Guyenne il ne viendra aucun inconvenient, ne pareillement [de] Narbonne. Car je y ay semblablement fait pourveoir ain[si] requis et necessaire comme plus a plain pourrez entendre que j'enverray pardela, en attendant le partement duquel [ne] pourroit pas faire si grande dilligence que ung courier. J[e voullis] envoyer ce porteur avec la depesche dessusdite, ainsi que [vous le puissiez] faire entendre ausditz sieurs Roy et Legat." S. Germain-en-Laye, 7 Signed.

Mutilated.

1528.

3881. [FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.]

Cal. D. x. 237.

B. M.

" l'evesque par la
 quelle pourr re et deshonneur que le [vo]us
 et moy et pareillement [les confeder]ez de la Lygue, ce qu'yl ne fust
 ambassadeurs de princes Chresty[ens] que je suys seur et
 certayn que d'honneur et de vertu que reputé vous
 ne fauldra de la dyte injure et qu yalle amitie
 quy est ye envoyer meyllleur ambass[ade]
 que la present[e] * * * * * ye pour
 vous non advys sur le tout e
 que de votre part vous a voulu preparer pour rem
 r promptement a toutes choses [d'import]ance et consequence des
 affay[res] que j'ay en vous ma parfaytte [confi]ence, et de mon couste
 je feray le se[mblable] re de user en tout et par tout de [vostre
 con]seyl et advys comme de celluy que ty[enne] trop plus
 seur et certayn que nu[1] [vostre bon] frere, cousyn"

Hol., mutilated.

8 Feb.

3882. MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

I. 222.

B. M.

Desires the Bishop to communicate to the King and Wolsey the contents of the French king's letter, being careful that they take it well. The King is about to send a gentleman to England. He has arrested the Imperial ambassador, and sent him to the Bois de Vincennes, and has stopped all the Spaniards and Flemings in his kingdom. Preparations are being well made on all sides. S. Germain, 8 Feb.

Does not send the information which has come from the treasurer of Navarre, because the letter of "Mons. d'Aire y t tout cela."

The bearer is paid to go and return. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

8 [Feb.]

3883. CHAS. DUKE OF SUFFOLK and ROG. TOUNESHEND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since the Duke came to Lynn a great part of the Marsh land has been overflowed with salt water, and many substantial persons have been before Suffolk and Touneshend, whom the Duke asked to aid him in ordering the business of grains in these parts, to represent their losses. Thinks the only safeguard for the country and for the town of Lynn will be a commission of sewers as before. The last breach happily is recovered. Sends copy of a letter which the Duke has written to the commissioners of this shire about the disposal of the grains out of this shire into others. Lynn, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. :† To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

2. [Suffolk] to the Commissioners [in Norfolk].

Those who have purchased corn within their limit, for consumption in other parts, are to have the benefit of their bargain only so far as the commissioners think right, in consideration of the claims of their own and other hundreds, a reasonable portion of the grains being always set apart for the cities of London and Norwich, and other places appointed to be relieved by their hundred. They are also to make certificate, before the 1st March next, of such overplus of grain as shall remain in their hundred

† The fly leaf containing the address was found separate from the document.

1528.

beyond the said bargains, that it may be disposed of to the relief of other places. Purchasers who take corn away are to be given a bill to such ports and creeks as the said corn is to pass by. Lynn, &c.

Pp. 3. Add.: To the worshipful A. B., commissioners assigned for the ordering of grains within the hundred of C.

8 Feb. **3884.** CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests letters from Wolsey in favor of a marriage between Rich. Freston, comptroller of the household of the Duke and the French queen, and the widow of Sir Walter Strickland, of whose death he has just heard. Lynn, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* The duke of Southfolke, 8 February 1527.

8 Feb. **3885.** LAWRENCE STARBER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Does not know how to thank Wolsey for his benefits. Will use the greatest possible diligence in executing his commission. No news here, except that a great host is gathering against Gueldres, and that the Emperor's money, viz., 100,000 ducats, which he sent into Germany to raise an army for Italy, is now to be applied to the aid of king Ferdinand against the Weyde. Is going into High Germany. Antwerp, 8 Feb. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: Laurencius Starber, 8 Marcii† 1528.

8 Feb. **3886.** THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

Has bound Sir Will. Davis, priest, in 500 marks, to appear before Wolsey before St. Gregory's day, 12 March. Encloses the obligation. Sarum, 8 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal. *Endd.:* Doctor Benet of Sarum.

9 Feb. **3887.** SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Last Wednesday, about 5 or 6 o'clock at night, four ships of Dieppe attacked two Spaniards who had been lying in the Cambre for 14 days, laden with merchandise from Flanders. They have taken the goods and one ship. The other is "budded" and lies broken on the sands. Went to Rye, and sent three of the jurates to tell the French they had not behaved well to the King in taking ships from the haven; and if they would bring the goods on land, he and the town would be bound to redeliver them if Wolsey and the president of Normandy, "which is ambassador," determined them to be lawful prize. They refused, and say they will take their booty to Dieppe, and will make answer if anything is laid to their charge. There were neither ships nor artillery to rescue the Spaniards, and Guldeford dared not have meddled without orders if there had been. Wishes for orders if the like happen again. Rye, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

9 [Feb.] **3888.** ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 274.

B. M.

* * * * * s . . . d'Espagne pour le vous monst[rer] suivant
ce que le Roy mon maistre m'a ex luy escripre, qui me
gardera vous en man remectant le tout en la suffisance
dudit Sieur d advertissant Monseigneur que ledit Sieur et
M[adame sa mere] se contentent merueilleusement du bon office

1528.

——— to WOLSEY—*cont.*

. Mons. de Vigorne, suivant ce que l'esleu Bayo[nne] deca, j'espere que nous en aurons bien tost tout ce qu'il a porte dont vous serez incont[en]t avec] diligence adverty.

“ Monseigneur, le sieur de Castillon, gentilhomme du Roy, lequel il avoit cy d'avant envoie deve[rs le sieur de] Lautrec, est presentement arrive et semble par le nostre Sainct Pere luy a tenuz que sa Sainctete face bon l'yssue de l'emprinse d'Itallye, et estime peu ennemys, en regard a la puissance de nostre arm[ee] le fait de Weivaulde soit en meilleurs term[es] que les Imperiaux en ont fait, ainsi que p[ourrez] entendre par la lettre que le Roy escript au r[oy d'Angleterre] son bon frere et perpetuel allye, ne voull vous escrire que l'obligation en quoy lesdits [Roy et Madame] se sentent tenuz a vous, croist et augm[ente] a moyen du saige conseil, bonnes et ne c[e]ss * * *

. que ledit Sieur se porte a present y d'ung rume qu'il avoit qui l'a contrainct [a garder sa] chambre, me recommandant tres humblement je suplie le Createur, monseigneur, vous donner [bonne et longue] vye. De S. Germain en Laye, ce 9^{me} [jour de Fevri]er.

“ [Monsie]ur, le Roy avoit deslibere d'escrire au roy d'Angleterre mais pour autant qu'il escript bien au long de toute[s choses a] mondit sieur de Bayonne, il s'en remectra pour ce coup ”

Mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Cardinal arcevesque d'York, legat et chancelier d'Angleterre.

9 Feb.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 82.

3889. GIO. BATT. SANGA to GAMBARA, NUNCIO in ENGLAND.

Jacomo Salviati wrote to you on the 29th of all occurrences here. Since then Mariotto has arrived with yours of the 12th, 15th, and 21st ult., which gave the Pope great hopes of peace, and of succour for the Church. As the negotiations for peace are on such a good footing, the Pope hoped the kings of France and England would take in good part his refusal to declare himself according to Lautrec's demands, and regard it as prudent counsel. The Pope was grateful that his release had taken place in time to enable him to bring the good work of peace to perfection. But, subsequently, Mons. di Longavalle arrived to congratulate the Pope on his liberation, and to declare the good intentions of the kings of France and England with respect to the re-establishment of the state and dignity of the Church. He has thus destroyed the hopes of peace, for his statements were quite contrary to what you had written. He declared that the kings of France and England consider it impossible to obtain peace with the Emperor until they have first subdued him with fierce war; and that the two Kings are positively determined to continue the Neapolitan enterprise until that kingdom and the duchy of Milan are recovered from the Emperor, to whom they are never to be restored. Their Majesties also intend to invade the Emperor in his other states, to compel him to restore the sons of the French king, and sue for peace. The negotiations which they keep alive in Spain are not meant to bring about any result, but only to make the Emperor slack in his preparations.

As the Pope wishes for peace, he has avoided giving a direct reply to Longavalle. However great might be the forces of the French king and the League in Italy, the issue of the war would be doubtful; and the Pope cannot honorably declare against the Emperor, who, on liberating him, exhorted him to go to Spain to conclude the peace. Because Longavalle insisted that the envoy who was to be sent to Spain should be sent from hence and have the confidence of the French, the Pope has appointed the bishop of Pistoia; and so you will be relieved of this burden.

1528.

Longavalle says the intention of the kings of France and England is not to restore Naples to the Emperor, even should he offer to restore the French king's sons, but to place all the territories which shall be conquered in the Pope's hands, and to appoint a king there acceptable to his Holiness. The Pope extremely desires to ascertain how the Neapolitan enterprise, which Lautrec is going to undertake, is regarded in England; for the Pope has reason to believe that the king (Henry) is not so anxious for the continuation of the war as is reported. He is therefore awaiting letters from you.

The Pope also desires that you should endeavour to discover the source from which this idea of the separation [of Henry and Katharine?] has sprung. The Pope believes some fresh commission on this subject has arrived from the Emperor; for the general of the Franciscans is again importuning the Pope respecting the inhibition, about which he had already spoken to the Pope in the castle; and your Lordship ought to know it.

According to your letter this will find you returned to France, where you and the legate (Salviati) are to give instructions to the bp. of Pistoia, how to persuade the Emperor to peace. I enclose the reply given to Longavalle, containing the articles upon which the Pope insisted. Orvieto, 9 Feb. 1528.

ii. Reply given by Pope Clement VII. to Mons. di Longavalle, respecting the declaration to be made by the Pope against the Emperor, as demanded by Longavalle on the part of the kings of France and England.

Ital.

10 Feb. **3890.** SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O. We have now entered the realm of Naples. The towns and castles
St. P. VII. 49. within 20 miles compass are delivered to us, and we expect the rest to do the same as we approach. Count Pier de Naver is gone towards Laquila, one of the greatest towns in those parts, which we expect will surrender, though there are in it 200 light horse, 80 men-of-arms, and 1,000 foot. The Spaniards and lanceknights are still at dissension in Rome. The prince of Orange has promised them payment to be levied in Naples, but Lautrec means to disappoint them. Aschulio, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

3891. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 45b. To the same effect. *Signed.*
B. M. P. 1.

3892. THE SAME to SANDYS.

R. O. To the same effect. Desires to be commended to the marquis of Exeter and Sir Ric. Sandys. Aschulio, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Sandys, lord Chamberlain. *Endd.*

3893. THE SAME to NORFOLK.

R. O. To the same effect. Aschulio, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

10 Feb. **3894.** SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix. Heard from one of his servants this morning that last night Mons. de
43. Neell, a French gentleman, who lay at Arde, and all the best of the town,
B. M. left with their baggage, and that this morning at 3 o'clock twelve horsemen came from Bolleyn and took away his wife and other stuff. Sent two archers on horseback to Sir Wm. Pelham, my lord Chamberlain's deputy at Gynys, to ask if he knew anything of it, and told them to ride on to Arde to get

1528.

SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

more certainty. They have brought back word that all the chief people of Arde and that quarter have left, that Mons. de la Mote with his wife and baggage has come to G[uisnes], that last night three or four villages were p[lundered] and the inhabitants carried away. Those who did it were probably French, as the villages belong to the Emperor. Asks how he is to act if either party bring anything within the King's Pale or seek for succour. Wishes the treasurer and marshal were here. Calais, 10 Feb. 1527.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

10 Feb.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 86.

3895. ——— to PIETRO PAULO CRESCENTIO, Nuncio with Lautrec.

Mons. di Longavalle has been here, and made great importunity for the Pope's declaration [against the Emperor]. The Pope has promised to declare himself if peace be rejected by the Emperor, and is sending the bishop of Pistoja to exhort his Majesty to peace, and to tell him that if he will not accept it on reasonable conditions, the Pope will make an agreement with the kings of France and England. Orvieto, 10 Feb. 1528.

Ital.

10 Feb.

Lanz. Corresp.
des K.
Karl V. I. 262.

3896. CHARLES V. to CLEMENT VII.

His nuncio is a witness of Charles's good intention, and how much he regretted the detention of his Holiness, and rejoiced at his liberation, although the latter event has been later than he wished, owing to the death of the viceroy of Naples. His delay in sending to his Holiness a person to supply the Viceroy's place has been in order that he might send now one of high authority, who knew his mind and good intention thoroughly; for which cause he has confided that mission to Hugh de Moncada. Burgos, 10 February.

Spanish.

11 Feb.

Vesp. C. iv.
229.
B. M.

3897. CHARLES V.

News from the Emperor's court, which arrived at Bayonne, 11 Feb. The Emperor is at Burgos, and has summoned to his presence all the great lords, spiritual and temporal. No one is yet in arms, except the constable of Castille and the duke of Nageres, for the greater part are very unwilling. It is said that the Emperor, since the declaration of war, has twice sent to his ambassador in England to make arrangements with that King. Meanwhile, for greater security, they have deliberated to place the French princes in the castle of Segovia or Sismanques (Simancas), and they will abridge their attendants. De Tarbes and the others are at the castle of Posa, and great complaint is made of their imprisonment, and that they know not how he will excuse it. The Emperor is in a great rage. They will not be permitted to leave until the reply of the king of England has arrived. The ambassador of the king of England is at Burgos, and is still visited. The Emperor is displeased, and but few people speak with him. The Castillians are dissatisfied with the Burgundians and the Flemings for obstructing the alliance with England, and a great hatred is sprung up between them, especially considering the poverty of the Emperor's household. Not much news from Italy. The fleet intended for Italy has been dispersed, part at Majorca and the rest at Carthage. They are in great apprehension about Navarre, and are negotiating with count de Levin by means of François de Beaumont, who is at present at court with Levin's children. They would like to send a person to govern Navarre, who would be agreeable to the people.

1528.

The Spaniards do not think the king of Hungary will render much assistance in Italy, and are much dismayed at seeing such a formidable alliance arrayed against them. Chanco Martinez de Leyves has orders to pass through Fontarabia and Guipuscoa, and will be provided with money and troops. The Emperor has sent a gentleman of his chamber, and a Portuguese into Portugal. There is nothing of importance said of it.

Fr., pp. 3. Endd. in English.

11 Feb. 3898. HERMAN RYNGE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. xxi. 41.

B. M.

Has received the following news from his friends. Both the Emperor and the French king are preparing for war. The latter exacts from the clergy a third of their goods,—some say, of their revenues. The Emperor demands from each church two marks of silver, that is, twelve ducats. Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia will send him 600,000 ducats and a large army. Portugal has offered 800,000 ducats for licence to execute their contracts for spices, but it is not known whether the Emperor will accept them.

The Venetian fleet has been much injured by a storm, and two ships driven on to the coast of Apulia were taken by the Imperialists. The Emperor has forty ships at sea, and is sending 10,000 Spaniards to Italy. He will never make peace until the French king fulfils his promises. The Pope is liberated, having given certain cardinals as hostages for the performance of his treaty with the Emperor. The Pope has gone to Corneto (*civitas Cornensis*). Few persons are with him beside the Datary. He has surrendered to the Emperor Ostia and Civita Vecchia. The new viceroy of Naples is Hugo de Moncada. The army is now approaching Burgundy and France. The leader is Marcus Sittich of Embs. The people of Constance have for twelve years conspired with the people of Turgau. Does not know whether they will any longer ally themselves with the Swiss. No persons have come as bishops for the disputation to be held at Verona (Berne?), except from Ulm, Augsburg, Memmingen and Lyndau. Constance, Turgau, St. Gall, Basle and Argentina (Strasbourg) have also sent preachers (*concionatores*) thither.

The electors and other nobles have been ordered to forbid their subjects leaving their dominions, and to have them instructed in arms. The marriage between the duke of Lorraine and the princess of Cleves is broken off. It is thought that she will marry a Danish prince, and cede the duchy of Gueldres to the Emperor. Cologne, 3 id. Feb. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

3899. GERMANY.

Vit. B. xxi. 40.

B. M.

“Advertissement des baron Desben et chevalier de [Richac qui] sont venuz en ceste ville de Lucerne pour n les choses ainsi qu'il s'ensuyt.”

They have news from Germany that Ferdinand intends to make himself king of the Romans, and is practising with the Electors, with other princes, and with the Swabian league. A diet is appointed at Reginsbourg (Ratisbon) in Mid Lent. He will use force if necessary. He is collecting much money, and the men being enlisted in the Tyrol are for the same purpose.

Bohemia is in a state of revolt, as he will not keep his oaths. The duke of Sternemberg has retired to the Weyde (Waywode). The dukes of Bavaria and Saxony will not consent to the election of Ferdinand as king of the Romans. They say that the King might procure the election of a king of the Romans in his own interest, and thus bridle the house of Austria.

They offer to conduct the practices themselves; that is, baron Desben will go to the duke of Bavaria, and the chevalier de Richac to the count Desche (Hesse) and duke of Saxony, where his master, the duke of Wirtemberg, is

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GERMANY—*cont.*

at present. The Weyder is in his own country, and is expecting money and men from the Turk to drive out Ferdinand.

They are ready to serve the King, and desire an answer. The baron Desben also wishes for an answer concerning "son beau nommé _____" * of whom we have written to the King. We hear that he would be of much service, and has great credit with the duke of Bavaria and others.

Fr., pp. 2. Endd.

11 Feb.

3900. WOLSEY to MONTMORENCI.

Le Grand, III.
78.

The King is sending my secretary, Stephen Gardiner, and Master Edward Fox, to the Pope, on matters of great importance both to the common affairs and to his own. They are instructed about the affair of Ferrara, which is of great importance, to withdraw the Pope from any intelligence he may have with the Emperor; for, as it does not appear likely that he will hold to the promises he made to the duke of Ferrara during his captivity (as his Holiness has openly declared to the King and me by the bishop of Tortonne, his ambassador), those promises having been only made to win over the Duke to the League, it will be well to find some means to satisfy both parties, and keep them both on the side of France and England. Henry has accordingly passed certain articles of promise to the Pope, which it is recommended that Francis should also pass with certain additions, framed for the purpose, as he has more interest in it than the King. They are couched in such form that there may be, if necessary, plenty of subterfuges "pour satisfaire le tout." Hopes Montmorenci will urge that Francis make no difficulty about it. Westm., 11 Feb. 1527.

French. Add.: A Mons. de Montmorency, Grant Maistre de France.

3901. [HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 74.
B. M.

His fidelity to the See Apostolic is too well known to need expression by letters or ambassadors. Trusting in the Pope's goodness, asks for a favour which ought to be granted to any Christian, and on which depends the continuation of his line, the peace of the kingdom or its ruin, and the safety of his own soul. Desires credence for Wolsey's letters, and for Gardiner and Edward Fox.

Draft by Vannes. Lat., p. 1.

3902. [HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 79.
B. M.

Draft of a letter very similar to the preceding.

In Vannes' hand. Lat., pp. 2.

3903. HENRY VIII. to the BISHOP OF VERONA.

Vit. B. x. 58.
B. M.
Pocock, i. 62.

Hopes that he will resume his former offices, which he discharged with so much ability. The King has no one on whom he can so fully rely, and therefore hopes that, for his sake also, Ghiberti will not refuse. Refers him to the elect of Tortona, and to Gardiner and Fox, who are now sent on this mission to Rome. Hopes he will interpose his good services with the Pope.

Thus far the King. From the latter part of the letter it is difficult to discover whether the writer was continuing the draft in his own name, or in that of the King. He urges the Bishop, "*jure amicitiae*," to return

* Blank in MS.

1528.

to the Pope, and reside with him till the affairs of Christendom are in better condition.

Lat., corrected, draft, pp. 4. In Vannes' hand.

3904. [WOLSEY to J. M. GIBERTO, BISHOP OF VERONA.]

Vit. B. x. 51.

B. M.

"Ponatur primo tenor proemii literarum ad Veronensem; demum ubi dicit 'R. D. V. rogamus,' addatur:"

The ship of the Church, though overwhelmed by the tempest, is rising again, and the sea begins to be more calm. Reminds him that it should be assisted, not deserted. His care for his church at Verona should not deprive Christendom of his services, but he should appoint a proper suffragan. If desire for the public good, the necessity of the Pope, the prayers of the kings of England and France, do not persuade him to resume his public duties, what else can be thought but that a desire for private life and ease has influenced him? When affairs are settled, those will applaud him for his retirement who now say that he has retired from the court, not from zeal for serving God, or love of virtue, but from despair and weakness. How much his return would please the kings of England and France, &c.

"Hic se extendat D. Petrus, addatque eas preces quæ vehementes videntur."

Draft, Lat., pp. 2.

3905. WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF VERONA.

Vit. B. x. 54.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 65.

Considers the Bishop's misfortunes as common to himself, but, as spring succeeds winter, and light darkness, he must take courage. Begs him to go to the Pope and assist him by his counsel, as his absence is very prejudicial to the common weal. The King earnestly desires him to do so, both for public affairs, and for the benefit of his own cause. He will place not only the King and Wolsey, but the whole kingdom, under a perpetual obligation, if he will give his assistance in this matter. The bp. of Tortona will tell him more.

This matter, which the King most ardently desires, involves the quiet of the whole realm, or its complete destruction, the preservation of the King's succession, and the safety of his soul.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Headed: Literæ R.D. Legati ad D. Veronensem.

3906. [WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF VERONA.]

Vit. B. x. 55.

B. M.

Urges him to return to the Pope. Neither Henry nor Francis approve of his deserting the care of the universal Church for the church at Verona, and think that no troubles can happen greater than those which have been already overcome. Cannot help thinking that he is affected by untimely eagerness for a quiet life, or by weariness. If he return he will be praised by those who now blame him. Cannot express the pleasure it would give to the two Kings and himself.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand.

3907. [WOLSEY to ———.]

Vit. B. x. 53.

B. M.

"Ill. Domine et tanquam frater amantissime."

Remembers, with the greatest pleasure, his society in France. While engaged in public affairs, never omits anything which he thinks may benefit him. Staphyleus' commendation of his affairs was quite unnecessary. Professes his entire willingness to serve him.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand.

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3908. [WOLSEY] to the CARDINAL OF ANCONA.

Vit. B. x. 62. Asks his assistance in the King's cause, which will be explained to
 B. M. him by the bp. of Tortona, Gardiner and Fox.
 Pocock, i. 67. *Draft, Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand.*

3909. [HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 73. Perceives his affection from his letters to himself and Wolsey, and
 B. M. from the declaration of the bp. of Tortona. Considers his request as granted,
 Pocock, i. 59. and thanks him accordingly. Wishes it to be according to the form which
 the bp. of Tortona, Gardiner and Foxe will show him. The King, his king-
 dom and his friends, will be eternally bound to him.
Draft by Vannes. Lat., p. 1.

3910. HENRY VIII. to CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO.

Vit. B. x. 75. Uses his assistance with the greater confidence, as he daily sees his
 B. M. good faith, and his desire to serve him, by the reports of the bp. of Tortona.
 Enlarges on the importance and the justice of his demand. Knows Cam-
 peggio's influence with the Pope and his prudence, and begs him to use
 them in his favor. Desires credence for the bp. of Tortona, Gardiner and
 Fox.
Draft by Vannes. Lat., pp. 2.

3911. HENRY VIII. to the CARDINAL DA MONTE.

Vit. B. x. 80. Desires his assistance in his cause. Credence for the bp. of Tortona,
 B. M. Gardiner and Foxe.
In Vannes' hand. Lat., p. 1. Endd.

3912. [WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.]

R. O. Urges upon him the importance of the King's cause, which he has
 Burnet, iv. 45. already pressed with so much solicitude by letters and messengers. It con-
 cerns the safety of the King, the preservation of the kingdom, the public
 peace, the apostolic authority, and Wolsey's very life. Implores the Pope,
 upon his knees, to assent promptly to the King's request; if it be not just,
 Wolsey will undergo any punishment. Fears that otherwise the King will
 be driven by divine and human law to seek his rights from the whole of
 Christendom, seeing that, by the Emperor's influence, justice is delayed to
 him. Warns the Pope, as a Christian, not to allow his authority to be thus
 injured. Sends his secretary, Stephen Gardiner, "*mei dimidium*," to his
 Holiness to explain more fully his mind. Begs credence for him and
 Edw. Fox.
Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand.

Vit. B. x. 78. 2. Another draft in Vannes' hand, with important variations. Not
 B. M. corrected by Wolsey, as stated in Burnet.
*Pp. 2. The heading in Burnet, "Rome, Feb. 10, 1528," is taken from a
 heading, written in a modern hand, on the top margin of the MS.*

3913. WOLSEY to GARDINER and FOX.

Hatfield MSS. Are to visit France on their way to the Pope, and, taking with them
 Dr. Taillor, master of the Rolls, ambassador there, shall present the King
 and Wolsey's letters, and then proceed to follow the instructions herewith
 sent, taking order to accelerate their audience, speaking with my Lady at
 least if they can, or the Great Master, and making excuse for the shortness of
 their visit. At Rome they shall consult with the bishop elect of Tortone and

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Gregory de Cassalys. They shall say that though the King's principal secretary, Dr. [Knight], and others, have expressed the Pope's good mind for granting what is required touching the King's marriage, and the Pope has passed a dispensation and commission devised by cardinal St. Quatuor, thinking the same to be sufficient, and promised to do what was necessary for the validity of the same by breves or bulls, yet the King would be glad to learn from the report, by word of mouth, of the said Elect the Pope's good intentions, and what the Pope desires of him for the recovery of the places detained from him. With a view to the greater effect of the same, and arranging peace between Francis and the Emperor, and for the substantial effect of the dispensation and commission necessary to the peace of this realm, which, in their present form, are as good as none at all, Gardiner and Fox are sent to the Pope, and they are to declare to the Pope everything that is necessary for his causes and the King's just petition. For the former the King will always stand with the Pope, and will interfere in his behalf. Here they shall enlarge upon the King's good intentions to him as if the cause were his own, and say that he expects to find a correspondent friendship on the part of the Pope.

Secondly, Wolsey finds by conversation with the said Elect that the Pope has been laboring under some misapprehension, as if the King had set on foot this cause, not from fear of his succession, but out of a vain affection or undue love to a gentlewoman of not so excellent qualities as she is here esteemed. They are to assure the Pope that Wolsey would not, for any earthly affection to his prince, or desire of reward, transgress the truth or swerve from the right path, nor would he have consented in any way to have reported to his Holiness otherwise than his conviction, which was of the insufficiency of the marriage, nor have used any dissimulation. If God has given any light of true doctrine to the greatest divines and lawyers of this realm, and if in this angle of the world there be any hope of God's favor, Wolsey is well assured and "dare put his soul" that the King's desire is grounded upon justice, and not from any grudge or displeasure to the Queen, whom the King honors and loves, and minds to love and to treat as his sister, with all manner of kindness. Also as she is the relict of his dearest brother he will entertain her with all joy and felicity. But as this matrimony is contrary to God's law, the King's conscience is grievously offended. "On the other side the approved, excellent virtuous [qualities] of the said gentlewoman [Anne], the purity of her life, her constant virginity, her maidenly and womanly pudicity, her soberness, chasteness, meekness, humility, wisdom, descent of right noble and high thorough regal blood, education in all good and laudable [qualities] and manners, apparent aptness to procreation of children, with her other infinite good qualities, more to be regarded and esteemed than the only progeny," be the grounds on which the King's desire is founded, which Wolsey regards as honest and necessary.

Considering these things, the dangers which would ensue from a disputed succession, and the likelihood in that event of England declining from obedience to the Holy See, he is glad that the Holy Father sees the danger and is willing to provide a remedy; and, as he has shown his affection by granting the commission and dispensation, hopes he will supply all the defects in the same, and see that they be effectual, in such a form as may serve in this realm where they are to be executed. The style here is more to be regarded than that of the court of Rome, as they shall fully explain to his Holiness. They shall therefore study these points, and discuss them with his Holiness, begging him that the dispensation and commission may be passed without alteration, according to the form here devised, and a legate be sent. The commission is to be directed to him and to Wolsey, in which event Fox shall immediately return with it, and Gardiner come after with the legate proposed. Rewards are to be offered, and they are to attempt to procure that Campegius be sent in preference to all others, promising that his charge shall be furnished from

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WOLSEY to GARDINER and FOX—*cont.*

England. If Campegius is not sent they are to procure the cardinal Anconytane, or such other as shall be fit for their purpose. If the Pope decline to send the dispensation and commission in the form here devised, as unusual, they shall say that it has been frequently done by many Popes in matters of great and little moment; and though it may seem unusual, yet, considering that this is a cause of great moment, and that the legatine authority of Wolsey might have been sufficient without any reference to the Pope, to avoid all evils that may befall the realm, it is indispensable that the commission be couched in the form here devised, as otherwise it will not be possible to avoid many inconveniences. If they cannot obtain this, or find that the Pope is too much swayed by the Emperor, they shall beg of the Pope to consider the letters of the King and Wolsey here sent, the justice of the King's cause, his services to the Pope, and the danger if he should abandon him, and other arguments of the same tenor;—that the King, in his efforts to serve the Pope, has never considered the Emperor, and therefore cannot expect that he should be defrauded of his expectation through any such fear on the part of the Pope; but if he apprehends danger they are to show him that the King will by no means abandon him, and will use his blood and treasure in the Pope's defence. They are also to insist on the dishonor done to the Holy See if the Pope, through fear of any earthly person, refuse to exercise the justice that is in him, and abandon his friends. If the King cannot obtain justice in this way he will be compelled to seek it elsewhere, and live out of the laws of Holy Church; and, however reluctant, he will be driven to this for the quiet of his conscience.

They are to consider carefully what answer the Pope makes; and if they think that he intends to delay, are to give notice immediately of the same. So much they shall communicate with the Bishop Elect; but they shall of themselves tell the Pope that he cannot well refuse, for the King is resolved to proceed to execution, whether the Pope accedes to his wishes or not; and they shall urge what danger will necessarily accrue to Wolsey if the Pope put this threat into execution. They shall say that Wolsey knows so well the King's mind that as he never can show too much benevolence to those who proceed with him frankly and kindly, so he cannot abhor too much those who are ungrateful. This then is the time for the Pope to bind the heart of the King for ever. If, however, the Pope will not comply, but will offer them a method of procedure according to his own pleasure and authority, they shall say that they are so confounded with his refusal that they know not whether it were not better to return without anything, by which detriment might occur to the Holy See; but knowing Wolsey's devotion to the Holy See, rather than return empty-handed, they will accept the passing such a commission to a legate to be sent for that purpose, who is to be joined in commission with Wolsey, taking care that the writings be sufficient for the purpose required.

But if, through fear of the Emperor, the Pope will grant neither one nor the other, they must do the best to take the second or the third course, which according to their wisdom shall appear the best. For this third course, Gardiner shall remain and the other return. First, a legate is to be joined with Wolsey; if that cannot be, a legate to be sent only; if that cannot be, the commission to be directed to Wolsey and the archbishop of Canterbury, or some other bishop to be joined with him. To advance these purposes they shall insist on the importance of peace between the French king and the Emperor, and the efforts that the King has made in that behalf;—how he has striven to bring the Emperor to reason, and endeavored to do the Pope honor and pleasure, always considering the interests of the latter. The schedule signed by the King's hand, promising to advance the restitution of the towns to the Pope now withheld from him, is not to be shown until they be sure

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beforehand of the bulls and dispensation in the King's matter. If the bull is not to be used they shall obtain from the Pope a promise in writing of what is to be done for the King's cause. They shall desire that, till peace be had between the Emperor and France, he shall make no show of requiring the restitution of the towns which might disturb the peace. For this purpose it is important that Lautrek should perform some exploit; and if the Emperor continues refractory he must be excommunicated,—in which act the Pope shall be sure to be supported by the King. Gives them further information of what they shall do in France in consequence of letters sent here to the bishop of Bayonne. They shall thank the French king for what he has done in the affairs of the Emperor, and express their master's surprise that his almoner in the Imperial Court, knowing well the Emperor's devices, would use any delay in the intimation of war, and they think that his meaning has been misunderstood. If it be true, he shall be punished. Letters have been sent to him and the bishop of Worcester, informing them that they are to proceed to the said intimation at once. Possibly this delay on the part of the Emperor is only that the Pope may be the mediator of peace, to which the King is willing to consent in the interest of France, and possibly the Pope's mediation might prove beneficial. Further information on this point. They shall also intimate to the King and my Lady how the King, after a long process, being persuaded of the insufficiency of his marriage, and to quiet his conscience, and the scruples raised by many, as probably they have already heard by Staphileus and De Broos, and for other purposes, has sent them on embassy to the Pope, giving such information as they may think requisite. And further, to prevent the Pope falling into the hands of the Emperor, the King has devised certain articles chiefly to further the French king's interests. Instructions touching Modena and Reggio, and their restoration, and what the French king is to do in this matter, whom they shall induce to assent to the articles; requesting him also to write to the Venetians for the delivery of the towns, and to the duke of Ferrara, as the King does.

They shall also obtain from the French king letters to the Pope, desiring him to further the King's matter, with as many clauses as will make to their purpose, and similarly to Lautrec, which they shall deliver as will best suit their purpose. They shall also say that the King and Wolsey will be glad to know what is Francis's and my Lady's opinion concerning the Diet to be held in Almain, the election of Don Ferdinand, and the aid to be given to the Wayvoda. Further they shall show the Pope a book of the insufficiency of the King's marriage, also of certain indulgences for the King and the translation and canonization of king Henry, using all diligence possible in these matters.

Here follows a passage, somewhat broken, apparently desiring that the Pope should write to queen Katharine, requesting her to conform herself to the King's wishes to forbear all trouble and delay, as, if sentence be not passed against her, the King will have greater reason to deal with her liberally and treat her as princess of Wales, and that the Cardinals should also write to her to similar effect. *Signed.*

Pp. 65; slightly mutilated. In Tuke's hand.

Cal. D. x. 107.
B. M.

2. Modern copy of the latter portion of the preceding document.
Pp. 6, mutilated.

11 Feb.
R. O.

3914. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Nich. Lysle, one of the most heinous rebels in this country, was taken on Thursday the 6th inst., and executed at a warden court held by Northumberland the next Saturday. In going to the place of execution met Sir Geo. Hamilton, a Scotch gentleman, who was going to the King with letters from the king of Scots which would show his steadfastness to England and deter-

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H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY—*cont.*

mination towards justice. He staid with the Earl that night at Alnwick, and was a witness of the execution. He has fourteen persons in his company. The country has suffered no spoliations since the Earl's first administration of justice, except from the Scots, who invaded it within this se'nnight, to the number of sixty persons, and carried off 160 sheep of Sir Jo. Heron of Chipches, though several of them were slain before they departed. Can get no redress on these Borders; and how the Scots have served Dacre in the West, he has doubtless written. Has a letter from him today, stating that Sir Will. Lisle and his adherents were obliged to submit to the King, having been turned out of Scotland. But this is a mistake. Nich. Lysle confessed at his death that they were supported by Angus, Bothwell and Maxwell, who were against their coming, and that the other twelve in Scotland were aided by them. Perceiving from Dacre's letter the conflict he has had with the Scots, has sent him six pieces of small artillery, and has offered, if the King approve, to meet him in Scotland at any place he may appoint. Alnwick Castle, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

11 Feb.
R. O.

3915. SIR JOHN NEVILL to WOLSEY.

Will do the King true service in the office of sheriff, to which he has been admitted. Has seized certain cloths made against the laws, to the undoing of his poor subjects. Most part of West Yorkshire would have agreed with him, but he declared his business was only to execute the laws. Wish to know Wolsey's pleasure, as they have submitted wholly to the King and his Grace. They say if their cloths are taken they are undone, and many will be thrown idle. Advises that they be allowed to utter the cloth they now have till Midsummer day. Supposes they will be at a fine with the King for it. The Cheyt, 11 Feb. *Signed: John Neveyll, knyght, scheryff of Zorkeschyer.*

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: Sir John Nevile, sheriff of Yorkshire, xj. Februarii 1527.

11 Feb.
Vesp. C. iv.
226.
B. M.

3916. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Justifying himself for his own proceedings, and accusing the king of France of refusing to offer such conditions as the Emperor could accept. The Emperor has often expressed his willingness to restore the French princes on the restitution of certain fortresses, &c.

Complained that the French ambassadors had refused to notify their master of the proposals he had made, or of the justification of his conduct. On the 21st Jan. the said ambassadors took their leave. On the 22nd, received a defiance from the French herald,—a proceeding altogether novel. Complains that, as the King was his prisoner, he had no right to defy him, or accept a challenge from any one else. Has given an explicit answer to the herald, of which he sends a copy. He is to demand an audience, and take leave of the king of France, starting for Bayonne. The bishop of Tarbes and others are in a fortress named Posa, eight leagues hence, and will not move until your return. Is to send notice of the sort of treatment he receives, as by this the Emperor will measure his treatment of the French ambassadors. He will take reparation for the injury he receives. Sends him 500 ducats, to assist him in his journey. Is not to forget to send the courier Guillaume Couste, and despatch the packet, which is for Mendoza in England, with a copy of this. Burgos, 11 Feb. 1528. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 6.

1528.

12 Feb.

3917. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Inspeximus of grants touching St. Frideswide's. Westm., 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum, several sheets. Seal attached.

12 Feb.

3918. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 50.

Compliments him on his ability, and is rejoiced to hear of the good disposition of the Pope and St. Quatuor, as expressed in his letters of the 6 Jan. from Bologna. Although the dispensation and commission already granted by the Pope are of no effect, yet, from your constant assertions and those of the bishop of Tortona, the King promises himself success in his suit; otherwise he would be inclined to think that in the dispensation and commission he had been deceived by the Pope. That his Holiness and St. Quatuor may understand that the King's petition has been duly weighed beforehand, my secretary, Dr. Stephen Gardiner, and Edw. Foxe, the King's confidant, are despatched to Rome,—who will show that the King's cause is founded on human and divine law. The bishop of Tortona can add his testimony. London, 12 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

3919. [HENRY VIII.] to the CARD. ST. QUATUOR.

Vit. B. x. 56.

B. M.

Pocock, I. 60.

Has received his letters from the castle of S. Angelo, and has heard from the bp. of Tortona and from Gregory Casale what he has done in the King's cause. Expresses his thanks. Finds that the commission and dispensation lately sent are of no force; and, knowing the wish of the Pope to satisfy him, again writes to request him to grant what will be sufficient. Refers him to the marginal notes appended to the documents, and to Gardiner and Foxe. Urges the reasons for granting his request, and desires the Cardinal to assist him in obtaining it. Desires credence for Gardiner and Foxe.

Draft by Vannes. Lat., pp. 3.

3920. [WOLSEY] to the CARD. ST. QUATUOR.

Vit. B. x. 44.

B. M.

By the dispensation and commission granted by the Pope, the King recognises his paternal affection. Hears from the bishop of Tortona and the Secretary, of the Cardinal's zeal. The King, on examining the commission and dispensation, finds them to be of no effect or authority, but is sure that the Pope granted them, thinking they were sufficient. Fears that the King, unless his request is granted, will despair of obtaining grace from the Vicar of Christ, and seek those remedies which divine and human law suggest, and which will perchance diminish the authority of the Holy See. Begs the Cardinal to give his assistance. The King sends Gardiner and Foxe to obtain a more valid commission and dispensation. Desires credence for them. Promises that no harm shall come from granting the petition.

Draft, Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand.

3921. WOLSEY to CAMPEGGIO.

Vit. B. x. 43.

B. M.

Burnet, IV. 59.

Compliments him on his services to the King. The matter admits of no delay, is so plain as not to admit of discussion, and too righteous to be brought into controversy. You must let the Pope know that the King fully expects not to be disappointed. Refers him for further information to the bishop of Tortona,* Gardiner,† and Foxe.

Draft in Vannes' hand.

* "Terdonensis;"—not "Jerdonensis," as in Burnet.

† "intimo meo secretario;"—not "servo," as printed by Burnet.

1528.

12 Feb.

3922. SIR THOMAS DESMOND to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. XIII.

141.

B. M.

Has received his letter by Master James of Ormonde, whom the King wishes him to maintain and fortify, "and to ware in his corell" (war in his quarrel?); which he has done. By reason thereof, Sir Thomas's cousin, the earl of Desmond, came with a host, and took away his servants' goods and cattle to the castle of Dongarvan. Besieged him there; but he fled by night to Joughull (Youghal), and, with the assistance of the people of the town, has ravaged Sir Thomas's land. Asks in recompence for all the lordships "that the seid Erll hawest in the seid towne," during the King's pleasure. Desires also a confirmation of his grants by the King's father, that he may be the better able to do him service. At my manor Crossayne, 12 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Sir Thomas Dessemont, 12 Feb. 1527.

12 Feb.

3923. MONASTERY OF LEEDS, KENT.

R. O.

Receipt given, 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII., by Thos. prior of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, Leeds, Kent, to William, prior of the Charterhouse, London, for 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, in payment of the debts of Will. Hoope, now a brother professed at Leeds. *Sealed.*

13 Feb.

3924. SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.

19,401, f. 26.

B. M.

1. Henry VIII. to James V.

Has received his two letters by Leonard Musgrave and Marchmont Herald, containing his toward answer concerning the apprehension of Sir Wm. Lisle and his accomplices, who are now taken by Henry's officers, and asking Henry to assist in preventing Albany from entering the realm. Commends him for acting thus, and trusts he will not give cause of seeking any other way of administering justice. Trusts that he and his council know how Henry maintained and defended him in his minority. Looks more and more upon their proceedings daily, and will right soon perceive if they do not use the most direct and prudent way. If James will show correspondence of love, Henry, being so firmly knit in perpetual knot with the house of France, will take care that Albany neither enters the realm nor detains any place from him. Wolsey writes more fully to him and to Angus, his chancellor. Greenwich, 13 Feb. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add.

R. O.

2. Copy of the above.

R. O.

3. Wolsey to James V.

Has received his letters dated Edinburgh, 7 Jan., expressing his desire for the impeachment of Albany's coming. Has not failed to solicit the matter with the King, who has ordered writings to be despatched accordingly. Hopes James will see justice administered on the Borders, and not allow rebels to be received, as has lately been the case. Westminster, — day of —.

R. O.

4. Henry VIII. to the Earl of Angus.

Has received his letters of the 29th Dec. by Leonard Musgrave, and those of the 7th inst. by Marchmont Herald, about Sir Wm. Lisle, Albany, and the delivery of Dunbar Castle by the French.

Commends his good determination, but has seen no fruit as yet, and the King has been fain to take other ways for repressing the rebels. The sincerity of the Scots will appear by what they do to redress injuries. Will comply with their requests; but if he is treated as heretofore, shall be compelled to take other ways for the surety of his affairs, "for we be not minded in lieu of our kindness to be led by abuses." Trusts that

1528.

when the King is once at an age to know the importance of his affairs, he will not think himself well served by those who would wilfully cast from him his best friends. Wolsey writes more fully. Greenwich.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copy of the King's letters to the earl of Angwishe.

13 Feb. **3925.** GARDINER and FOX to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Pocock, i. 73.

Arrived at Dover on Tuesday night.* Embarked next day, but were compelled, after getting half seas over, to return, the wind being contrary. Hope to obtain passage this afternoon, and will use all possible diligence. This morning received from Tuke part of the letters contained in our memorial. Expect the rest by Thadeus. Urge that he be sent soon, as we have not received the letters to Worcester and Master Almoner.

Have received the French king's promise to Wolsey touching the Pope, and have with us the King's promise, sealed with the signet, as Wolsey commanded. Send the Emperor's last answer to the ambassadors in Spain, of which we retain a copy. As to Wolsey's suggestion that Fox, being the King's councillor and first named in the King's letters, should have the former place, and Gardiner the speech and utterance, they have agreed between them that Gardiner should have pre-eminence, both in place and speech. Dover, 13 Feb.

Hol.,† pp. 2. Add. Endd.: Mr. Stevyns and Mr. Fox, the 13th of February 1527.

13 Feb. **3926.** INDICTMENTS in KENT.

R. O.

26 Jan.—John Goldyng, of Glemeforth, entered into a recognizance of 100*l.* to aid the King's constables when required, to bear himself well towards the King and his subjects, and to appear before the Council on the octaves of Hilary next.

Today appeared the jury of Kent, who refused to find a bill of murder and a bill of rescues against Wm. Hoorne, in spite of "pregnant and manifest evidence" produced by the King's solicitor and others. Ric. Clerk, Nic. Pix, Nic. Culter and Wm. Strangborne, whose "frowardness" prevented the bill being found, were committed to the Fleet, 28 Jan. The jury confessed that they would have indicted Hoorne, if it had not been for the four above-named jurors. Another bill is ordered to be made against Hoorne, and a new jury charged. The men of Apuldore must be present at the next assizes to give evidence against Hoorne.

7 Feb.—The case between lord Rochefort and Sir Henry Wyat, touching title of land, is committed to the two chief justices and the chief baron. They have promised the Legate to abide by their decision. The matter between Walter Whiting and another, and Ric. Edwards and another, is committed to Mr. Fitzherberd, justice, Sir John Gifford, and the abbot of Burton.

13 Feb.—The Legate declared openly in the Star Chamber what order was taken touching "minite" (?) causes in this and other courts, to be heard by the justices of assize; "and, in case any of these parties be obstinate, to certify to my [lord] Legate; and such matters as cannot be determined in their circuit, the said justices and other to determine it, if they can, at their own houses." Constance Young was today committed to the Fleet, for "making exclamation" that her husband was slain by Thos. Young, but he is found to be alive, as she confesses. The matter between — Colt and Ric. Higham is committed to the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Thos. More, Mr. Browne, serjeant, and Mr. Makwilliam. If they cannot agree, my Lord will decide it. They are bound, Higham in 1,000 marks, and Colt 500*l.*, to

* 11 Feb.

† Gardiner signs both for himself and Fox.

1528.

INDICTMENTS IN KENT—*cont.*

bring to the Hospital of the Savoy, to be valued, all goods in their possession by the will of John Colte, except household stuff, cattle and corn, which will be viewed at their houses.

Rede for his penance shall ride about the Palace with papers on his head, after the old manner. Wasshners, and the others in ward for hunting, shall make fine, according to their offence.

Pp. 4.

14 Feb. 3927. EBERHART VON RISCHACH AND MORELET to Mes-
 Vit. B. xxi. 3. sieurs ———.
 B. M.

Since baron De Horre, Guillaume de Bar[es], and I despatched our man, an Imperial gentleman has come hither, who says that Ferdinand has been obliged by the count of Weyder (the Waiwode) to retreat from Hungary to Vienna. If the Bohemians do not aid him he is likely to be defeated. Mercifidic Damps (Mark Sittich of Ems) will not stir without payment for three months. They have not yet all the men they desire, for the princes of the empire are afraid of trusting each other. They had determined to raise 8,000 men in Wirtemberg, and then dared not give them arms, for fear of the Lutherans. Ferdinand, hearing that the Lutheran peasants wished to rise against him, wrote to Marck Sidich Damps to exterminate them; at which count William de Fustemberg, who is a Lutheran, was angry, and left the service of the King. Will write from day to day. Diesshoffen, 14 Feb.

“ V Eberhart von Rischach der elter

“ Morelet.”

Fr., p. 1.

14 Feb. 3928. JOHN HACKET to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix. 111.

B. M.

Since writing last by Tuke, has received none of his. In remembrance of Wolsey's promise at Calais to increase his diets, has taken 100*l.* by exchange from Thos. Leigh, merchant of the Staple, upon the increase of his diets from 19 Oct. last. Leigh writes that he cannot receive any of the money. Has spoken with one of the Emperor's secretaries, who came out of Spain. He says that for two months there has been some secret person with credence from the *French king* and his mother, who offers to the *Emperor* that if he would make peace with *Francis* without *the King* or *Wolsey*, *Francis* would condescend much more to the *Emperor* in some articles than he can if *the King* or *Wolsey* meddle. He did not know what answer the Emperor gave. Some here say we have broken the intercourse with the Emperor's subjects, and the Emperor ought to exact as much custom from Englishmen as the merchants of the Low Countries pay in England, or else the latter ought to pay as little custom as the English do here; that in England one-fifth of their goods is exacted, while here Englishmen pay scarcely 2*d.* in a pound.

We are little beholden to the treasurer-general and some others of the finances, and have lost nothing by Rawystayn's death. “God have his soul; his body was ill disposed, and died with popple . . . *.” They also complain that it was at our request, that the lords here, by the Emperor's advice, lowered the price of their gold and syl[ver]; but we, on the contrary, have kept ours at a high inord[inate] price to draw the Emperor's coins and other gold and silver out of these countries. For all this, very reason confounds them in their own arguments.

Except at Calais, our merchants come to and fro as usual, and our gold and silver also, but not so much. Fault is found with our new groats, that some are worth about 1*d.* more than others, which in great quantity might

* Apoplexy?

1528.

turn to rebuke and damage to the realm. Encloses two groats as an example. This morning, a gentleman of my Lady's household, a friend of his, told him for a certainty that she had received letters from France of the French king's death. It has been often reported untruly, but now Hacket doubts somewhat. If true, fears this people will wax somewhat too "prydy;" but my Lady is always good, loving and hearty. 14 Feb. 1527.

Received a while ago a letter from gentle Mr. Bryan Tuke, with instructions and informations to know secret matters, like as Sir Thos. Spynelly was wont to do. If there was any man that would answer his letters to Wolsey, or that would inform him what points of secretness Wolsey wishes to know, would do his best to please his Grace. For a general secret has his "wech men," whom he can trust to tell him of any conspiracy or secret conclusion against the King or Wolsey, or anything that might turn to the dishonor of England.

Encloses a letter from Sir Lawrence Stawber, of Noremberghe, who lately came from England. He gives great laud and thanks to the King and Wolsey. Asks that the money due for his diets may be paid to the bearer, Thos. Leigh. Asks Wolsey to write him a word or two.

Hol., pp. 6.

14 Feb. 3929. WM. BOTRYE.

R.O.

Particulars of a claim made by Wm. Botrye, of London, mercer, against the earl of Essex, for 329*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, besides 40*l.* costs of a suit of six years, &c. Dated 14 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2.

16 Feb. 3930. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
81.

Wolsey is doing all he can to find this war good, but cannot make it so. The merchants had conspired to come no more into the streets, in order that the peasants, returning without having sold their wools, might raise an insurrection. Wolsey immediately signified to some of the principal of them that it was enough he knew them, and that they knew where the Tower was. They came and cried for mercy, and have promised that at next Wednesday's market there shall not remain a crown's worth of merchandize that they will not buy, whatever price be demanded. But you may be sure he is playing a terrible game, for I believe he is the only Englishman who wishes a war with Flanders. You will see his proposals by the King's letters. Does not know if he has answered well, but thought it unadvisable to oppose him. Did not discuss with him, either, the matter of the ships which he proposed to send back (though I warned him to beware that he did not repent afterwards), for I saw that the affair was quite determined on. I proposed that they should be free, as far as we were concerned, within the jurisdiction of England, that the *bons compagnons* might live; but he was not satisfied.

Wallop leaves tomorrow. He will visit Francis, and there await his instructions from Germany. They are surprised you have not sent yours hither; and, to say the truth, it is a long delay, considering the cause for which you want them. Wallop must wait there till you have sent them, and they have drawn up others here. He had promised me to send his horses, but they are still here. The reason for his being sent first is to see how Francis is. Be assured that Wolsey and the King his master are in great doubt, and it would be very awkward if Wallop was obliged to make a pretence of seeing him (*dissimuler de le veoir*), which might tend to cool matters (*refroidir les affaires*).

Since Gardiner's departure Brian Tuetz (Tuke), the King's secretary, has written the despatches for Wolsey, which he had begun to do before. There is a Scotch king-of-arms here, who has brought letters from his master, and

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DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

was to go to France; but they have put him off till now; they say he must await the return of another, whom they have sent to Scotland. Dare not enquire into the subject, for fear of giving suspicion. London, 16 Feb.

P.S.—Does not write to Madame until he has an answer to his letters. Sends the minute, made in haste, of the “oblations” which he has delivered to Wolsey. Hopes he has not made a mistake, for Wolsey clearly divined the most part of it, at least “à l’avoir de lieu incertain,” for the final oblations and part of the others which were sent hither “vous estant, se remectoient à ce qui estoit déjà accordé.”

French.

16 Feb.

3931. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

39*.

B. M.

Sends him a copy of letters he has received from my lady Margaret, expressive of her desire for peace. Wishes to know if he has any reply to make. “Ex hac domo suburbana,” 16 Feb. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: “Literæ oratoris Cæsaris de xvj. Februarii 1528.”

17 Feb.

3932. GARDYNER and FOXE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Pocock, i. 75.

Arrived at Calais, at 8 p.m. on Sunday, after a very troublesome passage. Have already written how they embarked at Dover on the 13th, and were compelled, after passing half seas, to return and remain till Saturday at two in the morning, when the baily of Dover said the passage, though tedious, would “of al lightlywode” be sure, and that they would arrive at Calais that night. “Travayled” the seas all that day and night following, for want of wind. Found ourselves within four miles of the town on Sunday at daybreak. But such a tempest arose, the greatest the mariners ever saw, that we first tried to anchor, then were nearly driven on the coast of Flanders, where, from the advertisements we had at Dover of the Pope’s ambassador, we doubted how we should be received; and at last, by a great effort, managed to land in the ship’s boat, with only two of our servants, within a quarter of a mile of Gravelines, having been two days and nights without food, and seasick. Hear that our ship has arrived today at Dunkirk, much injured in entering the haven. Our horses too are useless. The Pope’s ambassador remains at Dover waiting for passage. Are troubled at not hearing of Thadeus, or of the letters we should have had to be sent to the ambassadors in Spain, as we mean to go on to Paris with all speed. Calais, 17 Feb.

Hol.,† pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate’s good grace. *Endd.:* “Doctor Stephyns and Mr. Fox, concerning their dangerous passage over the sea, of the 17th of February 1527.”

3933. THE SAME to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 52.

To the same effect. Calais, 17 Feb.

Hol.† Add. Endd.

17 Feb.

3934. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 53.

On our arrival on this side the Tront, which separates Naples from the Pope’s territory, Lautrec sent count Pier de Naver with the Frenchmen, Gascons, and Italians against Laquyla, the chief town of La Browce (Abruzzo); who, after passing great mountains and straits, took by force a strong castle, within 12 miles of the said town. On this the Viceroy and

† Gardiner signs both for himself and Foxe.

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one signor Sare Colowne, who were then in Laquyla, abandoned it. Thus we have gained possession of the whole Abruzzo. Adrya, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

17 Feb. **3935.** SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect.

The Spaniards and lanceknights remain in Rome. Lautrec wishes him to say that he wrote to the King and Wolsey on the 11th, as Jerningham himself did. Adrya, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Feb. **3936.** The EARL OF OXFORD, FITZWILLIAM and SIR WILL. KINGSTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King yesterday delivered to us a bill that had been presented to him, and desired us to report on it. We examined those who presented it, and made relation accordingly. The King was much displeased that such reports of him should have been circulated, and has ordered us to send it to you, as we do now, desiring the immediate apprehension of all concerned. Windsor, Monday, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. : The 17th of February 1527.

3937. The BUTLERS.

R. O.

Indenture tripartite between Henry VIII. on the one part; dame Ann Seyntleger, widow, and dame Marg. Boleyn, widow, daughters and heirs of Sir Thos. Butler, earl of Ormond, and Thos. Viscount Rochford, son and heir apparent of dame Margaret, and Sir Geo. Seyntleger, son and heir apparent of dame Anne, on the second part; and Sir Pierce Butler, cousin and heir male of the said Earl, and Jas. Butler, his son and heir apparent, on the third part; witnessing an agreement between the parties through the mediation of Wolsey;—that the title of the earl of Ormond, with the annuity of 10*l.* out of the fee farm of Waterford, shall be henceforth at the King's disposal; that Sir Pierce shall be allowed peaceable possession of the manors of Cloncurry and Turvy in Ireland, and the said dame Ann and dame Margaret of the castles and manors of Carrymakgryffen, Roskre, Kilkenny, and a number of others; that dame Ann and dame Margaret grant to farm, to the said Sir Pierce and James his son, the castle of Kilkenny, and other lands on the west side of the river Barowe, in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Ormond, for the term of 30 years, at a rent of 40*l.*; that if Sir Pierce Butler, and James, or any of their heirs, do within that time recover possession from the wild Irish of other lands west of the Barowe which should belong to dame Ann and dame Margaret, the said Viscount and Sir George, they shall enjoy them to the end of that term without paying any more rent; that dame Anne, dame Margaret, the said Viscount and Sir George, and their heirs for ever, shall enjoy the castle of Carrymakgryffen, and other lands east of the Barowe, without let or hindrance, except the manors of Cloncurry and Turvy, but that they will grant Sir Pierce and James reasonable leases, a year after the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady next, &c. Dated 18 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 9.

18 Feb. **3938.** STEPHEN GARDINER to WOLSEY.

R.O.

Pocock, I. 78. Since his coming to Calais, Mr. Deputy has represented to him the poor state of the town. He is much perplexed what to do if war should break out as expected, especially considering what the captain of Boulogne has written to him, unless Wolsey make provision in time. The Pope's

1528.

STEPHEN GARDINER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

ambassador arrived tonight after a fair passage. Heard from his servants that Thadeus was at Dover. Tomorrow morning Fox and Gardiner start for Paris. Calais, 18 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: Doctor Stevyns, the 18th of February 1527. *Sealed.*

18 Feb.

3939. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. 1.2]

iv. 150.

B. M.

* * * * * “[tran]sgresseur des traictes faictes a Londres vous entendez ces ire myeulx que tout autre que l’avez longuement en disput[e] ant vous et croy fermement par le bon sens et entendement [que] vous avez, que vous savez et congnoissez entierement que notre dit [seign]eur et filz qui est prince de foy et honneur na este aucunement [vio]lateur dicelluy traicte, et qu’il eust este bien contant que leslu [e]n Empereur eust voullu vivre avec luy, sans fiction, selon les [tr]aictes entre eulx faictz, ce que na voullu toutesfoiz faire, donnant a congnoistre apres qu’est venu audessous de ce que voullait faire, soubz la faveur de mondit seigneur et filz, que les traictez par luy faictz estoient deceptifs et fainctz, et si ne jamais cesse cri le Roy votre maistre et vous savez de conspirer secretement contre mondit seigneur et filz,” and finally has challenged him, which has been the cause of wars between them. There has been no transgression on her son’s part, but only on the Emperor’s. For this reason letters patent were given to the Chancellor when he went to Calais to ask assistance according to the treaty of London; but he did not use them, as Wolsey said to the whole assembly that his master would not give any assistance on account of the reasons alleged on both sides. Her son has, however, sent them to his ambassadors to be presented to the King and Cardinal, feeling sure that they will assist him, who has always kept the treaties, against the violator of them. As to the peace he writes of, “mon dit seigneur et filz ayme trop myeulx que le f du Roy votre maistre et de vous que de tous a[utres] luy garderez son honneur et bon droict et la que a ces fins a tenu l’espace de troys moys a Callays qui se sont tousjours mis en devoir a toutes bonnes choses, combien savez que les amb[assadeurs] de lempereur ne layent jamais voullu faire n encores mon dit seigneur et filz a envoye procura[tion] qui sont devers le Roy vostre maistre pour capituller et ce pour luy complaire et gratifier et de ma autant qu’il m’est possible quelle feust bien faicte e bonne seurete a lhonneur de Dieu et tranquillite de t[out le monde].” Wolsey advises a truce, during which a peace might be made; but if so, the duke of Bari would establish himself in Milan, and the castles held by her son in the duchy would become short of victuals, and his troops be forced to retire, so that it would not be even in the Emperor’s power to restore him when peace was concluded. Her son’s army is now ready on both sides of the mountains, by sea and land, and it would be too expensive to disband it, and levy another. The truce would merely allow the Emperor time to strengthen himself to continue the war. Will send one of her servants to him in a few days. St. Germain en Laye, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3. *Add.*: Mons. le Legat d’Angleterre.

18 Feb.

3940. CLARENCIEUX to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

231.

B. M.

On 22 Jan. Guyenne and I made declaration of war against the Emperor, as he was sitting in a great hall, “in the siege royal, accompanied with all the nobles and gentlemen of his court.” That done, he desired a copy of the declaration, stating that he would make answer in writing, which Lallemand in his lodging read openly before many. He also delivered to each of us a

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chain of gold worth 500 ducats. I replied that I was astonished that the Emperor put in his answers to articles more than was declared by us, "and that it was shamefully couched, in the great reproach of the King" and of your Grace, from whom he had received so much kindness, at his great need. I told the Chancellor, if it was to be printed, that these faults ought to be amended. †Lallemand showed me that it was not his fault, and let me see the minutes in the Chancellor's own hand, "and said to me also, where he recited matters of the papality, that the same villain Chancellor had made the greatest suits and means that the Emperor should have gone into Italy with a great army, to the intent that he should have been made Pope by force, and that it may fortune the great mischief which has been done in Rome hath been by his procurement, and went into Italy in hope to be Pope."† The Emperor has sent a gentleman to England, named Du Montfort, the greatest minion of the Chancellor, to state that I had no cause for declaring war. The King's ambassadors would have sent letters by him, but the Chancellor insisted they should be written according to his pleasure. Beau-rain is sent with the fleet to Flanders, to cruise, it is said, between Ireland and Scotland. I have sent notice into France, to have them met by the navy of Bretagne. Great offers have been made to the German League to render assistance. Du Montfort is instructed, on his arrival in London, to practise with the merchants of the Steelyard, and turn them to the Emperor's side. Sends certain instructions he has received from the Almoner.

I have also brought with me letters in cipher, which I have carried in clews of silk, "wherefore they be evil to read." Sends the Emperor's answer to the kings of France and England, a copy of which he has transmitted to the Master of the Rolls, and also a copy of the Almoner's instructions. Bayonne, 18 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

3941. REPORT FROM FRANCE.

R O.

"My Lady made much of the report of the prince of Orange's man made of the Pope's holiness in delaying the King's matter, greatly charging the Pope therewith. They be also right sore discontented with the Pope, and have him in no small jealousy here, upon what ground we cannot tell. As for Monford's reports here of such favors as the Emperor, and specially they of Flanders, should have of the King's highness and of your Grace, my Lady saith she knoweth well enough that the said Monfort hath made those reports only to make suspicion, and to bring men into some jealousy, which neither he nor ten such as he is shall be able to do, with many words of the great and assured hope and trust they have of the continuance of this steadfast and unfeigned friendship and amity that is between the King's highness and the King her son."

In Clerk's hand, pp. 2.

18 Feb.

3942. M[ARINO] GRIMANI CARD. [S. VITALIS] to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. ix. 77*.

B. M.

Informs him of his promotion to the cardinalate, and assures him of his devotion to himself and the King. Venice, 18 Feb. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Address pasted on.

20 Feb.

3943. J. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. F. xiii.

150.

B. M.

Has told the King of [Wolsey's] having examined Francis Phyllyppes and Vyves in the gentlest manner he could without force, thinking that this mode was best for the King's honor. The King is satisfied with the course

† Apostyled in the margin by Wolsey.

1528.

J. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

[Wolsey] intends to adopt to prevent their going out of London or visiting the court. "He has read Vyves pystelle where yn he wryttes of jusgensyum (*jus gentium*); yn that hys mageste welle wrytt hys mynde under the sayde pystelle ande sende hytt to your Grase." Windsor, 20 Feb.

Hol., p. 1.

20 Feb.

3944. ERASMUS to PACE.

Er. Ep. p. 1060.

Is delighted to hear that Pace has been rescued from the troublesome waves of diplomacy, and restored to his country and the cultivation of the Muses. Is glad to find that he has added the study of Hebrew to his former acquirements. Is sending at this time his friend Quirinus into England,—first, to put an end to the robbery of a most wicked impostor; secondly, to ascertain whether he can commodiously accept the invitation of the Archbishop and the King to visit England. Basle, 20 Feb. 1528.

*Lat.***3945.** HEADS OF A TREATY.

Vit. B. xiv. 5.

B. M.

"In
 Suspensio armorum e
 unum annum, et per
 Et quia non adest hic
 Christianissimo regi termin
 Fiat restitutio locorum hinc inde
 De Senensibus, et in aliis articulis
 A die stipulationis restituantur res innovatæ p
 Generalis venia ab utraque parte, iis tamen exceptis [qui]
 in Roma arma sumpserunt.
 Resarciantur offensæ et damna, si quod fieret hinc inde, d
 Non recipiantur navigia offensiva.
 Mutua statuum defensio, intelligendo statum Imperatoris esse
 et Siciliam. Senæ et Florentia intelligantur conjunctæ Sedi [Apostolicæ].
 Dentur transitus et commeatus in casu defensionis et non offen[sionis].
 Si in Anglia fuisset conclusa pax aut induciæ, præferantu[r]
 Serenissimus Angliæ Rex sit fidejussor, conservator et interpret
 Nomina confœderatorum et nominandorum pro parte cujuscunque
"

Mutilated. Modern marginal note: 20 Feb. Roma.

21 Feb.

3946. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote last yesterday, enclosing five letters in French received that day. Sends now a letter from one of his spies as to what the French have done in Brednarde. Last night and today there came a good number of merchant adventurers out of Flanders, who say they were well treated everywhere. Calais, 21 Feb. 1527.

P.S.—Thinks the news in his last must be "evil-fashioned leasing," as the adventurers heard nothing of it.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "xx. Februarii."

22 Feb.

3947. ITALY.

R. O.

22 Feb.—Lautrec is pleased at the Pope's intention of sending the bishop of Pistoja to France and thence to Spain, for when the Emperor has refused fair terms, he can through him declare open war, which he is very

1528.

anxious for the kings of France and England to approve of, and has written letters on the subject to the former. He praises also the delay caused by the Pope. He is proceeding slowly to the kingdom of Naples, crossed the Tronto on the 9th or 10th Feb. with his whole army, and six days after entering the enemies' country reduced the whole of the Abruzzi without meeting with any resistance. The viceroy of Aquila fled on the approach of Peter of Navarre, who has taken possession of the town. The bishop of Medling (Metulæ), who last year most strenuously supported the French, is with Lautrec, and has already done him great service.

On Feb. 17, Lautrec halted at Adria, where he intended to leave a viceroy, but what his route would then be was not known. Almost everyone thinks it certain that, if he hastens on to Naples, he will gain the larger part of the kingdom, and perhaps even the city, before the Spaniards can send assistance, as they left Rome on the 17th for S. Germano. On that day the marquis of Guasto, who had left Rome with the vanguard two days before, was waiting at Anagni for the rest of the forces which had been left to take Val Montone. This town was taken on account of the lack of powder. Count S. Baptista was made prisoner, but set free by Julio Colonna, his father-in-law. It is generally asserted that the Spaniards will fight, and intend to leave their guns behind, that they may meet Lautrec the sooner.

Hears from Naples that the citizens are in great commotion, partly from fear, partly from hope, and partly from want of necessaries. They do not intend to admit the Imperial soldiers. The fleet would have been a great assistance, if it had not returned from Sardinia so injured.

There is an increasing report that immense forces are being collected in Germany against the French.

The Pope is very anxious to know about the mission of the bishop of Pistoja. After Mariotti's departure, received a copy of the King's and Wolsey's letters to Lautrec in commendation of the Holy See.

About Ravenna and Cervia, though much is promised, nothing is done. The Pope is in great suspense. Begs him to speak for his Holiness to the King and Wolsey.

Lat., pp. 2.

22 Feb. **3948.** SIR ROBERT JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. ix. 57.

B. M.

Received his letter dated 7th last month of January, and "I have moved M. de Lautrec to himself with his army to the expulsion of the Imperials, showing unto him, on the behalf of your said Grace, that the tract in sending answer to the charge of Baairde is to be supposed only done to hear of the successes of Italy, and in the mean season to reinforce the Emperor's army there; in the which the said M. de Lautrec taketh like opinion, having thereunto special regard, and also trusting so to work that [the] Emperor's purpose in that behalf shall take small effect." He is always moving his forces about, sometimes as much as twenty miles a day.

Has required Lautrec to have consideration in repairing the affairs of Rome, and the restoration of such towns and patrimonies as have been taken from the Pope. He replied that as, in conformity with Wolsey's former letters, he had not failed to restore some of them, neither will he now; advertising the writer that the Venetians withhold from the Pope Ravane and Cervia. He therefore wishes Wolsey would urge their surrender upon the Venetian ambassador now in England, and exhort the French king to write letters in that behalf. Lautrec expresses his thanks that Wolsey has promoted his interests with the kings of France and England. If there is any default the chancellor of France is the chief cause of it. The Spaniards and lanceknights have left Rome in order to give us battle. Lanchane, 22 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

1528.

22 Feb.

R. O.

3949. GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

After recovering Rimini for the Pope, Lautrec went on to Lauretum. His ordnance followed slowly, owing to the winter. He waited some days at the river Truentinum, and sent Peter of Navarre to Aquila; then went on to Atri, where he learned that one of the sons of the counts at Aquila (*unum ex filiis comitum Aquilæ*), when Peter of Navarre was within a day's march of Aquila, and the Viceroy had fled to the Abruzzi, had entered the city with French standards, and delivered it to Peter of Navarre. The other towns of the district then submitted. The Imperialists, on obtaining a certain sum from their leaders, quitted Rome on the 17th Feb. Their leaders also gave hostages that they would place Capua in their hands as a security for other promises. They have taken their course through the Campagna to protect Naples, Capua, and Gaeta, the only towns they can be in time to rescue. After their departure the abbot of Farfa put to death every Spanish or German he could find belonging to the Court. Campeggio is set at liberty, and all who belong to the Court are going back to Rome. Is very uncomfortable at not having received an answer from Wolsey to the letters he gave to Taddeo. When I was ill some days ago I wished to speak to the Pope about your letters of the 7th Jan., and to be with Longueville, the French ambassador. I got worse in consequence; but I hope shortly to be restored. Orvieto, 22 Feb. 1528.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

22 Feb.

Lamb.MS.608.

f. 121.

Tit.B. xi. 354.

B. M.

3950. CREATION of PIERCE BUTLER as EARL OF OSSORY.

See Carew Calendar, i. 37.

23 Feb.

Le Grand, III.
85.**3951. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.**

If you don't comply with the demands of the English I fear your affairs will not go well. You may be sure Wolsey will do all he can. What gives him most anxiety is that those who desire to catch him tripping are very glad the people cry out "Murder"; and some would like to see everything go wrong, that they might say, "See what the Legate has done." Most part of those who, when you were here, were urgent for war with the Emperor, now say strange things; but I think if you do what Wolsey wishes, it will shut their mouths; otherwise, though his will is good, and his influence great, I fear he would not dare put it in hazard. It is no small expence to maintain a thing against all others, and be in the wrong, or seem so to those who look nearest, though the great majority only think of what is actually before their eyes. Wolsey does not wish you to withdraw or give up, but to do it immediately; and if you put off, I fear the remedy will be too late, for you know the mischief that would occur if we fought together. It would require new plans and practices, and a whole summer would be spent before things were in order. Moreover, you would encourage the Emperor, and I doubt if you would ever get the English again to accord to you what they have done. I know what it is that made the Legate say that Latin word which I have mentioned in my letters to the King, for he is foresighted, and I am sure is very sorry when the affairs of France do not go as he desires. I hear that in Flanders they are making naval preparations, I suppose owing to the alarm they have had about these prizes, which, by all I can see, are not such great matter as they think at London.

Hopes if it be ill taken that he is here for the cause for which he has come, he may, if possible, be recalled; for the fear of failing has made him fail. Has given orders at Dover that if anything come for him it may be sent hither, or to wherever he has gone. Wonders that he has been fifteen

1528.

days without news from France,—a thing which is taken strangely here, and they speak strangely of the health of Francis. Has excused it on the plea that they are waiting news from Spain. Sandwich, 23 Feb.

P.S.—This morning the booty taken by the French from the Flemings was arrested at the ports, and seemingly will have to be restored.

French.

23 Feb.

3952. H. ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and PATRICK BERMINGHAM, Justice, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. II. 126.

The land has suffered great losses this winter;—this part of the Englishry from the absence of Kildare, and the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary by great troubles among themselves, which might have been adjusted if Ormond had been at home. It is now reported that Kildare has been sent to the Tower for some late misdemeanors. If so, they are unknown to us, and it is all the more need to provide for the defence of this land; for the Vice-deputy has no power, and oppresses the people more than Kildare did, as he has no great lands of his own, and the subsidy cannot be got till it is granted by Parliament. James Butler has been at great pains for the apprehension of the unhappy earl of Decimon, whom it will be hard to take except by stratagem. Wolsey is, doubtless, aware of the lamentable decay of this land, both in good Christianity and in other things, for lack of good prelates and curates in the Church. He would do well to promote good men to bishoprics to be examples. The diocese of Meath, which is large, and the richest in this country, is in ruin, both spiritually and temporally, by the Bishop's absence. Thinks some good man should be provided for it, as it is said that the Bishop will not return. Dublin, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: The archbishop of Dublin, the 23 Feb. 1527.

24 Feb.

3953. SIR JOHN FITZGERALD to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has not only suffered great injuries from the earl of Desmond, but "hawe as well seched with my pusance the maner of Dongarvan as others dud to my grette costs and damages contenuallie unto the tyme ve drven the sayd Erle unto the mayn see yn serteyn Englyshe vessels," which have landed at Youghall with as large a company as he could carry. The mayor and bailiffs, being the writer's neighbours, have requested him to inform the King of the truth. The Earl came suddenly at full sea into the town, the water gates not having been fastened, through mere negligence, not malice. Had it been otherwise, would have revenged his injuries upon them. The inhabitants have given assurance to James Butler, Cormok Oge, and the writer, that they will give no support to the Earl, but invade them to the utmost of their power. Hopes the King will therefore pardon them. Dromany, 24 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Feb.

3954. GARDINER and FOXE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 54.

Left Calais on Wednesday. Arrived at Paris on Friday, but the French king was at St. Germain's, where the Master of the Rolls was in attendance. Not being able to get audience before Monday, stayed in Paris inquiring for Staphylæus, and making arrangements for our journey. Delivered to Staphylæus Wolsey's letters, and asked him what were the French king's feelings. He told us that Francis and my Lady had commanded him to hasten to Rome, and look to the King's business. We told him that your Majesty had desired Francis to provide him with a good bishopric in the event of his accomplishing his promise. On Sunday to Poissy, where we communicated our charge to the Master of the Rolls. This day we had

1528.

GARDINER and FOXE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

audience. Found the King recovered of his sickness, but suffering from the impediment of his speech. Have written an account of the interview to Wolsey. He told us he had dispatched Staphylæus to Rome for the King's matter, and would write to the Pope and Lautrec whatever we wished. Are promised an interview with my Lady tomorrow. Poissy, 24 Feb. *Signed.**

Hol. Add. Endd.

Feb.

3955. GARDINER and FOX to WOLSEY.

Harl. MS.
419, f. 69 b.
B. M.
Pocock, i. 82.

Ask for instructions, as the French king's promise to the Pope is somewhat different to what is already passed by the King. Request him to thank the Master of the Rolls for his kind reception of them, and for lending them his horses. Gardiner delivered Wolsey's letters and tokens to the dean of Wells, who made them dine and sup with him. He is honorably served, and has a greater household than Wolsey appointed; but Lupset says none of them could be spared. He is marvellously well lodged, and studies very diligently. Ask Wolsey to let the Dean know they have spoken of him.

Copy, p. 1.

3956. TAYLER, GARDINER, and FOX to [WOLSEY].

Harl. 419,
f. 68.
B. M.
Pocock, i. 79.

" . . . of Mons. de Lautrec, and that there is appearance of victory there, sheweth himself, by answer made to the said gentleman to be made to the French king, much more prone to adhere to the League than he was before, and desireth not to be assured of so many things, ne in such special manner as the prothonotary Gambara had obtained of the King's highness there, like as he said he would advertise your highness by Mons. Moret," whom he sends to England for that and other matters. He (the French king) says that he will satisfy the Pope's desire in all points; but since to pass his promise as it was passed there might cause much broilery, and the Pope does not now desire it, he thinks it good to counsel Wolsey again. Thus he takes away by this answer all the reasons we had shown him to pass the said promise, as Gambara confessed when we showed it him. Gambara now denies that the Pope had sent any such word, but Francis affirms that he has, and will inform Wolsey of it by Moret. This stayed our suit, for Francis assured us that he would do what would content the Pope, and that his Holiness would be content with less. Asked him to grant safe-conduct to the person sent by the Pope to the Emperor to treat of peace, and in case of refusal "to denounce [him as] his Holiness' enemy." He answered that, considering the intimation was past, he would do nothing but by the consent of the King and Wolsey. Said that they both thought the Pope should experiment such ways of peace, and also that the Pope's denunciation would do much good, but that cannot be unless the Pope first tries ways of peace. The King answered that that was true, but still he would detain the nuncio sent to the Emperor till he heard again from Wolsey. On this took their leave. While at the court Tayler received Wolsey's letters of the 20th inst., with a letter to the Great Master, of which Tayler declared the contents to the King. He said, in reply, that he had heard from the bishop of Bayonne of the complaints made by merchants to Wolsey about his men of war, and said that the Bishop had come to Sandwich to attend to them, though he had no commission to do so; he would gladly win the hearts of the English merchants, and do what might please Wolsey and the King; but as the Emperor, since the intimation, has taken several of his subjects on the Spanish coasts, he must also take some of the Emperor's

* Both signatures are in Gardiner's hand.

1528.

subjects as pledges to obtain restitution. He is content that Wolsey shall appoint four Englishmen to reside on the coasts of Normandy, Picardy, Gascony and Brittany to receive the prizes, and send home all that they find belong to Englishmen, and the rest also if the Emperor will do the like. He is ready to agree with the Emperor for a term during which the merchants can withdraw their goods; and will follow Wolsey's advice concerning English goods in Flemish ships if the Emperor will do the like. Moret has full instructions.

Gardiner and Fox went to Paris that night, intending to continue their journey to the Pope next morning, and they left instructions with Tayler. Told the prothonotary Gambarà of their leaving, and the answer of the French king. He desired them to tell Wolsey that he thought the duke of Ferrara would be to the See Apostolic as Helen was to Troy.

Copy, pp. 3.

Feb.

3957. HENRY VIII.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Letters by which he undertakes, in concert with Francis I., to make common cause with the Pope against the Emperor with all his power; to receive his Holiness in England, if driven from Italy, and make him an allowance to support his dignity; to help him to recover his old authority, and to regain Ravenna and the other cities detained by the Venetians and the duke of Ferrara. Greenwich, — Feb. 1527, 19 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

24 Feb.

3958. [SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 137.

B. M.

"[May it please] your g[race, on] I received a letter from John Gr[esham] [by the] which he advised me that he and divers oo[thir] ben stopped and retained in Newport in Flanders," and asking me to write to the Bayly, Borgmaster and Scabyns for his release; which he has done. Hearing from the messenger that there were also English mer[chants] detained at Dunkirk on their way to Antwerp, wrote to the Borgmaster there, and expects to have an answer tomorrow. As the Emperor's towns had heard of the detention of their hoys and other vessels in the Thames, but not of their release, has informed them thereof, and that they can pass and repass as before, "and furthermore that [no war] shall be begun betwixt the King and the Emperor yet, the intendeth not to violate the treaty of intercourse which [hath been] observed betwixt the houses of England and Borgayne, [for that no] fawte be in themselves; also I esteem that on the sea coast be grieved to hear that anchor at Margate, and part of the * * * d hyere on Saturday at afternoon yet come over, he departed hence this on post horses. Also yesterday in the afternoon Ma[ster] Nortown arrived here, also the lieutenant of the Staple, [to the] rejoyce and comfort of the retinue here." The council and retinue, knowing that their relief comes from the King's liberality and Wolsey's contemplation, are as grateful as if they had been delivered from a painful prison. Calais, 24 Feb. 1527.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

24 Feb.

3959. MARGARET OF SAVOY to the IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR† in ENGLAND.

Le Glay,
Négoc. entre
la France et
l'Autriche,
II. 670.

Has received his letters of the 12th, 14th, and 16th inst., and is much surprised at his detention at the instigation of the French ambassador. Would never have thought that the privileges and immunities of ambassadors would have been violated in a court so renowned as that of England, espe-

† Inigo Mendoza.

1528.

MARGARET OF SAVOY to the IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND—*cont.*

cially as the Emperor has never sought any quarrel with England, but has done all in his power to maintain the ancient friendship between Spain, England and Burgundy. If he has received her letters from Brussels, he will have seen that the Emperor is content, in Henry's favor, to condescend to most of the offers made to him, however different from the treaty of Madrid, provided Francis will perform his promises. He offered to give hostages to Henry that the French princes should be delivered immediately on the fulfilment of these promises. Notwithstanding this, the French and English ambassadors have proclaimed war, without prefixing any term, as is customary, and now wish to retire. For this reason, and because his own ambassadors in France were not aware of this, he detained them honorably, without the rigor and dishonor shown to his ambassadors in England and France, who were treated like criminals, although he has shown kindness to the English ambassadors, telling them of the affection he bears their master, and that he never thought to enter into a war against him. Desires him to remonstrate.

Is surprised at the report that libels and seditious articles are circulated to animate English subjects against the Emperor. Hopes the King and Legate will see to it. Will send his letters to the Emperor, and write to Rome as he desires, and send him news of the answers on their arrival. As to the Legate's desire for the continuation of the intercourse and commerce between England and the Low Countries, has no desire to the contrary. Will see what news the herald brings, and answer accordingly. Has before informed him of the plunder committed by the French within the last fortnight. They have been the first to break the peace; for which reason the king of England and the Legate ought to aid the Emperor as the first invaded. He is to state this, and send word what answer he receives. Sends this open, and without cipher, that they may not keep it from him. Wishes them to see it. Malines, 24 Feb.

Fr.

24 Feb.

3960. ROB. RIDLEY, Priest, to HENRY GOLD.

Cleop. E. v.
362 b.
B. M.

Criticises severely "this common and vulgar translation of the New Testament into English, done by Mr. William Hichyns, otherwise called Mr. W. Tyndale, and Frear William Roy," whom he denounces as heretics and apostates, as proved both by their familiarity with Luther and his disciples, and by their commentaries on Matthew and Mark in the first print, their preface to the second print, and their introduction to the Epistle to the Romans. No one who receives such a translation can be a true son of the Church. The preface to the first print is mere phrensy; he says *evangelium* is nothing but *dulcis promissio gratiæ*, so that *pœnitentiam agite*, &c., are not parts of it. Gives instances of mistranslation. "I would that ye should have seen my Lord's books. As for the translation in Franche without any postille, it is for certain condemned in Paris *decreto publico*, though it be truly done,—condemned, I say, that it shall not be lawful to publish it to every layman,—*quorum labia custo. sc.*; and so it was in the old law, and in the time of the Apostles. *Vide Sutorem de Translatione Bibliæ.*" There are not three lines without fault in all the work; but he has not the book to mark them out. Wishes Gold had had leisure to do it. "*Vale* in all haste."

P.S.—Notes the translators' animus against scholastic theology in translating *Stultas questiones evita*, "Beware of foolish problems or questions in the schools," or words to the same effect. "Shew ye to the people that if any be of so proud and stubborn stomach that he will believe there is no fault, no error, except it be declared to him that he may see it, let him come hither to my Lord which hath profoundly examined all, and he shall hear and see errors, except that he be blind, and have no eyes." 24 Feb.

1528.

The translation is already condemned by consent of the learned, and ordered to be burnt, both here and beyond sea. "Show the people that ye be come to declare unto them that certain books be condemned by the counsel and profound examination of the prelates and fathers of the Church."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To Master Henry Golde, chaplain to my lord of Canterbury.

* * * *At the foot of the first page, in a different hand, are these words:* Master Gold, I pray you be good to this pore whoman, Gylbarttes whyff, as yet your tenawnt.

24 Feb. **3961.** JOHN HIGDON to THOMAS BYRTON.

R. O.

Begs him to deliver the enclosed to Cromwell, containing the *valor* of the prebend and parsonage of Blewbery. Is to tell Wolsey that Higdon has made ready the book for the reformation of the statutes of his college. Cannot accept the prebend of Whytwange, intended by Wolsey for the dean of his college, except he may exchange his prebend of Wyghton, as it is not lawful. Wolsey proposed that he should permute his prebend with Mr. Sydnor, parson of Wytnay. Describes the advantages of each. If Wolsey were content "that I might depart from his college, being at my liberty, I would not leave my prebend of Wyghton for his parsonage of Wytnay." But if he continued in the college, Wytnay will be necessary for him. Trusts to have such provision of hay in Hanborow, "that my Lord's grace shall have carriage of his own, and to accelerate the building of his college" shorter by three years than it should have been. Would like to be at Easter next at York, to view the parsonage of Rudby and the lands of Kexby, lately given by Wolsey to the college; and so make a progress through Leicestershire, &c., and home before Whitsunday. After Trinity Sunday, to visit Calcete, Beygham, and Tornebryge (*sic*), and so to London, and there tarry for the reformation of the college statutes, and make a substantial statute for the good ordering of the ministers of the chapel; for divers of them are very negligent, and often absent, especially from matins and the mass of *requiem* "daily both in holidays, and also from matins in principal feasts." Wishes a statute for the choir, and a fine of 2*d.* for absence from matins, from prime 1*d.*, from high mass 2*d.*, from evensong 1*d.*, from compline and the hours $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, holy water on Sundays $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, from procession 2*d.*; on holidays, "double perdition," &c. Oxford, 24 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my right welbeloved friend Mr. Thomas Byrton, chaplain to my lord Cardinal's grace, at Westminster; or, in his absence, to Mr. Thomas Cromwell; or to John Brownynge in Flete Street, to deliver to Mr. Byrton or Mr. Cromwell.

Endd.

24 Feb. **3962.** DR. JOHN LONDON to [the BISHOP OF LINCOLN].

R. O.

Foxe, v. App.
(new ed.)

Mr. Dean [Higdon] at his coming home brought secret commandment from my lord Cardinal to attach Garrat at one Radley's house at Oxford, and send him up secretly. Saturday last he was taken by the commissary, who intended sending him next morning to my Lord by one of the proctors and Mr. Standiche. As the commissary was at evensong Garrat escaped, went to Gloucester College, and took a secular scholar's coat. The scholar, on his examination, "hath confessed his books of heresy," and is in prison. This Monday, the vigil of St. Matthias, we searched Radley's house, and found some of Garrat's books. We find that he has distributed many books among the scholars. One of them, named John Mayow, had a table of books, of which I send you a copy. The original is in Garrat's purse. For the books "in the end of the next leaf" we gave Garrat 16*s.* Garrat came to Oxford

1528.

Dr. JOHN LONDON to [the BISHOP OF LINCOLN]—*cont.*

on Christmas eve, and has been privily doing much hurt ever since. The commissary, "being in extreme pensiveness," caused a figure to be made by one expert in astronomy, "and his judgment doth continually persist upon this, that he fled in a tawny coat south-eastward, and is in the middle of London." Of which I thought good to send you information. Oxford, the vigil of St. Matthias.

ii. Anthony Dalaber helped to convey Garrat away, and received from him certain books. He became acquainted with him at Radley's house, one of the singing men in the college. He says he bought of Nicholas, bookseller in St. Paul's churchyard, the *Farragines Lamberti*. You will do good to advertise the Cardinal "what poison these booksellers bringeth into England." He read with Clerk in Oxford. Wishes to know what is to be done with the scholars. One is called Byrde, two are monks of Bury, and the other of Glastonbury.

iii. Copy of the "table" or list found with John Mayew of the books which he says Garret counselled him to buy.

iv. List of the "books taken with one scholar of Mr. Garrett."

*Hol.***3963. THOMAS GARRET or GARRARD.**

Foxe, v. 421.

Account of him while at Oxford.

This narrative is referred to the proctorship of Ball of Merton and Cole of Magdalen College. The persons mentioned in it are Dr. Cottisford, commissary, Dr. London, warden of New College, and Dr. Higden, dean of Frideswide's, who gave information to the Cardinal. The followers of Garret were Anthony Dalaber, clk., apparently of Cardinal's College, Edon, fellow of Magdalen, Sir Fitz James, of Alban Hall, Sir Diet, of Corpus Christi, Taverner, a singing man. Among others, mention is made of Sumner and Bets, canons of Christchurch, and one Udal; Anthony Dunston, monk of Westminster, now bishop of Llandaff.*

Foxe, v. 428.

2. Articles objected against Thomas Garret, M.A., some time curate of the parish of All Hallows in Honey Lane.†

For these articles (says Foxe) he abjured before Cuthbert bishop of London, John bishop of Lincoln, and John bishop of Bath and Wells.

24 Feb.

R. O.

3964. W. ABBOT OF BARDENEY to HENNEAGE.

The prior of Spalding is dead. Begs Henneage to solicit the Cardinal in favor of "my prior" as his successor. Will be glad to do any pleasure to my Lord that shall be offered for it. A more able man could not be got, and all worshipful men both in Kesten and Lyndesey desire his promotion.
24 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* : Master Thomas Hennage, of the King's Privy Chamber.
Endd.

* Anthony Kitchin or Dunston elected bishop of Llandaff, 1545; died, 1556. It is probable, therefore, from this and the general style of the document, that it was written after the reign of Henry VIII., perhaps in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The whole seems to me to have been dramatized by Foxe, who, as usual, has not been very accurate about the chronology.

† It appears that Garret was not made parson of Honey Lane until 14 June 1537, when the rectory was resigned by Laurence Cook. Thomas Forman, who is mentioned in connection with Garret, held the rectory from 7 Feb. 1524 to 31 Oct. 1528.

1528.

25 Feb. **3965.** MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In behalf of the bearer, Castillon, whom Francis sends to England with a message to Wolsey. St. Germain en Laye, 25 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Endd.

25 Feb. **3966.** MARGARET OF SAVOY to [HACKET].

Galba, B. IX.

44.

B. M.

"Mons. l'ambassadeur." Wrote to him from Brussels what the Emperor had told her about the departure of the French ambassadors, but fears he has not received her letter, as he does not mention it. Tells it him afresh, lest the French should prejudice the King and Wolsey against the Emperor. After the Emperor had set the King of France free, and made him his brother-in-law and heir apparent, the King refused to keep his promises, and has attacked his Majesty in Italy by land and sea. Although the Emperor has no reason to relax any of the conditions, for the sake of pleasing the King and Wolsey, and of tranquillity, he has been content to give up the restitution of Burgundy, taking the money which the King offered him.

The only difficulty is now, that the Emperor demands the recall of the army in Italy, and the restitution of Genoa, before the delivery of the children; but the French ambassadors say they ought to be delivered first. His Majesty then offered to give Henry hostages such as were given for Tournay for the delivery of the children. This offer the ambassadors refused, and took leave of the Emperor on Jan. 28, notifying that on the next day he would be defied by the King. This the Emperor thinks a very new thing, for a defiance to be made after six years of war, especially as he is still the Emperor's prisoner. There is no need for him to cover his ill will by the pretence of fighting for the recovery of his children, which depends only upon the fulfilment of his promises.

The Emperor has a better cause than before. He has not yet suffered any feat of war to be done upon French subjects, but the French have invaded Sardinia, and put his ambassador in prison. The Emperor has, therefore, put under arrest the French ambassadors, treating them well, until his own has returned. These things show that Francis has no wish for peace, and that the money he has raised from his subjects has been only by pretence for the delivery of his children. The Emperor is sending an ambassador to England. Hears that libels against the Emperor are being circulated in England, which she trusts Wolsey will remedy. Has never had any intention of interfering with the mercantile intercourse between the English and these countries. Malines, 25 Feb. 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 4. Endorsement pasted on: "Sir Robt. Wingfield, the xth of"

.....

25 Feb. **3967.** H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Understands, by letters from the King and Wolsey, that they desire Will. Lisle and his son Humphrey, with their accomplices, to be attainted and executed, so that the King may be entitled to the forfeiture of their lands. As he is not experienced in attainders, requests that the justices of assizes at York be joined with him in the commission, and instructed to meet him at Newcastle after the Durham assize. On the 22nd Feb., Rob. Dodde *alias* Lowshorne, one of the King's rebels, was slain by the Earl's officers in Tyne-dale, in resisting an arrest. Requests a copy of the last league and articles of truce with Scotland to be sent him by bearer, as he cannot otherwise treat with Angus. Alnwick, 25 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd. by Wolsey.

5 U 2

1528.

25 Feb. 3968. DR. LONDON to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

R. O. Since last writing has perceived many things that make him very
 Foxe, v. App. pensive. This unhappy Mr. Garret, being at Oxford at Easter, sought out
 those who knew Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, pretending that he wished to
 learn Hebrew and Greek, and distributed a great number of corrupt books
 among them. Fears Mr. Clerk called him thither. Dalaber has confessed
 that Clerk sent him *Farragines Lutheri*, *Pomerianum super Epistolas
 Pauli*, *Lambert de Vocatione*, *Enchiridion Precationum*, *Hegendorfius in
 Lucam*, and *Super Epistolam Petri ad Hebræos*, *Pomerianum super Deute-
 ronomia* and *Uniones Dissidentium*.

Dalaber was with Clerk all last summer at Powghley. It is clearly
 proved that Clerk read in his chamber Paul's Epistles to young men and
 those who were of two, three, or four years standing in the University.
 Wishes Wolsey had never called him or any other Cambridge man to his
 most towardly college. "It were a gracious deed if they were tried and
 purged, and restored unto their mother from whence they came, if they be
 worthy to come thither again." Were clear from suspicion till they came.
 Some of them, as Mr. Dean has known, have borne a shrewd name.

These youths have not long been conversant with Garret, nor have greatly
 perused his books. Long before he was taken many of them were weary
 of his works, and brought them to Dalaber, in whose keeping were found
 yesterday all the books marked in the following list. Is very sorry for
 these youths. Though not greatly infected, they will never avoid slander.
 As Wolsey has sent for Garret, he supposes he will know everything from
 the Bishop.

Nothing shall be hid, though they were all his brothers. Makes this moan
 for them, as they are the most towardly young men in Oxford. Encloses
 their *First Principles*, a perilous book. In the first leaf is a prophecy, and
 the matter following proceeds of like spirit. Prays God to send Garret to
 my Lord's hands, and that after this trial the University may be clear for
 many years. Oxford, Ash Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

ii. List of heretical books.

P. 1.

25 Feb. 3969. ROYAL BANQUET.

Lansdowne
 MS. 1. f. 203.
 B. M.

Costs of a dinner given by the King in the lodge of the little park at
 Windsor, Tuesday, 25 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

The Bakehouse:—2 b. flour, 10s. "Furnage of the same," 4d. 1 p. fine
 flour for cakes, 15d. Carriage, 4d. *The Pantry*:—80 loaves of chet bread, 5s.
The Buttery and Cellar:—15 g. beer, 20d. 15 g. ale, 2s. 6d. 2 kild. bought,
 10d. 1 g. Romney, 12d. 6 f. Gascon and French wine, 13s. 4d. Carriage,
 4d. *The Spicery*:—For the Kitchen: 1 oz. pepper, 1½d.; 3 oz. ginger, 4½d.;
 6 oz. cinnamon, 21d.; 1 q. cloves and mace, 2s. 8d.; 1 oz. saffron, 18d.; 3 lb.
 dates, 9d.; 3 lb. prunes, 9d.; 3 lb. "raices cors"* (coarse raisins?) 9d.; 4 lb.
 "raices gr." 4½d.; 14 lb. sugar, 7s. 3½d.; 1 yd. strainers, 2d.; 8 lb. almonds,
 1s. 8d.; ½ lb. pyskads, 5d.; 1 q. rose water, 12d.; ½ 100 fine gold, 2s.; 3 lb. pys-
 ketts, 2s. 6d.; 3 lb. comfets, 21d.; 300 wafers for marchpanes, 2s. 4d.; 2 lb.
 carraways, 16d. For the Confectionary: 200 wardens, 10s.; 30 oranges, 7s.;
 24 quinces, 2s.; carrots and sokery, 20d.; 2 boxes for comfits and carra-
 ways, 6d.; 200 pippins, 3s. 4d.; 1 lb. sugar, 6¼d.; 1 oz. cinnamon, 4½d.;
 1 oz. ginger, 1½d. Wafery: 2 lb. sugar, 12½d. Jelly Stuff: 2 oz. ginger,
 3d.; ½ lb. cinnamon, 3s.; 2 oz. grains, 2½d.; 2 oz. cloves, 12d.; 2 oz. mace,

* Sic in MS.

1528.

6d.; 6 lb. sugar, 3s. 1½d.; 1 ell jelly cloths, 8d. For the Pastry: 1 q. pepper, 5½d.; 1 oz. saffron, 18d.; 2 oz. cloves and mace, 3s.; ½ lb. cinnamon, 2s. 4d.; 6 oz. ginger, 9d.; 20 lb. sugar, 10s. 5d.; 3 lb. dates, 9d.; 4 lbs. prunes, 12d.; 3 lbs. "cors,"* 9d.; 1 q. paper, 2d.; 1 yd. strainers, 2d. For the Wafery and for Cream: 9½ lb. sugar, 4s. 11d. For the Privy Bakehouse: 3 lb. sugar, 19d.; 2 oz. cloves and mace, 16d.; 1 q. paper, 2d. For Ipocras: ½ lb. ginger, 12d.; 12 lb. sugar, 6s. 3d.; 1 q. nutmegs and cloves, 18d.; 1½ lb. cinnamon elect, 9s. For the Ewry: 1 q. rose water, 12d. For the Poultry: 1 lb. sugar, 6¼d.; ½ oz. cloves and mace, 4d.; ¼ oz. saffron, 4½d.; 1 lb. "races cors,"* 3d.; 2½ lb. wax, 10d. For the scalding house: 2½ lb. wax, 10d.

The Accatry and Larder:—3 pieces of beef, 3s. 4d. 5 br. veal, 3s. 2 stone white, 12d. 2 doz. flaylls, 8s. 1 flitch of bacon, 20d. 2 paunches, 8d. 2 gauges* of oxen, 8d. 2 gauges* of calves, 4d. 2 veale feeze, 8d. 1 piece lard, 8d.

The Poultry:—3 capons of grease, 7s.; 7 fat hens, 6s.; 4 kids and lambs, 10s. 8d.; 12 plovers, 4s.; 2 doz. and 1 "cooks,"* 12s. 6d.; 4 pheasants, 13s. 4d.; 14 partridges, 14s.; 14 sokers, 4s. 8d.; 2 herons, 4s. 8d.; 4 doz. pipers, 8s.; 8 doz. larks, 5s. 4d.; 18 snytes, 3s. 4d.; 8 conies, 20d. For the Kitchen: 60 dishes butter, 5s.; 250 eggs, 5s.; 100 pom, 12d.; 3 g. cream, 3s. For the Wafery: 1 g. eggs, 7d. For the Pastry: 24 dishes butter, 2s.; 500 eggs, 10s.; 2 g. cream, 2s. The Privy bakehouse: 6 dishes butter, 6d.; 1 g. eggs, 7d.; ½ g. cream, 6d. For fresh cheeses: 6 g. milk, 12d.; ½ g. cream, 6d.; making them, 4d. For puddings: 1 p. "wotemele," 4d.; 1 g. cream, 8d. Carriage of the stuff for the poultry from London, with 3 horses, 10s. Wages of 3 men for 4 days, 13s. 4d.

The Jewelhouse:—To Rob. Draper, for washing a diaper cloth and 2½ doz. napkins, 5s.; for glazing and oiling 3 cases of knives, 3s. 4d.

The Scullery:—12 q. coals, 5s. Tables and trestles hired in the town, 12d. Cream from the keeper's wife in the lodge, 16d. Herbs, 12d. A gylter hired, 8d. Carriage of kitchen-stuff and water, 8d.

The Saucery:—2 b. flour for the bakemeats, 3s. 4d. Mustard, verjuice, and vinegar, 1s. 6d. Oil and hard cheese from the King's store.

Total, 17l. 6s. 11½d. "Visus per me, Willm. Thynne."

4 sheets; originally a roll. *Endd. by Lord Burghley.*

26 Feb. **3970.** [SIR] GREGORY [CASALE] to WOLSEY.

R. O. Have before written that Lautrec has seized all the towns in Abruzzi, Pocock, i. 72. "statuitque in Apuliam . . . jam se conferre." He will send thence officers to receive the [surrender] of Apulia, and afterwards proceed to Naples to meet the enemy. Those who are going towards Naples and Gaieta have ordered the fleet which sailed from Sardinia for Etruria to return to the Neapolitan coast that the enemy may be attacked by sea and land. The allied army (*exercitus fæderis*) which was here is ordered to march to the same place, and is on its way. The Pope stays here, and does not intend to go to Rome, which will probably be besieged, as Ostia, Civita Vecchia ("Civitas Vetus") and Viterbo are in the hands of the enemy.

Wrote to Campeggio that when the city is restored to liberty, he can depart, and leave some one in his place. Asked whether he would go to England if there was occasion; to which he answered that he should be much pleased to revisit the King and yourself.

Am sorry that no answer has come to my letters dated at . . . giving the Pope's opinion. Immediately on receiving [an answer] arrangements will be made for sending a legate. Orvi[eti], 26 Feb. MDXX . . .

Hol., Lat., pp. 2; mutilated. Add.: Ill. et R. D. D. Carli Ebor. [Ang]liae legato, &c. Endd.

* Sic in MS.

1528.

26 Feb.

R. O.

3971. EARL OF CUMBERLAND and DACRE.

Award made by Hen. earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches, for settling the differences between Hen. earl of Cumberland and Will. lord Dacre and Greystock:—1. That they shall lay apart all grudges, and be familiar. 2. The Earl shall not pursue any process against any of Dacre's tenants for riot or trespass heretofore done, nor Dacre any action against the Earl or his adherents for hunting in his parks. 3. 100 marks to be paid by Dacre to the Earl before Easter next, in satisfaction of several claims. 4. Dacre to pardon the Earl's adherents for "hyryng or taking of nets" in the waters of Esk and Levyn. 5. Any future complaints on either side to be referred to the earl of Northumberland. Alnwick, 26 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Draft, mostly in the hand of the earl of Northumberland; pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Another copy.

26 Feb.

Cal. B. II. 3.

B. M.

3972. DACRE to ANGUS.

Sends him a letter from Wolsey, which came with others to himself, about the exploit made by him on the Debateable Ground, and the resistance of lord Maxwell, who burnt Nederby in revenge. At Maxwell's request is to meet him at Lochmaban Stane or Tollercrike, on Monday, 2 March. Desires Angus will make arrangements for it with Maxwell, or send down his brother or one of the Council to compel him to make due redress, as he cannot trust him. The matters of his complaint are the killing of his servant, the burning of Nederby, &c. Wolsey desires him to make immediate reformation according to the truce, otherwise there will be no good rule on the borders. Hull Abbey, beside Alnwick, 26 Feb.

P. 1. Headed: "Copy of a letter sent from the lord Dacres to the earl of Angus."

26 Feb.

S. B.

3973. PETER BUTLER, EARL OF OSSORY.

Grant, in tail male, of all the possessions of the lordship or earldom of Ossory in Ireland. Also grant to the said Peter of the offices of steward, constable, and governor of the manor and castle of Dungarvon (Waterford) in Ireland, which he and his son James have promised to attempt to recover from James earl of Desmond, with fees of 100*l.* a year out of the issues thereof; to hold to the said Peter for life, with remainder for life to his son James aforesaid, with remainder for life to the son and heir male of the body of the said James if he should have such issue, the premisses thereafter to revert to the Crown. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

Pat. p. 2, m. 20.

27 Feb.

R. O.

3974. [JOHN AWDELEY] to the LORDS OF THE STAR CHAMBER.

In the 18th of Hen. VIII. an agreement passed between me and Sir John Mondy, for payment of 1,720*l.* in four years, in full settlement of all bargains between us. At that time, at Master Broke's house in London, then chief baron of the Exchequer, present Sir Ric. Lyster, now chief baron, and Sir Brian Tuke, Mondy claimed 1,720*l.*, but showed no specialties. I agreed to pay 400*l.*, and that 1,320*l.* should be taken of the mean profits of the lands. But he is not satisfied, and sues me for 1,000*l.*, which I never had, but was a surety for the repayment of 800*l.* that I lost by his means to my lord of Shrewsbury. I beg of you to hear what my witnesses have deposed, and how extremely ill I have been handled. "At my poor house at W . . e," 27 Feb.

P. 1. Endd.: Letter of John Awdeley.

1528.

28 Feb.

R. O.

3975. WM. and CHR. DACRE to [the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND].

"Thies are the names of the prisoners that remaynes here in Carlisle Castell, whiche is taken upon your commandment by your writing signed with your hand."

Dande Nicson, Clement's brother; John Nicson, of the Maynes; Cristoll Routlege, Lyon's son; James Routlege; Geo. Routlege, Donned Rolland's son; Matho Lytell, called Gutterholes; Peter Whithede; Davy Crawe. New made: Cristoll Nobill; Jok Nikson, called Deif Jok.

Prisoners at Hexham: Thos. Erington, called Pepe; John Erington, called Angell; Gib Erington, of Greneriche; Edw. Charlton, pledge for all his band; Geo. Horde; Chr. Lyddall; Wallas of the Kirkhouse.

Prisoners and pledges at Morpeth: Hen. Robson, of the Fawstane, one of those in your bill; Sande Yarowe, Henry Yarowe's brother; Clement and Rauf Charlton, sons to Thos. Charlton of Carroteith; Dombe Davy Milburne; a son of Edde Doddes; Will Charlton, brother of Gib of the Bowght Hill.

Think that as Tindale has "loppyn furth," and left their pledges in their own default, that these should serve instead of them. Will do all they can to apprehend others mentioned in his bill, but they have been openly warned to keep away from the Dacres till new keepers of Tindale come down. Carlisle, penult. Feb. *Signed.*

A strip of paper.

[28] Feb.

Cal. D. x. 332.

B. M.

3976. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

"[Mons.] de Bayonne, j'ay receu voz lettres [sc]eu bien au long par le contenu d'icelles les Sandouych, et l'instance qui vous a este faicte [par Mons. le Cardinal] mon grant amy d'ainsy le vouloir faire et se en dilligence ce courrier pour scavoir et ent[endre ma] voulente sur le faict des prises et arrestz de m[archandises] appartenans aux subgectz de l'Empereur, qui ont e[ste prins de] puis l'intimation de la guerre nagueres faicte et a celle fin qu'il peust en cela contenter les subg[ectz du Roy son] maistre qui luy avoient fait tant de plainctes d interestz que particulièrement chacun d'eulx recev[ra] ouverture de ceste guerre, et dont sans la re[stitution] desdites prises, il luy seroit impossible les scavoir ne contenter qui luy estoit paine telle et sy g[rande qu'il est] impossible de plus. Parquoy il me prioit y vo[uloir] et y mettre tel ordre qu'il n'en peust advenyr i[nconvenient entre] noz subgectz, maiz que ce feust, de sorte que [le vaisseau] qui estoit pris, leur feust entyerement rendu et qu'il feust deffendu de cy apres n'en faire au[cune prise] sur les subgectz dudit Empereur; aumoins que le contenuz en l'article de l'intimation de la guer[re] passez et accompliz, voulant que durant iceulx du privilege et saufconduit contenu en icelle.

"Mons. de Bayonne, vous m'avez fait plaisir voulente de mondit sieur le Legat mon bo[n amy] jusques audit Sandouych pour les s respondre a ce que dessus *

* [vous] verrez que besoing sera e avant l'intimation de ladite gu[erre] t en la coste de Bretaigne, Picardye ement derrenierement dans l'entree de la r [plu]sieurs navyres et autres vaisseaulx de mes su[bgectz] [ma]rchandises et iceulx menez et arrestez aux portz [d]udit Empereur, ou ilz sont encores de present, par navyre guerre; et qui sont encores, a ce que j'ay este adverty en floctans le long de la dite coste, endommaigeans mes sub[gectz] ilz les peuvent prendre et rencontrer, comme ennemys ont de faire les ungs sur les autres, de sorte que

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FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

l'on peu[t dire] que le dommaige qu'ilz ont jusques icy fait sur mesditz s[ubjectz] se monte a une merveilleuse et grosse somme, qui rem totale perte et destruction de plusieurs bons, groz et riche[s] de mondit royaume, lesquelz, sans leurs donner moyen de se et faire le semblable sur les subgetz dudit Empereur, s[eront] contrainctz de mandier leur vie et de venir jusques a querir. Toutesfoiz, affin que les subgetz dudit Roy [mon bon] frere et perpetuel allye congnoissent l'amyte, seurete et que je luy porte et ce que je vouldroye faire a l'instance [et] requeste de mondit sieur le Legat mon bon amy, qui si fort vous fait pryer et requierir de vouloir donner ordre au faic[t] desdites prises et a les faire relascher et delivrer pour appaiser les plainctes qui luy en sont pardela faictes a cause des dommai[ges] et pertes qu'ilz disent y recevoir, vous luy pourrez sur cela . . . [dire] et remonstrer que ayant eu vosdites lettres, jay incontine[nt] par tous les portz de ma subgection, tant de Gui[enne et de] Picardye que Normandye, et mande a mes de mer que les * *

* er en aucune maniere que ce

. intencion, et affin que la suit egalle delivrance du coste de d avoir este pris de mes subgetz pour le a seray et suis trescontent, pour l'enveye que j[e] dit est, a la requeste de mondit sieur le Leg[at] ce faire oblyer en quelque chose l'interest qu'il commecte et deppute quatre telz pers[onnaiges] envoyer pardeca, lesquelz je feray accompagner [vers les] costes; c'est assavoir, l'ung en Normandye, et le[s autres en] Bretagne et Picardye, et la je leur feray mectre [entre] leurs mains toutes lesdites marchandises qui auro[nt este prises] et arrestees par mes subgetz sur les Flaman[ds, subgetz] de l'Empereur, a celle fin de les leur rendre et [restituer a] ung mesme temps et a l'heure qu'ilz voudront faire [le semblable] de leur coste, comme la raison le veult et requie[rt parce qu'ils ont] este les premiers qui ont commence, et de cela arrester a la seurete et fiance que j'ay vueil p sieur le Legat mon bon amy et a tout ce qui viendra davantaige faire deffense a tous mes admyraul[x] et autres cappitaines de mer estans en ma subgection par cy apres durant le terme qui sera advise j'ay escript par Castillon comme vous aurez peu ve[oir] assaillyr ny offendre aucuns navyres estrangie[rs] s'ilz ne sont assaillez les premiers, forcez et [contrainctz de se] deffendre. Parquoy je vous pryé luy vouloir [dire de ma part] et faire entendre la raison en laquelle je me condescendz et soubzmectz *

* *

. mes propres subgetz, de scavoir peu de gre a mondit sieur seul cause de ainsy le me faire eust este tres mal aise l'accorder de r les raisons, mesmement que j'ay cydevant [t]outesfoiz en ce qui touchera le bien, prouffict [et avantage] des subgetz dudit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel [allye] pour la bonne et seure amyte et intelligence d'entre [nous] je ne suis pour jamaiz avoir moindre regard maiz plus [grant] que aux myens propres, et de cela le pourrez vous h asseurer, vous priant davantaige incontinent me faire si ce qu'ilz auront depuis veu qui m'est venu par le h retourne d'Espaigne que je vous ay envoye par ledit et la sorte de quoy il a este respondu a ceste intim[ation] aura point este occasyon de leur faire changer les v dela et comment tout aura este pris ensemble de responce qui vous sera faicte sur le tout; et ce pend[ant] je depescheray

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Morecte qui est ce soir arryve. Lequ[el] portera, comme je vous ay derrenierement escript, ma re[sponce] sur toutes choses, affin de la povoir debactre de del[iberer] avec vous selon les memoires et instructions qui luy en seront baillez." St. Germain en Laye, le penultime jour de Fevrier.

*Signed.**Mutilated. Add.*

[28 Feb.]

Calig. D. x.

142.

B. M.

3977. [FRANCIS I. to CLEMENT VII.]†

* * * "nous estoient propres et ne fa
 prosperite que du nostre, et pour ce que par venerab[les]
 Docteurs Stephanus et Foucques (Fox) qu'il envoye ses ambas[sadeurs] . . .
 entendu qu'il a a obtenir et impetrer d'icelle choses de
 visceralement le touchent, nous vous supplions, tr[essainct Pere]
 et tant comme faire povons, que vers notre dit bon frere [et allye le] roy
 d'Angleterre, vostre tant devot fils, et si tresaffect user de
 vostre humanite grace et liberalite speciale singulier car nous
 pensons le dit seigneur Roy nostre bon frere observance et
 affection cordialle qu'il a tousjours demonstree avoir merite
 envers elle, privilege singulier special, et plus la et pour la
 grande et intime amour que luy portons, nous vous [prions de luy] complaire
 en toutes ses justes requestes, et ne luy donner occasion [de se malcontenter]
 ne retirer de l'amyte commune qui seroit, comme scavez prejudier et don-
 et estat de vostre dite Saintete et tous les confederez comme
 inestimable vo tressainct Pere, que de la faveur, humanite, cour-
 toisie et gracieuseté dont nostre dit meilleur frere et perpe-
 tuel allye, nous en tiendrons plus estro[ict et] oblige que si nous l'avions
 receu en personne. Ausurplus, tres[sainct pere, vous] congnoissez la disposi-
 tion du temps, telle quelle est, et entendez l'esleu Empereur,
 et ambition immense de la monarchye, la guerre est par toute la
 Chrestiente, tellement qu'il n'y a lieu de seur acces pour as[sembler un] con-
 cille general, et si sont les partialitez et divisions si tresgrand[es en toutes]
 parts que a peine se pourroit faire acte universel ou il y eust vraye et
 A ceste cause, tressainct Pere, vous vous resouldrez s'il vous plaist qu
 . . . Chrestiente n'y auroit ordre de faire celebrer pour le present, et durant
 ces g universal, en quoy vous tiendrez la main et aurez regard a ver . .
 la temerite de ceulx qui se sont efforces ruyner et deprimer la
 dig[nite de la Sainte] Siege et de toute l'Eglise, vous offrant y tenir la main
 et employer jusques a la derniere goutte de nostre sang, comme
 vray fils a Et a tant, tressainct Pere, nous supplions et requerons
 vostre dit Saintete, Il vueille longuement maintenir
 pret ent de nostre mere, Sainte Eglise" * *

*Mutilated.***3978.** [FRANCIS I. to CLEMENT VII.]

Calig. D. x.

273.

B. M.

"[Tres]sainct Pere, encores que nous soions to[ujours asseure de]
 l'affection et bonne volonte que vous portez [au Roy] nostre tres cher et tres
 aime frere cousin et perpetuel [allye] que par tant de foiz nous ayons fait
 entendre a le desir que nous avons de veoir mettre fin

† This letter is described in Masters' MS. (f. 111) as follows: "Feb. 28, 1527. A letter of the French king to the Pope, entreating him to dispatch the business (being of great importance) which the king of England desires to be done, by Dr. Stephen and Fox, whom he sends now to his Holiness. That the king of England hath deserved this of his Holiness and that See; and therefore 'nous prions luy vouloir complaire en toutes ses justes requestes, et ne luy donner l'occasion de se malcontenter,' &c., which shall be to the great damage of the common amity, the Church, and your Holiness' own estate and person."

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[FRANCIS I. to CLEMENT VII.]—*cont.*

lequel il a naguieres envoye ses ambassadeurs icelle sa Saintete qui n'est moindre que s'il estoit de nostre propre fait. Toutesfoiz, envoyant [nostre dit] bon frere et perpetuel allye de rechef pardela [les porteurs] de cestes pour les causes que par eulx elle pourra s[cavoir,] nous ne les avons voullu laisser venir pardeve[rs vostre dite] Saintete, sans encores une bonne foiz suppl[ier] icelle vostre dite Saintete leur voulloir donner la me[illeur, plus] briefve et plus prompte expedition de leur dit aff[aire que possible] vous sera, assurant bien vostre dite Saintete que que nous aurons a toute telle gratitude (?) et pla[isir comme] c'estait pour nostre propre personne. Nes moins le bien et honneur du Roy nostre dit b[on frere] nostre mesmes, comme nous croyons que vostre dite Saintete entend mieulx que n este, ce qui nous gardera vous en le Createur" * * *

Copy, mutilated.

28 Feb.
Vit. B. x. 80*.
B. M.

3979. [LOUISA OF SAVOY to CLEMENT VII.]

The King writes to him about the affairs of the king of England. Asks the Pope to grant his request. St. Germain en Laye, 28 Feb.

Copy, Fr., p. 1.

28 Feb.
Vit. B. x. 81.
B. M.

3980. FRANCIS I. to LAUTREC.

Writes to the Pope in favor of the king of England in his cause. Encloses a copy of his letter. Desires him to urge the Pope to grant his request. St. Germain en Laye, 28 Feb. 1527.

Copy, Fr., p. 1. Endd.

28 Feb.
Vit. B. x. 81**
B. M.

3981. LOUISA OF SAVOY to LAUTREC.

To the same effect. St. Germain en Laye, 28 Feb.

Copy, Fr., p. 1. Endd.

28 Feb.
Vesp. C. iv.
333.
B. M.

3982. CHARLES V.

News received at Bayonne, 28 Feb., from the Emperor's Court.

The Emperor left Burgos last Saturday to go to Madrid, to hold a Cortes, and with him the Empress and the Prince, whom he wishes to have sworn. The ambassadors are at Posa, waiting the coming of the Imperial ambassadors from France and England. The Emperor has commanded the English ambassador to retire to Posa with the rest. The Emperor has ordained that the French princes shall be kept in the castle of Segovia. All their servants are taken away, except one dwarf, and Orleans's tutor. All the rest will go to Villapendo. This is creating a great outcry throughout Castile. There is a great report that the king of France has been very sick; and the Queen, hearing that the French princes had been thus treated, has fallen melancholy, and retired to a monastery. The Emperor sent her the archbishops of Toledo and of Saragossa to bring her back, but without avail, until the Emperor went and fetched her. The Emperor has sent a letter, signed with his own hand, to the constable of Castile, commanding him to put away from the French princes all their French attendants. The Constable did nothing all that day; but when they were gone to bed he showed the servants the Emperor's orders. He has appointed the countess of Haro and other persons of honor in their place. The Princes are very well.

The Emperor has sent notice of his defiance to all the towns, and has ordered processions and prayers to be made in the Church for the safety of the State. All French, Venetians, &c. are ordered to depart, and all of them who are married and are domiciled contribute a sum of money. He is trying

1528.

to sell his patrimony. Soldiers are ordered to be in readiness everywhere, and especially at Barcelona new galleys are ordered. On the 20th, a gentleman was despatched to France, named De la Taillera. Details of the orders given to different parts of Spain and Flanders to prepare for the invasion. A courier, named Gaspar le Breton, has brought various despatches. Dom Martin de Bellasco is appointed captain general in Navarre, with orders to discover what preparations are made in France. Machin de la Renterye is vice-admiral of Guipuscoa and Biscay; he will build eight galleys, like those of sieur Jehan de Lucs, and arm eight great ships of 100 tons, to protect the harbors. It is said that 60 well armed ships have left these two provinces to go against the ports of France and Brittany.

Fr., pp. 6. Endd.

28 Feb. **3983.** ERASMUS to MORE.

Er. Ep. p. 1062.

Has received great consolation from the King's letter, inviting him to England. Things are now in such a state that he must look out for a grave where he may rest after death in quiet, since that is not possible in this life. The heresy of the Anabaptists is more widely diffused than any one suspects. Quirinus, who is going to England, will tell him all.* Begs More will explain to the King the feelings of Erasmus. Basle, 28 Feb. 1528.

Lat.

28 Feb. **3984.** PRIORY OF USKE, Llandaff dioc.

P. S. b.

Petition of the Sub-prioress for a congé d'élire on the resignation of the Prioress, Joan Harryman, from old age. 28 Feb. 1527.

29 Feb. **3985.** MONTMORENCI to WOLSEY.

Cal. E. i. 80.

B. M.

Has received his letters, and communicated the contents to the King, who has at considerable length talked of this affair with his ambassador. He desires to conform to Wolsey's wishes, "non se voullant arrester aux tors et griefs." Neither he nor any of his subjects interposed in this matter touching the Princes; it is entirely an invention of the Emperor. Has given his answer to the Master of the Rolls, as the Cardinal may perhaps have been informed. Mons. de Bayonne will tell him more. St. Germain en Laye, last day of Feb.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "Mons. le Cardinal d'Yorth, chancelier et legat d'Angleterre."

3986. [HENRY VIII. to LOUISA OF SAVOY.]

R. O.

Is sending Sir John Wallop, a gentleman of his privy chamber, to visit his good brother, and her, with congratulations on the recovery of his health. *Not signed.*

Fr., p. 1.

29 Feb. **3987.** WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 57.

Arrived on the 27th at Poissy, where all the ambassadors are lodged a league from court. Was desired to visit the King next morning, when he presented Henry's letter, and congratulated Francis on his recovery. He thanked Henry for sending him one of his privy chamber, which he took as a great favor, and said he was well amended, and able to go abroad. However,

* In a letter addressed to this Quirinus, 12 March 1528, Erasmus says:—"I readily conjecture that you have stayed a long time in England. I know how dilatory my friend Mountjoy is." He desires Quirinus to hurry home from Flanders, begging him, however, to give his compliments to James Duprat, "whom, I imagine, you found in England."

1528.

WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

I had much trouble to understand him, as he had lost most of his upper teeth. Needs not write of Italian and Spanish affairs; of which the Master of the Rolls and Dr. Stevyns have informed him. Awaits the King's pleasure, "and for mine instructions, which the French king hath sent your Highness by Chatillon." Poissy, the last day of February. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

29 Feb.

3988.

— to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS (WINGFIELD).

Cal. D. x. 187.

B. M.

Have received a letter from him, dated the of this present month of Feb. 1527."

Are detaining some ships (*n[avires]*), arrested at their town: "Car nous ne sommes pas ceulx que voudriesme faire telle choses de cy tres grande et mais bien est il vray et veritable que le c de ceste ville de Neufport pour aucun j il aura aultre charge de par son maistre bien nostre gre. Esperons toutesvoies qu seront elargez a leur france liberte Neuport in Flanders, ult. [Feb.] 1527."

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: [Au] noble et puissant Monsieur, le Depute de [son ma]istre Roy d'Engleterre, a Calays.

Feb.

3989. HENRY VIII. to the DOGE OF VENICE.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

On the capture of the Pope last year, the cities of Ravenna and Cervia, together with a great load of salt and other goods of the Church, came into the hands of the Venetians. The Venetian ambassador in England, being asked about it, said that the Signory had only taken the custody of them, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Emperor, till the Pope should be at liberty again. As it is now nearly three months since he was liberated, Henry strongly urges the Signory to make restitution.

Lat., pp. 2.

Feb.

3990. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
xiv.

The bearer and his fellow are dispatched with as many things to compass our matter and bring it to pass as wit could imagine; which being accomplished by their diligence, I trust you and I will shortly have our desired end. This would be more to my heart's ease and quietness of my mind than anything in the world. I assure you no time shall be lost, for *ultra posse non est esse*. "Keep him not too long with you, but desire him, for your sake, to make the more speed; for the sooner we shall have word from him, the sooner shall our matter come to pass. And thus, upon trust of your short repair to London, I make an end of my letter, mine own sweetheart. Written with the hand of him which desireth as much to be yours as you do to have him."

Hol.

3991.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1528.

Feb.

GRANTS.

3. Commissions of Gaol Delivery.
Midland Circuit: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwiche, John Jenour.
Oxford Circuit: Sir John Porte, Sir Wm. Rudhale, Tho. Brudenell.
Western Circuit: Sir John Fitzjames, Wm. Shelley, Rob. Dacres.
Westm., 3 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 1d.

4. Richard and Stephen Cussheman, and Thomas Kent, all of Mylkehouse, in the

parish of Cranebroke, Kent, clothmakers. Pardon for having broken into the close of Richard Paching, at Cranebroke, and killed Thomas Pachyng. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 19 *Hen. VIII.*—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

5. John Lynesey, one of the six clerks of Chancery. Grant, in tail male, of the reversion of the manor of Walkehamstowe Fraunces, *als.* Lowehall, Essex, parcel of the lands of Anne late countess of Warwick, which was leased for the term of 21 years by

1528.

Feb.

GRANTS.

patent, 14 May 12 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10, to John Jenyns; to hold at the annual rent of 15*l.* 8*s.* *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

5. David Appowell. Licence to import wine and woad. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. Sir Wm. Kyngston and Anthony his son. Reversion of the manors of Upton Snodesbury and Wykeburnell, with appurtenances in Bryght-Hampton, Broughton, Pepylton and Parshore, Worc., formerly of Francis Lord Lovell, granted to Giles Greuell by patent, 4 Dec. 23 Hen. VII., for 31 years, at the yearly rent of 40 marks, which Ric. Blounte, deceased, lately received; on surrender of patent, 11 Dec. 7 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Sir William alone. Also grant of the said rent from Blounte's death. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. *Somerset*: Simon White and John Andrewe. Commission to make inquisition concerning the lands and heir of Richard Harvy, deceased. *Westm.*, 6 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19*d.*

8. Wm. Dawe and Barth. Flammank, yeomen of the Chamber. Grant of a messuage and land in Hele, by Lampford, near Lostwithiell, Cornw., which came to the Crown in 2 Hen. VI. because John Wilcot, the King's native of the manor of Restormell, died without issue; also of the moiety of 27 messuages and land in Tresussamour, Tresussavyan, Trevidell, Kerrewer, Bosconwell, Bosconvey, Tregorrek, St. Anstell, and Lepthorum, Cornw., late of Eliz., one of the ds. and hs. of Rob. Tresilian, and which came to the hands of Edw. IV. by reason of Elizabeth's idiotcy; also of two gardens in Tregony, late of Sir Henry Bodrigan, attainted of high treason; the whole being worth 62*s.* 10*d.* yearly, as appears in the account of Sir Peter Eggecombe, feodary of the duchy of Cornwall; to hold in survivorship, according to the customs of the customary tenants of Restormell. Greenwich, 1 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S.

8. Sir Anth. Browne, knight of the Body, and Alice his wife. Grant of the lordship of Stewton, Linc., with appurtenances, partly leased by Jo. Henage, and partly by John Jacson; also the manors of Newhall and Coppenhall, Cheshire, and Eglyton, Rutland. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 14.—Vacated on surrender 22 June 22 Hen. VIII.

9. Bernardine Bossa or Buzza, of London, corseweaver. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

10. Sir William Kyngston, knt. of the Body, and George Baynham "unus appositorum Regis, ad mensam." Grant, in survivorship, of the office of constable of the castle of St. Briavel, in Dene forest, Glouc., with the usual fees payable out of the issues

of the said forest and of the lordship of Newlond. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

10. John Smyth, remembrancer of the Treasury of the Exchequer. Wardship of John, son and heir of Tho. Deny. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

10. John Nosett, *alias* Baptist, chaplain, a native of Picardy. Denization. *Westm.*, 10 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, ms. 4 and 27.

12. Rob. Buste, chaplain. To have a chantry in the manor of Eltham, Kent, with the chantry-priest's house, *vice* Ric. Store, deceased. Greenwich, 7 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb.—P.S.

12. *Devon*: John Ford, Alexander Wode, John Hext and John Pomerey. Commission to make inquisition concerning the lands and heirs of Brian Travers, John Bere of Wodemanston, and Margt. Hille, widow, deceased. *Westm.*, 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19*d.*

12. To Thos. Chafyn of Salisbury, merchant. Pardon of all payments of gold coined in England, and delivery of plate, &c. to aliens, contrary to the statute 4 Hen. VII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

12. Richd. Swyfte of London. Pardon for having killed John Apharry. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 7.

12. Thomas Bysseley *alias* Blewmantell pursuivant. To be York herald, with 20 marks a year. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

12. Geo. Nevile lord Bergevenny. Wardship of George ap Harry, s. and h. of Thos. ap Harry of Puston, with custody of the manor of Monyngton Stradell, and of the moiety of the manor of Eton Tregose. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Justices of Assize.

Midland Circuit: John Jenour, with Sir Humph. Conyngesby and Rob. Norwich. 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 12*d.*

12. Commission of Sewers.

Cornw.: John bp. of Exeter, Sir John Arundell, John Chamond, John Arundell of Trerise, John Carmynowe, Wm. Godolghan, Wm. Loure, Wm. Carnsuyowe, Hen. Tre-carell, Nich. Carmynowe; for the water of Tamer and marshes adjoining, from Corgrewn to Bainham in the parish of Lawhitton, Cornw. 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 13*d.*

13. Ric. Bolokard of Sengylton, Sussex. Pardon for having, with John Goff, killed Thomas Stanerden. *Del. Westm.*, 13 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

13. *Northern Circuit*: James Fox, Anthony Fitzherbert, and Richard Lyster. Association as justices of assize. *Westm.*, 13 Feb.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 8*d.*

1528.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1528—*cont.*

Feb.
GRANTS.

15. John Burchier, lord Berners. Grant of the manors of Okeham, Effyngham, Chepstedde and Waldingham (Surrey), 3 messuages, 1,000 acres of land called Porteley, Upwode, Halyngbury and Gaters in Caterham; 4*s.* 6*d.* annual rent in the manor of Tittesey, Surrey; 8*l.* annual rent out of the issue of "Derby londe in Etenbrigge" [Edenbridge] in the parish of Westerham, Kent; and the manors of Stratton Awdeley, Oxon, Knok, Wilts, and Upclapforde, Hants. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 18.

16. Henry marquis of Exeter. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Wm. Courteney, earl of Devon (son of Edward earl of Devon), and lady Katharine his wife; and as kinsman and heir of Tho. Courteney earl of Devon, son of Tho. Courteney earl of Devon. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

16. John Broke, of London, clothier. Custody of lands in James-feld at the Spoute, Middx., which belonged to Steph. Chese, deceased, and were appropriated without licence by the abbot of Westminster, and the master of St. James'. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—A Treasurer's fiat for letters patent. Signed by Norfolk. Add. to the Chancellor.

17. Austin prior of Butley. Licence to acquire lands, &c. to the annual value of 10 marks. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

20. Wm. Holwey and Thos. Lofte, late of Hankerton, Wilts. Pardon for robbing John Daves of a pair of black breeches and 2 buckskins, value 5*s.*, and 40*s.* in money in a purse, value 4*d.* *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Maurice Birchinsha, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Flamstede, Linc. dioc., vacant by resignation of Jo. Davenport. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

23. Sir John Bruggs, of Coberley. Grant, in reversion, of the office of steward of the lordship, &c. of Beesley (Glouc.), on the death of Katharine, queen consort, who granted him

the same during her lifetime (on surrender of the premises by Sir William Blounte lord Mountjoy, her great chamberlain) by patent 10 Jan. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

26. Ric. Roscarrok and Isabella his wife, and Margaret Trevenour. Livery of lands, &c. to the said Richard, Isabella, and Margaret, who is sister and heir of Wm. Trevenour, deceased, son and heir of Ric. Trevenour, deceased; the said Richard and William having been tenants of the duchies of Exeter and Cornwall. This livery is for all lands of the said Richard Trevenour and William, or which came to the King's hands on death of Joan, wife of Richard Courteney, late wife of the said Richard Trevenour, or on the death of Isabella, wife of Hugh Chauntrell, late wife of John Trevenour, elder brother of the said Richard, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

26. Wm. Kechyn of Calais, late of Benyngton, Surr., yeoman. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Windsor, 26 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

26. Tho. Whyte. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Rob. Whyte, of Southwam-borowe, Hants. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. Henry Norreys, squire of the Body, and Hector Assheley. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of keeper of the site of the manor of Hunnesdon, Herts, and some other neighboring possessions.—*Pat.* 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2.

28. Doctor Wm. Knight, the King's secretary, Sir John Russell, and Gamaliel Clifton. To have the advowson of the first canonry and prebend which shall be void in the church of SS. Mary and George, in Windsor Castle. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 21.

28. William Knyght, Richard Wolman, and William Benet, LL.D. Advowson of the first canonry and prebend void in the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 21.

1 March. 3992. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Titus, B. I. 309.

B. M.

St. P. I. 281.

On Friday last, the King, at his second mass, called lord Rochford, the treasurer, and me, into his travers, and communicated to us divers things concerning the charge of count Carpi's servant, and other matters contained in the writings now sent. He is glad to hear of the Pope's good will, and the bad estate of the Emperor's affairs in Italy; and hopes that, by the advance of Lautrec to Naples, the Emperor shall repent of the war. He takes the Emperor's proclamation of war as he should, and says, if he must go to war, he will do it substantially. He spoke much of the Emperor's bragging letter to the Romans, and willed me to read it, and send it back to you. He thinks that as the Emperor calls himself king of Germany, and attributes his glory to the Romans, it were well if Wallop divulged it in Germany.

The men of Rye have written of a prize taken in their haven by Frenchmen. Rochford, the treasurer, and I, have written on this subject to you.

1528.

An ambassador (Patrick Sinclair) has come from Scotland, and had a communication with the King. The King has said nothing about it, but only of the coming of the Spanish ambassador. Windsor, Sunday, 1 March.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1 March. **3993.** CLERK, ROCHFORD and FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 282.

The King has written to the mayor of Rye, touching the demeanor of the Frenchmen, with which he is not pleased, and requests you will communicate with the French ambassador, that no such attempt be repeated. He says they might as well take a Fleming upon the land as in any of his havens. Windsor, 1 March.

P.S.—This Sunday, after dinner, the King showed us that the Emperor's ambassador had fresh letters from Spain. If he has any letters since the proclamation of the war, he is to come here on Tuesday or Wednesday. If they are of an older date, he is to communicate them to Wolsey. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. : 1 March 1527.

3994. JOHN DU BELLAY, Bishop of Bayonne, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears that he has sent persons to the place of the late battle between the Spaniards and the French, to find out the truth. The Spaniards have despatched several persons to falsify the reports, in which they will spare neither money nor trouble. Advises him to write to D. de Guillefort to examine the matter, and also to the mayor of Rye.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. : Ill^{mo}, &c., Cardinali Ebor. S. D. N. de latere Legato, ac Angliæ cancellario dignissimo. Endd.

1 March. **3995.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is anxious at not having received any answer either touching Tadeo, the messenger whom he sent to Wolsey, or touching the Pope's opinion, of which he wrote by three posts. Fears Wolsey is displeased that he has not accomplished anything in the King's affair. The Pope thinks that he can do nothing till he obtains an answer from Wolsey on the above points. Has spoken with Campeggio to get him to come to England, which he will be glad to do if he have an opportunity. Has pressed it again upon him since the Imperialists left Rome, and will continue to urge it.

The Imperialists attempted to take some castles on their way to Naples, but lost some good men. Lautrec goes on slowly, because the Viceroy is on the confines of the Abruzzi with 4,000 foot. He intends to draw nearer Naples, and send a force from there to take possession of Apulia; which ought to be the easier, as the army of the League should be there by this time. Many think he should have pushed on more actively, but he is not a man to hazard anything, and he is sure of Abruzzi and Apulia, from which two regions come all the supplies of the kingdom of Naples, whence within a few days he can easily raise 300,000 crowns. The Imperialists, on the other hand, will be compelled to destroy Capua, Gaeta and Naples, as they have done many cities of Lombardy, and if a fleet be sent thither they will be in extreme want of provisions. Langeais has gone lately to the French king to procure one. Cardinal Colonna has gone to the army of the Imperialists, and will be made leader or governor of Naples. The cardinals Orsini and De Cesis, who were given as hostages to Colonna, have returned free. The Pope is not going to leave Orvieto, though the court suffers from a scarcity of everything. Lautrec urges him to declare in favor of the League. This proposal has been debated in a Consistory of Cardinals, and it has been determined to do nothing till an answer is received from the bishop of Pistoja. When Casale is well, he will do all he can to get him to help the League. Orvieto, 1 March 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4. Add. Endd.

1528.

1 March. **3996.** NEWS from ITALY.

R. O.

Wrote to him several letters on the "viii. cal." Nothing has since occurred that much concerns you or the republic. Letters came from the French camp on the 7th calends, when Lautrec was thinking of advancing from Chieti on Lanciano and Nocera. He intends to intercept the revenues of Apulia, and draw nearer Naples. Trusts that the French will be a match for the enemy, seeing that they are both stronger in numbers, and have a more skilful leader. Can hardly write without indignation of the way the Venetians abuse the patience of these kings, in taking towns from the Pope, who risked his head for their preservation, and refusing to restore them, even at the intercession of this King and Wolsey, to whom they are so much bound. Laden with the spoils of the Church, they cheat the Pope, even before the eyes of the French king, and despise the warnings of the King and Wolsey. You must urge the Cardinal to show his zeal again for the Church in this matter, as he did formerly against France and against the Emperor. The fear which the French pretend of driving the Venetians over to the Emperor by insisting on the restitution of those cities is absurd; they will not risk everything for the sake of Ravenna and Cervia. The dilatoriness of France has encouraged them to dissemble with the Pope, and no one knows better than you how much he is grieved with it.

Lat., pp. 2. Headed: 1^a Martii. Endd.: Nova de rebus Italicis die prima Januarij 1528.

1 March. **3997.** CHAS. DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Encloses a letter received from John Copildike, showing how Sir Chr. Willoughby had entered the manor of Eresby. A great part of the evidences touching the young lady Willoughby's inheritance remain in the said manor place. It would be much to her prejudice if they came to Sir Christopher's hands. Has informed Master Paulet, that the rights of the King's ward may be saved. Thanks Wolsey for his favor to the bearer, a servant of Suffolk and the French queen, for his advancement to marriage. Westacre, 1 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. Sealed.

* * * *The two leaves of this letter were found apart.*

1 March. **3998.** THOS. DONYNGTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The dean of Lincoln has received his letters;—will visit him, and bring the King's patent for the hospital of St. Leonard's, York, and surrender it. He alleges it is of the clear value of 43*l.*, for which he desires an equivalent. If the Dean can have a prebend of 36*l.* in Salisbury which Wolsey named unto him, and some other in the North, he will make the surrender without delay. "And in his accomplishing your gracious desire I trust your Grace shall be as well content with that promotion of the valor for my master as any that he hays." Lincoln, 1 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord legate de latore (sic) and cardinal. Endd.

1 March. **3999.** JOHN FLOOKE* to DR. COTTISFORD.

R. O.

Foxe, v. App.

By means of "Mr. Wilkins *alia[s]* Chapman, of Bristol, father-in-law to Master Cole, one of your proctors," Gararde was taken at Bedminster last night. He was brought before a justice of the peace, confessed that he was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and had broken out of your chamber. He has been committed to the gaol at Ilchester. On Monday, 9 March, there will be a sessions. Such wait was privily laid for him that he could not

* Misprinted "Fooke" in Foxe.

1528.

escape. As he was leaving Bristol he was captured. He is now in a courtier's coat and a buttoned cap. Requests that thanks may be sent to the mayor and aldermen for their zeal in this matter. *Signed*: Joh'es Flooke, vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, Bristoll.

Headed: Bristollia, raptim primo die Marcii post vespas.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the, &c. Doctor Cottisford, commissary of Oxon, and rector of Lincoln College.

1 March. 4000. ERASMUS to QUEEN KATHARINE.

Er. Ep. p. 1062.

The nobility of her birth, her exalted rank, and her marriage with a most prosperous sovereign, are as nothing in contributing to her happiness, compared with her Majesty's gifts. It is most rare to find a lady, born and brought up at Court, placing all her hopes and solace in devotion and the reading of Scripture. Would that others, widows at all events, would take an example from her, and not widows only, but unmarried ladies, by devoting themselves to the service of Christ! He is a solid rock, the spouse of all pious souls, and nearer to each than the nearest tie. The soul that is devoted to this husband is not less grateful in adversity than in prosperity. He knows what is expedient for all, and is often more propitious when He changes the sweet for bitter. Every one must take up their cross; there is no entrance into heavenly glory without it. These are blessings which none can take away. Hopes the book which he has dedicated to her Majesty will receive her favorable attention. Basle, 1 March 1528.

Lat.

1 March. 4001. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

1. Grant by Wolsey, bishop of Durham, to the dean and canons "aforesaid," of the manors of Norton, Northt., and Barnes in Brenchesley and Begham, Kent, with a pension from the rector of Bodyngton, and lands in Norton and Preston, Northt.; Begham, Brenchesley, Yaldyng, Fauntz, and Bawdewyns, Kent; and all the lands in those counties granted by the King to Wolsey by patent 4 March 17 Hen. VIII.*

Lat., draft, the latter part in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd. by Cromwell: "A gift from my Lord of the lands omitted upon the patent made by the general warrant."

P. S.

2. For Thomas cardinal of York.

Grant of the site and precincts of the late monasteries of Bradwell, Bucks, and Horkislegh Parva, Essex. Also of lands, &c., in Bradwell, Wolverton, Ellesburge and Padburie, Bucks; Norton, Northt.; Barnes-in-Brenchesley and Begham, Kent; Bodesham, Camb.; Stokesby-in-Rydam, Norf.; Bodington, Northt.; Loughton, Shenley, Thorneborough, Stonystratforde, Stoke and Ellingburge, Bucks; Billing Magna, Northampton, Wikyn, Preston and Norton, Northt.; Crymplesham and Clare, Norf.; Houndesworth, Staff.; Yaldyng, Fauntz and Bawdewyns, Kent; lately belonging to the said monastery of Bradwell, and to those of Sandewell, Staff., Daventrie, Northt., Liesnes and Tonbridge, Kent, and Begham, Sussex. Also of lands, &c., in Horkisley Parva, Boxstede, Horkisley Magna, Wyston, Wormyngforde, Fordham, Ardeley and Okle, Essex, lately belonging to the said monastery of Horkisley Parva. Greenwich, 27 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 March.

R. O.

3. Grant by Wolsey to John Higden, dean, and to the canons of his college at Oxford, of his manors of Bradwell, Bucks; Norton, Northt.; Barnes in Brenchesley and Begham, Kent; Bodesham, Cambridgesh.;

* No patent to Wolsey of this date appears upon the rolls.

1528.

CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD—*cont.*

annuities of 8*l.* from Stokesbye in Rydham, Norf. ; 26*s.* 8*d.* from the rector of Bodyngton, Northt. ; messuages, &c. in Bradwell, Wolverton, Padbury, Loughton, Shenley, Thorneborough, Stony Stratford, Stoke, and Ellesburge, Bucks ; Billyng Magna, Wykyn, Preston and Norton, Northt. ; Bodesham, Camb. ; Rydham, Stokesbye ; Crymplesham and Clare, Norf. ; Houndesworth, Staff. ; and Begham, Brynchesley, Yalding, Fauntz and Baudewyns, Kent ; granted to him by patent 1 March 19 Hen. VIII.

Draft, Lat., pp. 5. Endd.

2 March. **4002. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. Being informed by the Emperor's ambassador that the charge he had
St. P. i. 186. received through a servant of the lady Margaret relates to matters before the intimation, Wolsey gave him audience this afternoon. The Emperor, to avoid war, had offered to give the King hostages like those given for Tournay, for the delivery of the French king's children on such conditions as should be arranged. Though the King has declared war against the Emperor, the latter says he will make no war against England, as he sees no reason for hostility ; that he will do anything to satisfy Henry in the matter of his debts ; and that he is sending a gentleman to Henry by sea, whose arrival the ambassador hourly expects. Although he pretends that these things were dispatched before the intimation, Wolsey can see that means may be devised for a peace, which will be much to Henry's honor. Will repair to Hampton Court on Wednesday, and be with the King on Thursday to confer upon the matter. Westminster, 2 March. *Signed.*

Add.

2 March. **4003. GARDINER and FOX to WOLSEY.**

R. O. According to Wolsey's instructions, having met within 12 leagues of Lyons a gentleman of the French king's privy chamber, who had letters from Sir Rich. (Rob.) Jerningham for the King and Wolsey, we asked him to deliver them, and read those directed to you. Tomorrow we hope to be at Lyons, and will go on with all diligence to the Pope. Bishop Staphilæus told us he would be at Lyons on Thursday next. We left him yesterday at Naverre, 45 leagues from Lyons. Rowen, 2 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

3 March. **4004. JOHN [LONGLAND], BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to WOLSEY.**

R. O. Thanks him for the dispensation for the use of meats necessary for his
Ellis, 3 Ser. health. Since he wrote last about Oxford, has had fresh information about
ii. 77. the corruption of youth by Mr. Garrett, and the erroneous books he brought thither, which it is thought came from a bookseller in London, named Goughe, and there is a priced list in his hand. Many books were found hid under the earth. The chief companions of Garrett in this business were Mr. Clarke, Mr. Freer, Sir Fryth, Sir Dyott, and Ant. Delabere ; and it appears by Garrett's writing that Dr. Farman, of Hony Lane, has had books from him, and his servant, John Goodale, has often brought books from London to Garrett. If taken, he might disclose many things about Garrett. Fears he has corrupted the monastery of Reading, for he has sold to the Prior more than 60 such books. Advises him to apprehend Gough and Goodale, and to call before him some of the principals. The others, who are young and penitent, can be treated by the Dean, Mr. Claymond, Dr. London, and the president of Magdalen College, according to Wolsey's commission. Would ride thither himself, if he were in health. Prays God to extinguish those

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abominable errors. It is necessary that the prior of Reading should be attended to. Holborn, 3 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate his good grace. Endd.

3 March. **4005.** THOMAS HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 131.

Excuses his non-attendance upon Wolsey. Mr. Carre and Mr. Browne are absent, and there is none here but Norres and himself to attend the King in his bedchamber, or keep the pallet. Every afternoon when the weather is fair the King rides out hawking, or walks in the Park, not returning till late in the evening. Today, as the King was going to dinner, Mrs. Ann spoke to Hennege, saying she was afraid Wolsey had forgotten her, as he sent her no token with Forest;—she thought that was the reason he did not come to her. Hennege told her that his message was of such importance that Wolsey had forgotten to send a token. Was requested by my Lady her mother to give her a morsel of tunny; she said she had spoken to Forest to ask Wolsey for it. Requests Wolsey to help his brother the archdeacon of Oxford to obtain some part of his goods taken from him “by that lewd person which is in sanctuary at Bewdley.” Has sent the King a report touching that person’s demeanor by Mr. Crofts and Mr. Gryvile, and showing what they have done in the matter.

Tonight the King sent him down with a dish to Mistress Ann (Boleyn) for her supper. She caused Hennege to sup with her, and wished she had some good meat from Wolsey, as carps, shrimps or other. “I beseech your Grace, pardon me that I am so bold to write unto your Grace hereof; it is the conceit and mind of a woman.” Was ordered by the King to bid Forest remain here all night. Expects he will be dispatched in the morning. Windsor, 3 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: “To my Lord’s Grace.” Endd.: “A letter of Thomas Henege, 3 March 1527.”

4 March. **4006.** FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal.E. I. II. ?]
I. 162.
B. M.

In favor of Pascal Spinol, a Genoese merchant, who complains of the arrest by the king of England of a quantity of alum. Begs he will see justice done. St. Germain en Laye, 4 March. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: “A Mons. le Cardinal d’Yorlt mon bon amy.”

4 March. **4007.** STEPHEN GARDINER and EDW. FOX to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
Pocock, I. 83.

Arrived here last night on our way from Paris. Are making arrangements with our friends here for our further progress. Intend to leave tomorrow for Jeanes (Genoa), and go on by sea to Luke, and so to Florence, which is within three days journey of Orvieti; so that we trust to be with the Pope in nine days. The prothonotary Gambara follows us in post, and bishop Staphileus will be here tomorrow. He promised to follow with all speed, and seemed only afraid all things should be sped without him. Lyons, 4 March. *Signed by Gardiner, for himself and Fox.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4 March. **4008.** THOS. WALL, WINDSOR HERALD, to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. IX.
49.
B. M.

Arrived at Calais on Wednesday, 19 Feb. Spent Thursday night at Nyeuport, where the bailly presented him with wine. Dined next day at Bruges, where Mons. de Malyngham, “Scoutes” of the town, came to his lodging, and gave him eight pots of wine. He asked certain questions, and said that the English were well and honestly treated. After dinner rode 15 m. to Ecclu, and slept there. About midnight, word was brought that all the

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THOS. WALL, WINDSOR HERALD, to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

English whom he had met between Bruges and Gravelinges were arrested, and their goods. Next day, Saturday, came to Antwerp. Sent for Hacket to Zealand, but the messenger was prevented from crossing by the wind. On account of this, and because the people of the country said plainly he had come for defiance, went to the court at Malynes, on Wednesday the 25th, and told Hoghstrate of his coming. Was sent for by my Lady. Went to her at 4 o'clock, and presented her with the King's letters. She welcomed him, and, congratulating the King on his good health, said that the King in his letter touched toward war, saying that the Emperor had chosen war, although all his letters to her are to the contrary, and express his intention to refuse it unless he were compelled; that here they would do the uttermost they could for peace; and finally she desired him to return to his lodging, as the letter required deliberation. Said the King did not wish for war, unless compelled, and that the reason of his coming was to know, if the intimation of war were really passed, which the King still believed to be true, whether the intercourse here shall be kept for six weeks, as accorded by the King and Emperor. She answered that she hoped no such thing would happen. There were in presence, the card. of Liege, the lord of Palerme, lords Hoghstrate, Buren, Fiennes, and others. On Thursday, as Hacket had not come, delivered a copy of his letter to the Council; but as my Lady was ill at ease, they would not then deliver it to her. Went thither again in the afternoon. She asked for a copy of the articles; which he refused, but read them to her. Hacket arrived on Friday. Malynes, 4 March 1527.

Hol., pp. 3.

4 March.

Galba, B. ix.
46.

B. M.

4009. JOHN HACKET to [WOLSEY]

Wrote last on Feb. 14, by Thos. Lee, merchant of the Staple. On the 26th received a letter from Windsor, being in Zelland, to see about his wife's lands, and to remove his household stuff to the Court, which he intends to follow from time to time. On receiving Windsor's letter, returned to Court on the 28th. Windsor brought him Wolsey's letter, and said he had delivered the King's letter, and a copy of Hacket's, in French, to lady Margaret, and had showed her the articles.

Sent immediately to Hoghstrate to ask him to inform my Lady of his coming. John de Leschault soon after came to tell him that my Lady had sent for the lord of Barrow, and on his coming she would also send for him. The said Lord arrived, Feb. 28. Went with Windsor to my Lady, there being present the cardinal of Liege, the lords of Palerme, Barrow, Fyennes, Hoghstrate, Buren, Brabanson, and others. The copy of Hacket's letter had not been delivered to her, and as it contained matters of importance the Council wished to deliberate upon it; and Hacket and Windsor returned.

The next day, about 7 p.m., Leschault came to say that the letters had been again read, and answer should be given on the 2nd. Were called to the Council on the 3rd. Hogstrate said that, as they had complained that English merchants and ships were arrested and ill treated, my Lady had sent to all the ports and towns to bid them abide in the arrest, and treat the English honorably; that she does not intend to have war, or any intimation thereof, unless the country is constrained *corps deffendant*; that the restraint is only to know how the Emperor's subjects are treated in England. Though we say that the restraint in England is released, and that many Flemish ships are come home, they say that they know by Spaniards that all the Spanish ships are still arrested; and as they are all under one master, they can do no less than restrain English ships here, for the King's subjects will be treated here as the Emperor's are there. Asked for the despatch of Windsor, but they said that as the matter was important, it would be five or six days before

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he would be dispatched. Fears that it will be longer, for they go softly to work. Malynes, 4 March 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

4 March. **4010.** JOHN HACKET to TUKE.

Galba, B. ix.

48.

B. M.

Since writing to Wolsey, dined with the cardinal of Liege and other lords. Heard divers things said about war and peace between them and England. They said they would prefer the latter, but, if war were necessary, would defend themselves on all sides. My Lady has given him a passport for his letters to come and go. If Tuke does not send the man back, he can keep the passport, for Hacket has paid for it. Though they did not wish to take money for it, would not be beholden to them for such a small matter. My lord of Palermo, having sent for him, said that my Lady wishes to preserve peace, and will send ambassadors to the King, and detains Windsor that he may go with them. She wishes Hacket to write to Wolsey for a safe-conduct for them. Machlyng, 4 March 1527.

Has been sent for to the Council. Palermo and Haghstrate desire him to write to Wolsey for a safe-conduct for the provost of Cassell and John de Las-sault with twelve or fifteen persons. Sends, therefore, another letter to Wolsey. Windsor will stay till he knows Wolsey's pleasure.

Hol., pp. 2.

4 March. **4011.** JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After obtaining a passport for the bearer, was sent for to Court, and desired by my lord of Palermo and Haghstrate to write for a safe-conduct for the provost of Cassel and John Leschault, going to England to make answer to the King's letter brought by Windsor, whom they will not allow to return except with them. Till the safe-conduct comes, the ambassadors will lie on the frontiers of Flanders. The Council have also sent the enclosed letter to the Emperor's ambassador in England, of which Hackett knows not the contents. They readily granted the passport for the sending of these letters from me and Windsor, trusting that we would write nothing but what was honorable. Stephen Solempne, a servant of lady Margaret's, who was in England on Monday last, has brought some news,—God knows what; but Haghstrate says the Emperor's ambassador in England is badly used, being so straitly kept that none can speak with him alone. Some of the Council also say that the English ships would have been released this day, and Windsor despatched four or five days after, but for a letter which arrived this morning, sent by the King to Buren, and dated 14 Feb., stating that the King and the Emperor were at utter war. Malines, 4 March 1527. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

4 March. **4012.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letter of 28 Feb., ordering, among other things, that the wheat at Colchester should be sold to the inhabitants. According to the King's commission last week, when on his journey to Walsingham, Norfolk appointed divers gentlemen of Suffolk to meet him here today about the prices of corn. Sends a letter from Sir Robert Drewry, showing how divers lewd persons of Bury meant to have made an unlawful assembly. He has committed the offenders to Bury gaol, and made a searching inquiry to find if others were implicated; for which Norfolk thinks he deserves thanks. Advises that a letter be directed to Sir Robert and Thomas Jermy, under-steward of the franchise of Bury, to convey them to the King, as their punishment there would deter others more than here,—unless they can be

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NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

lawfully put to death, which Sir Robert thinks they cannot, as they did no act. Wolsey will remember that my lord of Suffolk imprisoned divers persons at Norwich for like offences; "and for my part, in Suffolk, I have caused some, on the market days, to be set openly in the stocks, some on the fair days on the pillory, some kept in prison in Yepswyche and in mine own house, and after banished them the country; and yet all this can be no warning to the light ill-disposed persons." Thinks some more fearful punishment necessary. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure in time to put it into execution before his departure to London on Monday or Tuesday next. On Sunday is to have with him a number of the most substantial clothiers of Suffolk, whom he must "handle with good words, that the cloth-making be not suddenly laid down," in consequence of a rumor from London that English merchants are detained in Flanders. Hexon, 4 March.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

2. Persons examined by Sir Rob. Drury.

R. O.

John Davy of Bury, thacker, said before the wife of one Cage and others, at dinner, on Saturday the last day of February, that the Monday following would be moonlight all night, and on Tuesday there would be 200 or 300 good poor fellows together who would have a living, "and he that had most should have least, peradventure." He induced his servant John to be of the company, telling him that all the poor men in all the streets in Bury were of mind so to do, except those of Northgatestrete. Davy confessed, before the abbot of Bury, Drury and others, that one Rob. Andrew, a smith in Bury, agreed to join him; and both Davy and Andrew acknowledged they had arranged to go up to the King and my lord Cardinal with as many as they could assemble, and beseech a remedy for the living of poor men. Two pinners, accused by Andrew, acknowledged that they had agreed to join them. *Signed by Drury.*

P. 1.

4013. SIR ROBT. DRURY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends the three men whom he committed to ward for their seditious language, mentioned in his writing sent to Wolsey by Norfolk. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

4 March.

4014. BORDER CORRESPONDENCE.

Calig. B. II.
379.

B. M.

i. "Copy of a letter sent from the lord Dacres to the earl of Angus." Had sent him a letter from Wolsey and one from himself. At his meeting yesterday with lord Maxwell, for redress of the burning of Netherby, could get no determinate answer. Is surprised Angus did not send some one to the meeting to force Maxwell to redress. Received a demand touching the burning of Hollhouse. Sends him the correspondence. Will not meet Maxwell any more. Naward, 4 March. [*N.B.—Before the day of the month Nos. xxvj. and v. are struck through with the pen.*]

P. 1. The heading in Dacre's hand.

Ib., 378.

ii. (1.) "Copy of a bill yeven in to the wardens of the Marches upon the party of England," against William and Peter Moffett, Andrew Litell, George Scott, and John Armestrang, for coming to Netherby.

(2.) Lord Maxwell's answer that at the same time lord Dacre and Sir Chr. Dacre made an inroad into Cannonby, and burnt "the Hole house."

(3.) "Copy of the bill given in by lord Maxwell on the part of Scotland. John Armestrang, of Stabilgate, complains against the Dacres for the same

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(4.) Dacre's answer that the Holl house is not in Scotland, but in the Debateable Ground.

P. 1.

4 March. **4015.** LUPSET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Need not write to him at length, as George Hampton can report everything about Master Dean (Wynter). His hopes have been disappointed, his fears more than justified. The Dean's goodwill to himself, however, is even more than he expected, and no one could be more inclined to probity, humanity, and letters. Saw even greater symptoms than he expected of his good disposition (*probæ indolis*), but in other things he was disappointed with the whole house, which was not furnished sufficiently either with wine or wood, and he was spending money at a great rate. A large part of the year's allowance which Wolsey made to Lupset has been consumed beforehand, and Wolsey must not be surprised if he petition him one day for an increase. Has determined in his own mind the course of life and studies to be pursued with his pupil when he is strong enough, but has not made a beginning hitherto, both because he has been but so short a time here, and because it is the holiday season in which, at Paris especially, people indulge in jokes and antics. Moreover, the agreeable presence of Stephen [Gardiner] and Fox has given him other duties. Paris, 4 non. Martii.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.

5 March. **4016.** SIR JOHN JERNEGAN and others to [WOLSEY].

Otho, E. xi.
291.

B. M.

[According to his] letters "in London the 27th day of February," [have arrested a ship?] laden with grain, which chanced to come into Leystoft Rode, "some being str[angers, and some] Englishmen." They have cockets of the customer of Lynn, to colour their subtle imagination. Yet we have made restraint [of the] last coming ships, as we did of the first. Send a breviat of the cockets, and names of the persons so privily conveying themselves. Have spoken to the bailiffs and customers at Yarmouth to make restraint of carriage of corn, malt, and grain, and made them send to Blakeney, Wynston, and other places in Norfolk, for execution of the premises. Cannot stow away the corn and malt contained in the first ships as [Wolsey] commands; all Leystoft has not room to receive it. Many of the ships are so deep they cannot enter Yarmouth Haven, while in the Road they are liable to injury. Laystoft, in Suffolk, 5 March. *Signed:* John Jernegan—John Harvy—Robert Hoddes—John Botolff.

P.S.—Since writing have seen Mr. Brian, customer of Yarmouth, who says that a pursuivant was with him this morning to command all sails, both English and foreign, to be taken, and all corn found in the ships to be left till the King's pleasure be known. If Wolsey will send orders for the building up of the Blockhouse at Laystoft, it will go the better forward.

Pp. 2, badly mutilated.

5 March. **4017.** JOHN [LONGLAND,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Foxe, v. App.

The wicked man, Master Garrot, who escaped from Oxford, is now taken, as Wolsey will see by the letters enclosed, and is in Ilchester prison, the common gaol of Somersetshire. The commissary of Oxford has made great search, "and did set for his taking Dover, Rye, Winchelsea, Hampton, Chester, and Bristowe." He was at Bedminster, a mile from Bristol, the last day of Feb. Advises Wolsey to order his examination as soon as possible, as he has many adherents, who may thus be discovered. Now that he is recaptured, thinks his escape was fortunate, as so much has been discovered by the search for him. Master Freer was taken yesterday at the Black Friars, London, immediately after Wolsey's departure. Garrott, Clerke, and Freer

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JOHN [LONGLAND,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

have done much mischief; "for the love of God let them be handled thereafter." Fears they have infected many other parts of England. Begs he will remember the prior of Reading. Hopes now, while Wolsey is at Windsor, he will send a chaplain to put the prior in custody, and search for his books, in whose hands they be. Wolsey might find out, "many infectious persons" from the parson of Honey Lane and his servant Goodale, by keeping them in custody for a while. Holborn, 5 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

5 March.

4018. RIC. GRESHAM to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.
12.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
ii. 80.†

All Englishmen, with their ships and goods, are arrested here, because the Emperor's ambassadors and divers ships were arrested in England. The bearer, Jochem Howstetter, of Osboroughe, one of the richest merchants in this land, and a great importer of wheat to London, goes expressly to obtain Wolsey's favor in certain affairs. He has very great power in the court and in Almain, and if Wolsey wishes anything done here, there is no person so able to bring it about. He has also taken great pains to help Gresham and other Englishmen, and obtained a safe-conduct for him and his two brethren, who are here arrested. It will not help them, as they were arrested before it was granted, and he has to come to the court and prove that he had it before his arrest; which done, he trusts to be at liberty. Neweporte, 5 March xv^cxx

Hol., p. 1. Add.: [To my] lord Cardinal's [good] grace. Endd.

6 March.

4019. FRANCIS I.

Cal. D. x. 143.
B. M.

* * * "singulare nostrum um
tranquillitatemque nos ad has literas in præsenti ndos ponamus,
quot mala, quot scelera passim in gravissima Dei Optimi Maximi
offensione. Ex quo fac[to] Turcis ita creverit audacia ut præter alias
multas Rhodum, Belgradum, oppida munitissima vi inte
nisi ipsorum locorum possessoribus resistente, dum inter se crudelissime
gerendo intenti sunt. Etenim Imp[erator qui] omnium, potissimum vero
Sedis Apostolicæ patrociniū abest, ut tot calamitatibus pro
viribus obviam ire conetur foveat, nec ullis licet amplissimis
conditionibus ad pacificationem vero satis constat qui ejus signis
militabant eosdem non modo stupris, cædibus, incendiis nullo jure
pœnæ delevisse, sed quod im ipse manus injecisse violenter, quem
velut in locum Petri suffectum [Christi in] terris vicarium veneramur; eidemque
per aliquot menses detento, s interim sua fungendi facultate, libertatem
iniquissimo vendidisse pœnas jure constitutas incurrendo, quibus
tamen facinoribus nequ idem Imperator, obdurato animo pacem
etiam aspernatus est, univers quidem nos imprimis, Serenis-
simus item rex Angliæ, frater et per conjunctissimus, cæteræ
pariter Italiæ confederatæ civitates modis e etiam nostro dispendio
eum ipsum dudum invitabamus, ut et summi pot vindicarem
bellorumque declinarem incommoda; quod vobis, pote[n]tissimi amici et
consanguinei carissimi, significare operæ pretium esse d[uximus], oratores
nostros contra jus gentium nuper detinendos jusserit per[niciosissimo] ex-
emplo. Nunc vero confectos quosdam per universam His[paniam pro]curat
rumores, non stetisse per se, quin pax fieret, se pecuniam
ad bellum acrius quam antea gerend[um] * * *
fecto se pen conatibus obsistere
cogimur in sævissimos convertissemus, neque enim

† Wrongly dated by Ellis.

1528.

ulla latius dominan mis tantum abhorreamus
quantum debemus a Christiana da, quippe pro cujus
tranquillitate atque adversum t [pat]rimonii partem
ut videre est impendere obtulerimu[s] imi principes,
amici, consanguinei carissimi et e vobis uni em venera-
tionemque Illius, qui pro genere humano redimendo p[assus est] m
quam maximo possimus studio rogamus, obtestamurque ut pro Chr[istianæ
relig]ionis et reipublicæ incolumitate, commemoratarum rerum om[nium],
quam par est, rationem habere velitis, nec ullo modo committere, ut
unius inexplebili imperii ampliandi libidine tam nefariorum sceler[um]
et religioni et Christi vicario impune insultaverint, Christianaque re[spública]
gravioribus amplius conflictetur procellis. Cui quidem non minus in s[uo]
necessario operi exequendo nos et personam et opes nostras omnes pro[fun-
dere] constituimus; quod idem facturum se profitetur potentissimus pr[inceps],
frater charissimus, æternoque fœdere conjunctissimus, rex Angliæ, Fidei
Def[ensor], egregiorum quorumque operum auctor simul et fautor acerrimus.

“Potentissimi principes, consanguinei, amici, et confœderati carissimi
[Deum] Optimum Maximum consilia vestra perpetuo secundare precamur.”
St. Germain en Laye, 6 March 1527, 14 [Fras. I.]

Mutilated and slightly defaced.

6 March. 4020. WILLIAM LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. vii.

104.

B. M.

Has received his letter, and a copy of one from Angus. Has written
to the Earl. Sends a copy. Maxwell had desired a meeting for redress.
Gave Angus notice thereof. At the meeting on Tuesday, demanded redress
for the burning of Netherby by Maxwell, which the latter disputed. Gave
Angus notice thereof. Wishes to know his resolution with regard to
Cannonby, the inhabitants of which claim to belong to Scotland. They refer
in proof to a bill made in Henry VII.'s time. Believes it to be in the
Debateable Ground. Thinks it should be wasted, because, if the Scots de-
manded redress, it must then come to trial. Has burned and wasted that
part of the Debateable Ground “which stode in holles, where as a grete hooste
couth not com.” Will not leave a house or hold standing in it. On Shrove
Tuesday,* when he was with the earls of Northumberland and Cumberland
at Alnwick, the Armstrongs burned a mill at Gillesland. Has agreed with
Cumberland. Naward, 6 March. *Signed.*

*Pp. 2. Add.: “To my lord Legate.” Endd.: “From my lord Dacre,
the 6th of March 1527.”*

6 March. 4021. SIR WM. WALDEGRAVE.

His will, 26 Jan. 1525. Proved, 6 March 1528. Printed in Nicolas'
Testamenta Vetusta, p. 626.

6 March. 4022. LUPSET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Gave letters to Hampton to show Wolsey the condition we are in.
Writes at present only what he feels to be his duty touching Walter, who
is so dear to us all, especially to Master Dean, that he can hardly speak in
high enough terms of him. He is not only a most useful and agreeable com-
panion to the Dean, but is so indispensable to him that he could hardly get
on in this city without him. Fears that he will return to England *cum rem
uxoream conetur*; but he will never try to escape from Wolsey's authority.
Begs Wolsey to consider how injurious it would be to us to lose a man so

1528.

LUPSET to WOLSEY—*cont.*

much attached, so well known in France, and so adroit in business. Moreover, what is perhaps most important, no one understands the Dean's health better. Paris, pridie non. Martii.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

7 March. 4023. THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes as Geo. Hampton says he is going to his Grace after giving the letters to Walter. Praises him for his good service and his diligence in buying furniture. He will hear from Hampton how they live, and in what manner they are received by and receive the noblemen of the country. Are sometimes obliged to spend a little more, for the sake of their office and honor; which he hopes will do honor to the Cardinal, and no harm to their purpose. Paris, Nonis Martii.

Hol., *Lat.*, p. 1. *Add.*: R^{mo}, &c. Card. Ebor. Angliæ primati, a latere legato, &c. *Endd.*: Decanus Wellen., mens. Marcii 1527.

7 March. 4024. LAURENCE STARBER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has not been able to write to him in pursuance of his commands touching the search for metals. Would have taken an opportunity on returning to his own country a short while ago, but will explain everything when he has the power. Will write now what he has been able to ascertain of the affairs of the Germans and Turks. Eric duke of Brunswick is going to Italy with 800 horse for the Emperor. Mark Sittich of Ems is enrolling foot soldiers to the number of 10,000, of whom the most part are obtained, to go along with him; but nothing is yet known of the plan of the expedition, or when it is to be. Wrote to Wolsey from Antwerp that the Turk was making great preparations. This is confirmed. He has taken a strong castle in Crabatis, which was like the gate of Hungary, and conquered the lands which lately came under the sway of king Ferdinand. The name of the castle is Castell Geetz (?). The Hungarians, however, have repelled the Turks. The Waywode, who has possession of seven castles, does not cease to make war upon Ferdinand, but has done little harm. Ferdinand has an army of 1,700 light horse and 500 foot from the kingdom of Bohemia and Moravia. The Diet, which was to meet on 1 March, is proceeding, although doing little. The Princes do not attend; if Ferdinand were to appear there it would have great influence. Requests that letters for him may be addressed to the English house at Antwerp. Nuremberg, non. Martii.

Signed.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*

7 March. 4025. DON YNIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requesting discharge of the sureties given for the goods of some Spaniards, which were taken during the war as French merchandise by lord Sands, who was then at Calais. It was proved by the Emperor's council that the owners were the Emperor's subjects, and he wrote to Sands upon the subject, but he still delays their release. Lady Margaret now writes to Wolsey in their behalf. 7 March. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*: R. D. Cardinali Eboracensi.

[March.] 4026. SANDYS to SIR THOS. CHENEY.

Calig. E. III.

15.

B. M.

* * * "into Flaunders, whiche is that
 into the contrey next to theym, and have taken
 thear, and have caried theym into Gaunt with is mewtenyng

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amonge theym selffs thear, as at Guysnez the 27th daie of Februar. And the they have take up and billed 500 men of werre and promisse theym wages. Mouncer de Recourt cam the 20th day of Februar to Seint Omers to have men of werre, which the towne wold not suffer. A[nd] they were not concluded whoo shuld be their capitaine horsemen in Seint Omers, which on Tuysdaie the xxiiij. departed thens, all saving 40 light horsez, which as it commaundement of my lady Margarete, whoo did send a post before and demanded the maire and burgeges to take hede and not to care for losyng of the cuntrey, and that th men of werre thear was that the first course they wold ma[ke] the marchez of Guysnez, and the garnyson of Turway[n doth] ronne daily before the gates of Seint Omers and Ayry and h whete and catell for vitailyng of their own towne of Turw[ayn]; which newes be conteyned in the seid lettre dated the 27th daie. Also an other lettre dated the 23rd daie of Febr. that the 22nd daie [of] the same moneth there came herbyngers into Seint Omers and to[ok] logyng for 300 horsemen and 1,000 fotemen, and that the[y] sh[ould] remayn thear oon or twayn nights and soo departe to Dornam and . . lye in garnyson and kepe the frontiers of Flaunders, and that sayings was in Seint Omers that another garnyson shuld com [to] Gravelyn and that Fernando shuld come into Flaunders * * * [a]way all the catell

. thear be certein garnisons com into every t[own] soo that they may make a thousand men in iij"

[Heard by an]other letter, dated the said last day of February, that upon Fri[day last] there came to St. Omers 300 foot and horsemen of Dissilstains, and the same day 300 foot [came] to Ayre, and that they look daily for [the comin]g of Dissilstain and a band with him. It is reported at St. Omers that there will be peace between England and, and that the Burgundians intend to lay siege to the castle of Ottyngs beside Arde.

Heard by another letter, dated Guisnes, 2 March, that Ravenstein had mustered 1,000 foot at St. Omers on Sunday, but only retained 500 of the most able men, and that it is said at St. Omers that there will be peace before Midlent; but they are strengthening themselves, and increasing their garrisons.

Asks him to send the news to the King and Cardinal. The King gave him respite on account of his sickness, but he wishes to know if he shall make more haste by reason [of the] news, and whether he shall bring with him the 60 men hor[sed], whom he has ready.

* * * "eny ayde that he shuld to com over with a band of men with I wold be glad to assist theym to my I have this said present daie received a send unto hym by Mounsieur de Byez, which [I send] you herein closed to thentent ye may a[dvertise the King] of the same.

"Sir, I here say that Satillion (Chatillon) is come over, wh know parte of his newez by this berer, such as m be knowen, and that ye will make my h to my lord marquess of Excetor, Sir John Russell, [the master] of the horsez, and other my frinds." At the [Vyne], Saturday, 10 at night. Signed.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

7 March. 4027. RIC. WATKYNS to WILLIAM EDWARDS.

R. O.

Was so delighted by his letter that he almost died of joy, like the Roman woman mentioned by Valerius Maximus. Will take his advice, and that of the munificent Brian Tuke, though he thinks the position too great for his powers. Asks him to write fuller particulars of his wishes, and

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RIC. WATKYNs to WILLIAM EDWARDS—*cont.*

whether he is to bring little Robert into England, or leave him here with some English person. Genyns is expecting Hews, the Queen's chaplain, daily from Italy, and will go to England with him. Asks him to tell this to Mr. Carter. The courier is hurrying him, and he finishes this two hours after receiving Edward's letter. Non. Mart.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. Add.: To the right worshipful [and my mo]ste singular good master, Master William Edwards, [servant to m]y lord Car[dinal's gr]ace, be this delivered ith the most le at Westmon. besides London.

7 March.

4028. SIR THOMAS MORE.

Wilkins, III.
711.

Licence granted to Sir Thomas More, by Cuthbert bishop of London, to read and keep certain books of Luther, and certain heretical publications in English, in order that he may write an answer to them in the vernacular tongue. 7 March 1527.

Lat.

7 March.

4029. HERESY.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 11.
B. M.

Headed:—Hakkar.

John Pykas, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Colchester, baker; Thomas Matthew, fishmonger, in the parish of St. James; William brother of John Pykas, servant of Thomas Matthew.

Christopher Ravyn. (Mem., that he formerly abjured his heresy before bishop Fitzjames.) "Item, he (Hakkar) said" that Chr. Ravynes, tailor of Witham, communicated with him about a quarter of a year past, at his house at Witham. That once or twice a year, for the last four years, he has gone to his house, and taught him the commandments; that the sacrament of the altar is not the body of God, but a remembrance of God, who is in heaven; that worshipping of images, offering and going on pilgrimages, was nought; "and that the one taught the other [in] such [l]earnings." Also that one Thomas Hills, Ravyn's servant, is of the same sect, can read well, and has a printed book of the New Testament in English, which he bought in London. John and Richard Chapman, born in Colchester, Ravyn's servants, followed their "reading and doctrine;" and Hilles is a great reader amongst them.

27. Jan. Hacker.—He says that John Gator, Stere and — Knight, founders (the last of whom married Dr. Beele's mother) of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, were of his sect, and that their teaching and reading was at one Russell's house, at the gate of Birdes Alley, against St. Stephen's Church, Coleman Street. These three continued in his company for six years.

That one Cony, clerk of St. Antony's besides the Frere Augustine's Gate, and his wife, were of his sect about six years past. He had a book called "*the bayly*" from the respondent. That Thomas Vincent, father-in-law of him who was burnt for heresy about 14 years past, taught the respondent all his heresies. He continued with Vincent two or three years, and received from him the Gospel of Matthew in English. Thomas Austyne, Vincent's son-in-law, also followed his opinions. Vincent gave the respondent a book of the Ten Commandments, which he gave to one Gune of Witney. That John Pykas, of Colchester, has a book, partly English, partly Latin, beginning "The most excellent and glorious Lord, &c.," and another called "*Disputatio inter fratrem et clericum*," and a book of the respondent's called "*The Pricke of Conscience*." That John Stacy, bricklayer, of Coleman Street, kept in his house a man named John to write the Apocalypse in English, the expences being borne by John Sercot, grocer, of Coleman Street. Sercot had a copy of "*The Bayly*." Elizabeth Newman, of St. Thomas Apostle, caused the respondent to change his name to Richardson. Thomas Rawlyn, tallow-

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chandler, Aldermanbury, is of the same sect, and was taught by Hacker. (*Note in margin*: "Vide in abjuratiōe Johanne Anstye, quoad eum in responsionibus suis, ubi concordat cum isto.") John Tewkesbury, haberdasher, near St. Martin's Gate, Dorothy Long, of St. Giles', Colchester, and Marion Westden, wife of Thomas Matthew, of Colchester, are also his disciples. (*Note in margin*: "Nota quoad istas duas in abjuratiōe Christopheri Ravyn, in depositione Dionisie Ravyn.")

London.—Thomas Philip, pointmaker, dwelling against the Little Conduit in Chepe, is a chief reader and teacher of Hacker's opinions. *Hacker met him often in William Russell's house for five or six years, and once a quarter at his own house, where he communicated to them his opinions. Philip sometimes read a book of Paul, sometimes a book of the Epistles. Philip, Russell, and Laurence Maxwell, bricklayer, of St. Olave's, Silver Street, were often at the house of Lawrence Swarffer, tailor, then living at Shoreditch, now at St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Names of others taught by Hacket within the last six years. Thomas Geffray, tailor, of Coleman Street; the wife of Bulley, sadler, at the sign of the Red Cross and the Bullhead, Cheapside; Mrs. Etyes, at the sign of the Ball, in Friday Street; Thomas Tyllesworth, tailor, of Bugge Row; Alice ———, now married, then living at the White Hart, against the Savoy; and Robert Tyllesworth, tailor, of Abchurch Lane.

Hacker, 20 Jan.—Mother Bristow, dwelling at the Castle in Wood Street, had the Gospel of Luke in English from him, which he had from Thomas Blisset, of Swan Alley, Coleman Street. She was well learned in these opinions before he read or taught here.

He says also that the following belonged to his sect: Stevyn Carde, weaver, of Ware; Henry Tuck; William Mason, tailor, formerly of Bishopsgate Street, now of the Bell, in New Fish Street; John Houshold, of All-hallows the Less, but not since he abjured; William Raylond, of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Colchester, who is a reader and teacher, and has the Apocalypse in English; John Best, of St. Botolph's, Colchester, a reader and teacher; William and Antony Becwyth, of Branktree, husbandmen, who had learned these opinions before he knew them; Robert Wyth and Mother Becwyth. He went to Branktree twice or thrice a year to communicate with them of his learning.

Pp. 8. The folios are numbered, in a contemporary hand, cxxix.-cxxxii.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 17.
B. M.

2. Replies of John Pykas to articles administered to him, 7 March 1527, before Cuthbert bishop of London, in a chapel within his palace at London, in the presence of Matthew Grefton, writer of the proceedings, Thomas Forman, S.T.P., Richard Sparchford, John Tunstal, Thomas Chambre, chaplains, and others.

To the first and second articles he confesses. To the rest, from the third to the eleventh, he replies that about five years ago his mother, at Bury, told him not to believe in the sacraments of the Church, gave him Paul's Epistles in English, and bade him live according to the Epistles and Gospels, and not after the way that the Church teaches. About two years ago he bought an English New Testament in Colchester, from a Lombard of London, for 4s., which "he kept for the space of four years." Hearing that these books were forbidden, he gave it and the Epistles to his mother. Fell into his errors by reading these books. Has often taught that the sacrament of the altar after consecration is only bread and wine, in the house of Thomas Mathew, in presence of his wife, Marion Westden, her daughter, and William Pykas; in the houses and presence of John Thompson, fletcher, Dorothy Long, Robert Best, Mrs. Swayn, John Gyrling, John Bradley, blacksmith,

* In margin, "xix. Februarii."

† Note in margin:—"Concordat cum Johanna Ansti, in abjuratiōe sua."

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HERESY—*cont.*

and his wife, Thomas Parker, weaver, Margaret, wife of Thomas Bowgas, Mrs. Cowbrigde, widow, of Colchester, John Hubbert, of Est Domyland, Robert Bate, Richard Collyns *alias* Jonson, weaver of Boxstede, and John Wyley, of Horkesley, weaver. All these persons believed the said articles. Has also asserted that there is no baptism but of the Holy Ghost, which he learned in the English New Testament, from the saying of John the Baptist. Thought that when Christ came, the baptism in water should cease, and no other be used but baptism in the Holy Ghost. Has also said that privy confession of sins to God was sufficient; but has yearly been confessed and "housled," that people should not wonder upon him. Has heard Mr. Bylney and other preachers at Ipswich say that it was but folly to go on pilgrimages, for saints are but stocks and stones, and cannot speak to a man nor do him any good, and that it is no good to pray to saints, for they are but servants and can hear no man's prayer. Spread these opinions after hearing them preached.

Mr. Bylney's sermon was "most ghostly." Has often said that God never made fasting, and that the Church has no authority to make it, and none should be kept. Fasted only on "the Imbren dayes." Has said that God made no holy days but Sunday, and no man can make other; that the Pope or other men of the Church have no authority to grant pardons. All these persons have gladly heard these things taught and disputed, and, though not as learned as he, have affirmed them. Has now in his custody *The Prick of Conscience*, *The Seven Wise Masters of Rome*, which he had from a friar at Colchester,—a book beginning *O thou most glorious and excellent Lord*, which he had from old father Hacker *alias* Ebb,—and *Communicatio inter fratrem et clericum*, which he had from his brother William, and lost about a year ago.

Gave no answer to the twelfth. Confesses the thirteenth. *Signed*: Be me,—John Pokes, of Colchester.

Pp. 4. Contemporary foliation, clxxx.-i.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 15.
B. M.

3. 24 Feb. 1527. In the Long Chapel, near the north gate of St. Paul's, London, before Dr. Geoffrey Wharton, vicar of Cuthbert, bishop of London, Sebastian Herris, curate of Kensington, whom Wharton absolved from the sentence of excommunication, confessed that he had the New Testament translated into English by William Hochyn, priest, and friar — Roy, and *Unio Dissidentium*, containing Luther's heresy. Wharton then charged him not to keep or dispose of any such books, nor to hold intercourse with persons suspected of heresy, nor to visit London for more than a day and night, but to live at a distance of four miles for two years. In presence of Matthew Grefton, notary, John Darell, B.D., official of the archdeacon of London, Henry Bousfel, notary, proctor-general of the court of Canterbury, and Richard Nele.

2 March 1527. In the Consistory of London, before Dr. Wharton, Thomas Mathew, John Pykas, and Henry Raylond, of Colchester, appeared, and were summoned to attend on the bishop of London, at his palace, at 1 p.m. the same day. He pronounced William Raylond contumacious for his non-appearance, summoned him to appear on the next day, and as he did not, excommunicated him in writing. On March 12 he absolved him from the sentence, and enjoined him to say daily for three days five *Paternosters* and five *Ave Marias*.

3 March 1527. The bishop of London, in a chapel in his palace, administered to John Pykas, of Colchester, the articles which had been administered to John Hacker, adding that he had had a Testament translated by Hochyn and Roye, in spite of its condemnation, and other books containing heresy, and summoned as witnesses John Bowghton, of Colchester, and John Hacker.

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4 March. The Bishop, in a chamber in his palace, questioned Henry Raylond whether the true body of Christ was in the sacrament of the altar,—to which he replied that it was; whether pilgrimages were profitable,—to which he assented; and whether he had formerly said that the Virgin Mary of Ipswich was an idol,—which he denied. The Bishop then dismissed him, charging him to appear when summoned. Present: Geoffrey Wharton, Robert Rydley, S.T.P., Richard Sparchford, M.A., and Matthew Greston, notary.

5 March. In the chapel within his palace, the Bishop received the testimony of Thomas Mathew, of Colchester, to the articles ministered to John Pykas. Mathew abjured, submitted himself to correction, and was absolved by the Bishop. Present: Robert Rydley, John Royston, S.T.P., Richard Sparchford, M.A., John Tunstall, chaplain, Nicholas Tunstall, T. Dowman, Thomas Pylkenton, and James Multon. The Bishop ordered him to give in alms 6s. 8d. during five weeks in Lent; viz., 16d. to the prisoners in Colchester Castle, 8d. to prisoners elsewhere in the town, and the remainder to the poor of the town, in bread and herrings; and that he must break the loaves before distributing them to the prisoners. Also that he must appear the week after Whitsunday to receive the rest of his penance.

Lat., pp. 2. *Contemporary foliatio*, clxx.-i.

4030. ROBERT NECTON'S CONFESSION.

Strype's Mem.
i. part ii. 63.

That he had bought at various times many of the New Testaments in English from Mr. Fyshe, dwelling by the Whitefriars in London, who had them of one Harmond, an Englishman, beyond sea. That a year and a half ago he fell in acquaintance with vicar Constantyne, in London, who got him to buy the Testaments of Mr. Fyshe. That he had sold five of them to Sir William Furboshore, singing man in Stowmarket, Suff., for seven or eight groats a-piece, and two in Bury St. Edmund's to Raynold Wodelesse and Thos. Horfan. At Christmas he sold a New Testament to a priest at Pycknam Wade, and two Latin books, *Æconomica Christiana* and *Unio Dissidentium*; also a Testament to Will. Gibson, merchant, of St. Margaret Patens; also two Testaments to Sir Ric. Bayfell. He has sold five or six New Testaments to persons in London. Since Easter he has bought of Geoffrey Usher, of St. Antonyes, with whom he became acquainted a year ago (because he was servant to Mr. Forman, the parson of Honey Lane, to whose sermons this respondent much resorted), eighteen New Testaments of the small size, and twenty-six books, all of one sort, called *Æconomica Christiana*; and two others, called *Unio Dissidentium*. Of the former, vicar Constantyne had thirteen copies at one time. Since Easter he had carried several Testaments, &c., to Lynne, and left them with a young man named William who refused to purchase them, as they were prohibited. He has also sold a small Testament to young Elderton, merchantman of St. Mary Hill parish. He says, however, he knew not that any of these books were of Luther's sect.

To the 18th [article], he says he has been a *receptor*, and has been twice or thrice in Thos. Mathew's house, of Colchester, where he read the New Testament in English; that he there heard old father Hacker speak of prophecies.

To the 19th, he says that about Christmas last a Dutchman, now in the Fleet, offered to sell him 200 or 300 English Testaments, at 9d. each; but he did not buy, only sending him to Mr. Fyshe, and promising to do whatever Mr. Fyshe did. To the 20th: Since Easter, when at Norwich, he was complained of to my lord of Norwich because he had a New Testament. His brother advised him to send or deliver it, and he sent it to London by

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ROBERT NECTON'S CONFESSION—*cont.*

carrier. 21. He acknowledges having kept it a year or more after he knew of its condemnation, and to have read it thoroughly many times, both to himself and others. 22. He denies that he had "Wyclief's Wycket" or the Apocalypse at any time. "Per me, Robert Necton."

8 March. 4031. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letters, dated Greenwich, 13 Feb., in answer to hers sent by Leonard Musgrave. Will use his advice in all weighty matters henceforth. Intends to send Jas. Steward, brother of lord Avyndale, for whom she desires a safe-conduct, to show her mind in all matters touching Henry's honor and the weal of both kingdoms. Was made very ill lately, and in danger of her life, by a report of Henry's death. Striviling, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

R. O.

4032. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

To the same effect. Striviling, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

R. O.

4033. THE SAME to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the same subject. Received the King's letters by Florence Forestar, the bearer, the Earl's servant. Striviling, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add.: To my lord and cousing, Erle of Northumberland, lieutenant-general in the North partis of England. Endd.

8 March.

4034. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D.x. 383.

B. M.

* * * * * [Gam]bara the King * * * * * showed unto us the matter of there * * * * * he would do nothing without the counsel [and consent of] the King's highness and your Grace, for he said [that if the said] Bishop should pass through his realm to m[ake overture of] peace, the Emperor would think that both he an[d the king] of England sued unto the Pope to be mediator [for him], which were not for their honour after that they h[ad declared] war unto him. The Bishop replied unto the K[ing] * * * * * soberly, discreetly, with assured boldness, that he des[ired not in] the Pope's name anything of the King, but that h[e might] safely pass through his realm to the Emperor, [to whom] he would, by the Pope's commandment, persuade peace [with such] conditions as hath been offered by the French king * * * * * if he refused he would, upon the Pope's behalf, int[imate] war both spiritual and temporal, inasmuch as his po[wer was].

"The Venacions be sore against this Bishop's going [to the] Emperor, thinking that there is some secret intellige[nce be]twixt the Pope and the Emperor, wherefore it was [thought] good to send unto the King's highness and your Grace to [have] your counsel in this matter, as Master Wallop, the w[hich] was present, can show your Grace. Mons. Lautrec ha[s taken?] the city of Aquilla, the which is the principal city [in] Brucia, and speedily proceedeth towards Naples. The count de Guast saith he will give him a breakfast, and leave [the] rest to the prince of Orange. At this time I send [unto] your Grace the copy of the letters written by the Kyn[g and] Madame to the Pope and Mons. Lautrec in the K[ing's] causes." Poissy, 8 March.

Mutilated, p. 1.

1528.

8 March. **4035. DON YNIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Is obliged, both for health and for the business of which he lately spoke, to leave, and see the Emperor as soon as possible. Requests Wolsey to write by the present messenger to the English ambassador in France to get safe-conducts for himself and for Mendoza; and also to write to the bishop (Ghinucci) residing at Valladolid, to come to the frontier, where the exchange may be made between him and Mendoza. Wishes only eight servants and horses to accompany him, intending to send the rest of his household by sea. 8 March. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R. D. Cardinali Eboracensi atque Angliæ legato. Endd.

8 March. **4036. FLORYS [COUNT BUREN to HENRY VIII.]**

Galba, B. ix.

51.

B. M.

Has received his letters by the bearer. Is grieved and astonished that he intends to enter into war against the Emperor. Does not think the Emperor can have given any occasion for it. Thinks that he must have heard that the Emperor would not listen to peace, and had chosen war, from those who most desire the ruin of both Princes; for in his letters to my Lady, he agrees to all the articles of peace, except the time of fulfilling them, the French ambassadors insisting on the previous delivery of the children. Does not think any one can blame the Emperor, considering his experience of French faith, and the danger to his affairs in Italy by the stay of the French army there. He has given up the duchy of Burgundy and other places, to purchase peace. Begs him to consider the reasons for preserving peace with them, to whom he is united by blood, by ancient friendship, mercantile intercourse, and the natural inclination of the people. Desires credence for the bearer. Malines, 8 March. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

4037. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Ib. f. 50*.

B. M.

Urging the evil consequences of war, now that the Turk is making such progress, and heresy is spreading. Malines, 8 March 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

4038. JOHN HIG'S ABJURATION OF HERESY.

R. O.

Inc. "Abjuratio Joannis Hig, *alias* Noke, *alias* Jonson. In the name of God, Amen. I, John Hig, otherwise called John Noke or John Jonson, of the parish of Cheshunt, of the diocese and jurisdiction of London, before you, M. Geffery Wharton, doctor of law, and vicar-generall to the reverent father in God, lord Cuthbert, bishop of London, mine ordinary and diocesan, and before this company and audience, openly confess and knowledge that I have erroneously and damnably said, affirmed, believed, and taught these damnable and erroneous opinions:—"1. That all men, whether temporal or spiritual, might preach the Gospel. 2. That Martin Luther was more learned than all the doctors in England. 3. That a man should pay nothing to the Church, except his four offering days. 4. That the Church is blind, and teaches the people the wrong way. 5. That he had "a boke of the Gospels in the Doche tonge," by the which he expounded in alehouses to people there the Sunday Gospels. 6. That he had in derision those that went on pilgrimages, and called them fools. 7. That, when in parts beyond the sea, he had preached against Purgatory, although he believed the same; and that prayers and alms deeds were of no value when a man was dead. 8. That he had not done reverence at the elevation of the Host, but kept reading his Dutch book of the Gospels. All which he now utterly abjures and renounces, desiring to suffer penance for the same, and promising never to return to them. *Signed: "Per me, Joannem Hige, alyas Noke, alias Jonson. + Sic subscripsit manu propria."*

1528.

JOHN HIG'S ABJURATION OF HERESY—*cont.*

2. Injunctio dicti Johannis;—being the commissary's account of the appearance of the said John Hig, of his absolution, and the penance enjoined;—*sc.* that on Palm Sunday he should head the procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, bare-headed, bare-legged, shoeless, and carrying a faggot on his left shoulder; that he should remain in the custody of the apparitor until Good Friday (*d. Parasceues*), and should then stand at Paul's cross bare-headed, with his faggot as before, all the time of the preaching of the sermon. That on Easter Sunday he should head the procession in the parish church of Cheshunt, bare-headed and with the faggot, as before; that he should hear mass on bended knees, but not receive until Monday following. That for the rest of his life he shall wear a silken faggot embroidered in his sleeve, except he have dispensation. That he shall never leave the diocese of London without presenting himself to his ordinary, and informing him where he intends to go. Present: Robert Rydley and William Mydelton.

3. The dispensation of the silken faggot by the Vicar General, on the representation of the same John Hig, that if he was compelled to wear it no one would employ him, and he would be compelled to beg.

4. His petition for forgiveness. "Jesus Maria. The mercy of the Father, the meekness of the Son, the goodness of the Holy Ghost, be with us, &c. Honorable Master Doctor, I desire you to be good master to me, for I do knowledge myself to your mastership that I have offended in the articles the which you laid upon me yesterday; as in learning the Gospels; that wo worth ill tongues; for if my master that I dwelled withal had not been, I had not uttered the hundredth word that I have done, for he would ask me to bring my book with me to many places, and with many words behind my back," &c.

"Billa confessionis Johannis Hig, &c., scripta manu ejus propria in turri vocata *Lollards Towre*."

Pp. 4.

4039. PROCEEDINGS for HERESY.

R. O.

1. A paper, addressed to Wolsey (?) ("*Sanctitas tua*"), containing a recantation of certain theological opinions. The writer appears from these extracts to have been an Englishman:—

"Item scripsi contra illud tributum quod exactum fuit per papam Innocencium 3^m a domino Johanne, quondam Rege hujus regni Angliæ, propter absolucionem interdiccionis regni."

"Item scripsi contra hoc quod tuæ Sanctitati per Papam conceditur comites palatinos militesque creare et testamenta confirmare vel improbare; a domino Rege et non a Papa illam auctoritatem procedere debuisse dixi."

Inc.: "Hos subsequentes articulos dixi et eorum aliquos eciam scripsi."

Ends: Inmensas gracias ago Sanctitati tuæ quod tam clementer et misericorditer mecum egisti et ab hiis ceterisque Lutheri erroribus revocasti et benigne absolvisti; quid enim retribuam Sanctitati tuæ pro hiis beneficiis quæ retribuisti mihi? Nihil habeo, sed toto meo obsequio post Deum tuæ Sanctitati semper adero.

"Omnipotens Dominus tuam Sanctitatem conservet semper summo cum honore et salute."

Pp. 3.

R. O.

2. A paper corresponding in some passages with the preceding.

I abjure and detest Luther and all Lutherans, and their writings and opinions condemned by the Church. I embrace the Christian faith, as held by holy Church, and as taught by the apostles, fathers, and doctors. In my arguments and disputations I have not adhered to my own sense, and desire my sayings and writings to be judged according to the Divine Word, submitting them and myself to your Holiness.

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Explains his opinions relative to faith and works, free will, human traditions, popes, the subjection of the clergy to kings, the unjust interdict in the reign of John, tribute to the Roman court, indulgences, the veneration of saints, and vows.

Notary's signature in four places: "R. T." (Robert Toney?)

Lat., pp. 2.

4040. SEDITIOUS PREACHING.

R. O.

Master Jerome, "doctor of phisike," has informed my lord Cardinal, and other of the King's counsel, against one Cooke, in the King's retinue at Tournay, "who used the habit of a White Friar as a spy, and was conveyed in the same habit from Tournaye to Ipres by one Gammage, dwelling in Walden in Essex. He had heard Cooke preach, in a secular priest's habit, in Walden, "that the King, my lord Cardinal, and the duke of Norfolk his master, were the strongest thieves in England, and by craft and subtlety robbed the poor commons of this realm; that if a sheep would take upon him to be a king within this realm, all the commons would arise in his favor for to have thereby more quietness and peace;" and "that the poor innocents of England lying in their cradles should cry vengeance upon the King, my lord Cardinal, and the said Duke, for the wretchedness and poverty they were in." Jerome further states, that, having intended to come to the King and declare the premises, he was imprisoned by the procurement of one West, at the command of six aldermen of London, in order to prevent a disclosure which would have implicated not only Cooke and Gammage, but also another parish priest, named Master Basse, M.A. Gammage and Basse had also conspired to hang him at his own place, called "Jeromys Castell," and report that he had hanged himself. Cooke, Gammage, and the priest had "had letters lying afore them," from Richard Delapole, as he supposed. Cooke had been chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to the duke of Norfolk; and when this informant followed Cook to Dovor in order to arrest him, he entered the service of Sir Nicholas Vaux, and crossed the sea, and is now, as the writer is informed, servant to the earl of Arundel. Cooke in his sermon recited the following verses, declaring that they related to the Church and my lord Cardinal:—

"Constantine, cades, et equæ de marmore factæ
Et lapis erectus et magna palacia Romæ.
Hæc sua sunt signa. Ruet urbs cum præsule digna.
Funere detectus Petri successor abibit
Et lapis erectus ad terram funditus ibit."

Not signed, sealed, or directed.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Agayn Cooke that hath had sedicious words agayn the King and my Lord."

8 March.

4041. ARCHBISHOP WARHAM.

Wilkins, III.
710.

Ordinance of the Archbishop, confirming a statute of Rob. de Winchester, former archbishop of Canterbury, limiting the number of proctors in the Court of Arches to ten. Otteford, 6 March 1527.

Ratification of the above by the Archbishop, dated in the chapter house of Canterbury, 8 March 19 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

9 March.

4042. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III.
276.

B. M.

On receipt of his letters by Sir John Uvedale, secretary to the duke of Richmond, dated Richmond, 31 Jan., they committed to York castle John Bretton, where he has lain, in great jeopardy of his life, for 16 days, as the

1528.

The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

sickness there is so sore and contagious that 14 prisoners and others are dead. As the matter between him and John Uvedale is of small moment, they have released him on his recognisance. Bretton supplied the place of Uvedale in his absence, and accounted to him truly for all the profits, holding it no longer than till Thos. Derby had by common report obtained it of the King and Wolsey,—when Bretton would have discharged himself, but was prevailed on by the Council to stay, with promise of the profits of the office till the King's pleasure were known. Think it unjust that Uvedale should have the profits, which Bretton has earned by his pen. They had not presumed to appoint any one to the place, except under the circumstances mentioned. York, 9 March. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—T. Tempest—William Taite—Robert Bowis.

Endd.: "The duke of Richmondes council, 9th March." *Endd. by Cecil*: "Scotland, H. 8. All of one year."

Pp. 2.

9 March. 4043. WM. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Monday, about seven in the morning, received the King's letters, saying that he has heard that the clothiers about Westbury, who are thrown out of work, have assembled, and intend to repair to his Highness, which he is surprised not to have heard of from Sandys and his other servants in those parts. Never heard of it till he received the King's letter; for Westbury, as he is told, is near Bristol, 60 miles from here. Will go today, with a few persons, as if hunting, towards Sir John Seymour and Sir Wm. Essex, and, if there is any such insurrection, will do his best to pacify it. If he cannot, will follow the King's instructions. Though he has sent all his harness to Guisnes, will not spare his poor body amongst them. The Vyne, 9 March. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.*: My lord Sands, 9 March.

9 March. 4044. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Some ill-disposed persons who had stolen a crayer from Englishmen have been intercepted by certain men of Dunwich, coming home from London, and have been put in prison by Norfolk's orders, till the King's pleasure be known. As their punishment belongs to lord Lisle's office, thinks he should send officers to receive them from the bailiffs of Dunwich, who are at great charge in keeping them. Yesterday, called before him 40 of the most substantial clothiers of these parts, of some towns two, and of some one, and exhorted them to continue their men in work, assuring them that the reports were false about the detention of English merchants in Spain and Flanders, and using other arguments, which he will explain to Wolsey on coming to him before Sunday next. Was assisted by Sir Ric. Wentworth and Sir Philip Tylney, and finally persuaded them to resume work, and take back their servants whom they had put away. If he had not "quenched the bruit" of the arrests in Flanders, he should have had 200 or 300 women suing to him to make the clothiers set their husbands and children on work. Wolsey might cause the London merchants not to suffer so many cloths to remain in Blackwell Hall unbought. Has been at Ipswich, and got a "platt" made of the whole house of St. Peter's, which he will show Wolsey. Can advise him so as to save large money in building there. Has spoken with my lord of Norwich. "Tomorrow I intend to see part of your Grace's marches belonging to Dodenashe in Colnes, and part of mine own; and so from thence towards your Grace." Stoke, 9 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

1528.

4045. NORFOLK to [WOLSEY].

R. O. Since writing has received a letter from Wolsey, with one to Sir Rob. Dreury, which he shall have tomorrow. The King desires him to remain here till Easter, and send for his wife and servants now at London. Will not leave till he hears again, but begs that he may come up, if only for six days' absence, including going and coming. Would not leave if he saw any danger. If he were to do what he is desired, would have to make provision of many things from London, including money. Wishes also to have some conference with Wolsey on other subjects of his letter. Will be but one day on the road either way.

Hol., p. 1.

9 March. 4046. [FRANCIS I.] to WOLSEY.

Cal.D. x. 155. Asks him to see justice done to the bearer, and to treat him as he would wish subjects of his King to be treated in France. S[t. Germain]-en-Laye, 9 March.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: A, &c., le Cardinal legat et chancelier d'Angleterre.

9 March. 4047. WILLIAM BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O. Received this evening Wolsey's letters, which he would he had had yesterday; for the Abbot resigned this morning, on Benet's declaring to him Wolsey's pleasure by mouth; and Benet declared the house to be void, intimating to the convent that Wolsey had sent by him the King's licence to proceed to an election on Wednesday next. The whole convent, except four or five, are "full appointed upon Franses." Wolsey will see the awkwardness if he should now detain the congé from them, and cause two of the brethren to come up to pursue the King's licence. Will, however, prorogue the election on Wednesday next till some other day, and defer showing the licence till he hear from Wolsey, unless he can induce the convent to compromitt the election to Wolsey, without promising them that either Boston or Franses shall be chosen. Will obey Wolsey's commands about the entertainment of Borrow. Peterborough, 9 March. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Doctor Benet, nono Marcii 1527."

9 March. 4048. MONASTERY OF PETERBOROUGH, Linc. dioc.

P. S. b. Petition for a congé d'élire on the resignation of Rob. Kyrkton, abbot. Chapter-house, 9 March 1527.

4049. ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 173. " Deo motus, maneo tamen in specula e quid
B. M. tum fieri poterit, ut spero posse, cens [jac]turam Flandrenses†
adhuc acceperere, ea minima f [ci]ves isti Londinii tantas turbas
ciere debuissent erit non dubito quin ad mandatum Regis mei
qu sarciatur. Interim dedi operam ut quicquid est pr
. illatum non distrahatur, sed integra res maneat confirmavit
præfectus præsidio oppidi facturum se, ut Flandrensibus aut aliis
quibusvis opprimendis. R diligenter misi ad regem meum
excusorem expeditissimum quem quidem regem non dubito quin sit ad
R^{mæ} D. T. oculis gerit voluntatem omnino se accommodaturus,
sed e quantas injurias nostrates patiuntur. In mari Aqui[tanico]
naves Hispanicæ portum Rochellæ obsederunt, et Gall[icas] in ipso statim

† Corrected from "vestrates."

1528.

—— to WOLSEY—*cont.*

appulsu interceperunt. Elapsa est una vin quæ hac in Scotiam transiens nuntia fuit cladis istius magno aliquando Cæsari constabit, nam apparatus fuit terrestris et maritimi majores quam dici possit: quem[adinodum ex] hoc nostro Baltasare poterit intelligere Ill. D. T. non poterat Rex meus rerum Italicarum et maxime pon[tificis] maxime quod recens inde sit reversus, mittere. Et h præter fidem quam illi merito habet, quare alium quemvis duxerit huc destinandum [pro]positum mihi negocium confecero, conte” * * *

Mutilated. *Add.*: Ill., &c., Card. Ebor. de latere Legato ac Britanniae Cancellario, &c. Londini.

10 March. 4050. FRANCIS I.

R. O. Commission to John du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, and Charles Rym. xiv. 235. Morette, to conclude an arrangement for mutual intercourse with the subjects of the Emperor. S. Germain-en-Laye, 10 March 1527.

Lat., sealed.

R. O. 2. Commission to the same, to arrange with England for a war against the Rym. xiv. 236. Emperor. S. Germain-en-Laye, 10 March 1527.

Lat., sealed.

R. O. 3. Commission to the same, for English merchants to trade with France. Rym. xiv. 236. S. Germain-en-Laye, 10 March 1527.

Lat., sealed.

10 March. 4051. WILLIAM HAMILTON of MACKNARISTOUN to WOLSEY.

R. O. Complains of the long time he has been kept in London, waiting for a safe-conduct. Begs that the bearer be hastily despatched with it, “considerant that the King’s grace my maister giffis zour Grace credance in all his affaris, and forthirring of his servandes.” London, 10 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

11 March. 4052. LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 174. * * *

B. M.

Asks him to administer justice to one Spinolle. The King also writes. St. Germain-en-Laye, 11 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. *Add.*: A Mons. le Cardinal d’Yort, legat d’Angleterre.

12 March. 4053. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

Cal. E. II. 169. * * *

B. M.

“presentement devers le Roy son bon adverty de toutes choses dedens au long et par le menu qu’il besoing vous en riens replicquer par lettre, remectant le tout en la qui est en luy.” Professes his readiness to serve the Cardinal. St. Germain, 12 March. *Signed.*

French, mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*: A Mons., &c. le card. d’Yorth, legat et chancellier d’Angleterre. *Endd.*: Letters of credence concerning the charge of Mons. Moret.

12 March. 4054. CARDINAL SALVIATI to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Hopes that Henry, who has shown himself from the first such a stout defender of the Christian commonwealth, will pour water upon the conflagra-

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tion now raging in Italy. What they require concerns the weal, not only of the Pope, but of all Christendom. Writes more fully to Wolsey, and to John Maria Stratigopolita, his servant, for whom he desires credence. Poissy, 12 March 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

12 March. **4055.** FRANCIS LOVELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

"Fellow Cromwell," I have my Lord's letters ordering me to further, as much as I can, Osborne Ichyngham's marriage with Maistres Olyve Wychyngham. I enclose a letter to my Lord, informing him that Mrs. Olyve was previously contracted to Roger Rukwood. When she was with other gentlemen and gentlewomen at my house making merry, Osborne sent her a "letter of defyance," of which I enclose a copy. Will not meddle in the affair till he has further orders. Estharlyng, 12 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To hys ryght wurschipfull and welbelovyd fellowe maister Cromwell.

13 March. **4056.** ROBT. KYRTUN, late ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received on Saturday last, by Dr. Benet, Wolsey's letter dated 4 March. Hearing from Benet what Wolsey also intimated to my friend Thos. Lark, that either Dan Francis or Dan Boston was to be my successor, I have resigned. Has no doubt the convent would have chosen brother Francis, but for the persuasion of Dr. Benet who has induced them to compromit to Wolsey. Trusts firmly that Wolsey, in accordance with his former promise, will choose brother Francis, who is a good religious man, and of gentle conditions. Has showed his mind to Dr. Benet about his pension, and delivered him a book thereof. Peterborough, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: A letter of the late abbot of Peterborough, the 13th of March 1527.

13 March. **4057.** JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

His last letters were dated the 4th, and sent by John Fuller, a sworn secret messenger, with a verbal credence. Had given the same message to this bearer, Windsor herald, with a memorial of other articles as to the "business" in these parts, and the chances of peace or war. He will also report what has come within his own knowledge. Sends a note of articles on which he may be interrogated. Mechlin, 13 March 1527.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

13 March. **4058.** WILLIAM LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received on Thursday, 12 March, the King's letters and Wolsey's, commanding him not to permit any clothworkers to discharge any artificers employed in the making of cloth so as to cause unlawful assemblies. Nothing of that kind shall occur in Hampshire. Hopes that Berkshire and Wiltshire will be equally well managed. Has kept 60 horsemen at his own costs, but cannot find ten able foot out of 100 persons fit "for this voyage." The Vyne, Friday, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal. *Endd.*

4059. FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D.xi. 3.

Credence for [Morette?], sent to promote the indissoluble amity of the two kingdoms. *Signed.*

B. M.

Fr., mutilated, p. 1.

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4060. [LOUISE OF SAVOY] to WOLSEY.

[Cal.E.III.13.]

B. M.

" Mons. le Cardynal, mon bon filz, de
Morettes le port[eur] a este dyfferre affin de vous . . .
. . . [p]ar luy plus amplement s choses vous entendre (?)
. [v]oulonte du Roy monsr. et [filz] y car il a
charge de " * * *

*Fr., hol., p. 1, mutilated and defaced. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal, mon
[bon] fylz et pere.*

4061. LOUISA OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

[Cal.E.III.2.]

i. 34.

B. M.

Francis has deferred for some little time the despatching of Morette.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.

4062. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. III.

42.]

B. M.

Desires credence on her own part for Morette, whom the King is
sending. Trusts Wolsey more than any one else, for the preservation of the
friendship between the Princes.

Hol., Fr., mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal.

13 March.

4063. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 58.

Finding that Morette's coming to England was delayed from day to
day, as Gregory de Casalis wrote to me that his letters required haste I sent
a post to Calais with a large packet containing letters from him and Jer-
ningham. Received today one from Gregory to Wolsey, delivered by card.
Salviati, who said he and the bishop Pistoriensis would send in haste to
England to know the King and Wolsey's pleasure about his going to Spain.
Asked the French king and the Grand Master if they had written to Wolsey
about it. Thinks Francis does not wish the Bishop to go to Spain, as he
would only hinder matters now in good train. The news from Lautrec is so
encouraging he would like to know the issue of the Neapolitan expedition
first. De Salviati and the Bishop, however, request him to write to Wolsey
in favor of the Pope's desire. It is said the Bishop, in going by Florence,
tried to persuade the Florentines to side with the Emperor; which is no good
token. All the Spaniards and lanceknights have left Rome for Naples.
Those that remained were slain by the Ursinis. The Spaniards had
freighted a ship with artillery for Naples, but the Romans bowged it, and
sank the ordnance. Colonna is gone to the Viceroy Don Hugo at Naples.
News has come from Spain that the ambassadors will not be suffered to
depart till the Emperor's ambassadors have come to Bayonne. Poissy,
13 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

13 March.

4064. GEORGE HAMPTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived on March 1. Found the Dean and all his servants well, and
glad to hear of Wolsey's prosperity. Next day went to the Court, and
delivered Wolsey's letter to the Grand Master, who answered that nothing
pleased him more than being employed by Wolsey, and he went immediately
to the King. The next day he sent word that the King would grant all
Wolsey wished, and whenever he should send to Kane it should be ready.
Speaks on behalf of master Syppryan, one of the Dean's readers. They
have read three or four books, and begun another, but "he never toke yt
crosse nor pyle," and will receive no money. He will not read to any
bishop in France, but only the Dean, and that for Wolsey's sake. Asks
Wolsey to send him a gown cloth and a piece of worsted for a coat, which

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would please him more than 500 crowns. Lupset says the Dean has profited more by him than by any other since he came into France. Paris, 13 March.

Pp. 2, hol. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

13 March. 4065. [CHR. COO to WOLSEY.]

Cal. E. III. 35.

B. M.

“* * [Pi]cardy Mons. de Vand[ome]
[mai]stre gave in answer in that conceyde[ring] of victuals
to [be] hade for the garrisons and also [that it] is pretended in
the said parts it was not x[vj?] there for 200 mewys in
Normandy it is orde[ined] shall have it and the Governor have
special to give his atache intyl for 500 mewys in Guienne
. commanded from the King to Mownsir Amrall (?) patent
and atache for the same, with the which l servants is gone to
Dogyon in Burgoyne to the said [King, wishing to have the] said patent, it
wull like your Grace for these 700 doubt not but they shall be
ready at your Grace's [commands] to be levied by such as shall be appointed
by your [Grace] to have them, considering your Grace's pleasure in
not certain, but if I had had the 300 in Picardy I dare meddle
with them, but ready to attain them [whenever] they shall be delivered at
your Grace's pleasure, such lyty[1] as I have made with the mayor
of London I am ful apoint so immediately as I can lade the same of
. nown and for money (?) had not little to my pain I sha[ll] myself
homeward to the intent to put myself and as shall be mete for me
to do my best in the King's s[ervice] and your Grace's; for the more your
Grace's goodness towards [me] in that upon the first motion here I was so
bold large, to shove master Arundell by my letter, to move y[our]
Grace amongst other to have me in like your benevolent remembrance, in
that or in other I shall be ready with heart and such as God have sent me,
always to do that shall be [to] your Grace's pleasure.

“It shall please your Grace to know as I understand Mr. Gostewick have
taken of late of mine a 100 wheat over and besides the 100 quarters
given to your Grace for 1200 quarters lading of your Grace's licence. I trust
it shall * * * * * again or mony
. upon the delivery of the said
your Gra[ce's] to be allowed such ready money as ordinary
. dispatches and licences that it will like y[our Grace of]
your charity to command my end with Fermour for s[uch] [as] he
have of mine in his hand, either to deliver it (?) or the other half
of the manor as shall be more the [u]nto the which he is not
to be brought without your Grace's for the which I shall
remain, as I am bound dail[y to pray] for your prosperous state long in health
to continue Scribbled in haste the 13th day of March.

“By your most bounden in servi”

Mutilated.

13 March. 4066. GONSON to WOLSEY.

Otho, E. IX.

35.

B. M.

“ gladly have showed your Grace as
your Grace was so greatly occupied that I my[ght] to
fulfyll your commaundement in the dispatche of [wh]erof
it may please your Grace to pardon me.

“First, that I and my companye shulde indevor ourselves [that all merchant]-
men and shippes sayllyng yn to this realme ow[t of the Emperor's] dominion
yestwarde, as well Flemyns as other, or s[ailing out of] this lande in to there
owne countres may be surely wafte[d out] of the Frenchmen's danger.”
Also, that if French and Imperial ships of war should meet in their company,
they should exhort them to keep the peace; but if they will not, they should

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GONSON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

take the Frenchmen's part with their whole power. That if they see any ships of Sp[ain] or men-of-war sailed by Spaniards from any manner of they shall do their best to take them, "and to see their goods sur[ely kept] till his pleasure may be farther known." Asks him to consider the premises, and send further instructions if need be. Has been today with the French ambassador, and has devised with him the writing to such French men-of-war as they shall meet with, according to Wolsey's order. London, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.: Wm. Gonson, 13 March 1527.

13 March. 4067. ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 1.

B. M.

Sends the bearer because he hears that [the king of] England is making "quelque nombre de ch"

Asks that 500 may be given him. "Et j'espere que n avec mon ayde en fera unne sy belle," that his Grace shall know he is ready to serve the King. Abbeville, 13 March.

Fr., mutilated. Add.: A, &c. le Legat d'Angleterre.

14 March. 4068. [CARD. SALVIATI to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. ix. 74.

B. M.

Enlarges on the great merits of Henry towards the Church. It is owing to him that St. Peter's ship has been snatched from destruction, and will shortly be put to-rights. All the rowers look upon the King as their deliverer, especially the writer, who, besides his public duties, is under personal obligations to the King for the kindnesses shown by Henry to his brother, "[al]terum fere me." He and his brothers will always be at Henry's service. Poissi, prid. idus Martii 1527.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

14 March. 4069. The LOW COUNTRIES.

Galba, B. ix.

114.

R. O.

"Memory of such articles as may please your Grace to ask Windsor Herald, by manner of interrogation, if that he should forget any."

What Hacket has said to the lady Margaret and the Council about the relaxation of English subjects, their ships and goods, as has been done in England to the Emperor's subjects; and what answer he has had.

The cause of arrest of Englishmen's goods, and how they may be released. The cause of my Lady's ambassadors coming to England. The disposition of my Lady and the Council to peace or war. Of Mons. de Reux, who is in Spain, and his "consors" in this country. Mons. de Issynghen's saying in the Council Chamber, touching the "howlks" of Holland. The difference of peace and war. The communication of the cardinal of Liege. The Audiencer's sayings. The preparation of war in these countries. The ships that they think here may come out of Spain. The land of Seland. The "howlks" of Holland. Hacket's treatment. His going to Seland to fetch his wife . . . to the Court, and their coming to England if war happens. The exploit of 1,400 men of Gueldres on the largest village in Holland. My Lady's recommendation and letters to the King and Wolsey. The general sayings of the commonalties here. Machlyng, 14 March 1527.

In Hacket's hand, pp. 2.

14 March. 4070. RICHARD WATKYNs to WILLIAM EDWARDS.

R. O.

Cannot tell with what delight he received his letter of the 6 Feb. from London. It at once banished all his grief. Replied in two letters, the one in Latin, the other in English; but repeats briefly their substance, lest

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they should not reach him soon enough. The town agrees to the condition last offered of taking the benefice. Is more at ease than he was. Need write nothing more, except that Edwards would fix the day for his departure. Nothing ever occurred to him more desirable than this hope of revisiting his country. If fortune favour him equally in other things, he will deserve to be called the son of a white hen, but if disappointed in this he will languish. Would like to hear about the prospects of Robert (*de ratione collocandi mei Roberti*) either from himself or from Carter.—*Added, in a different ink*: Is ashamed not to mention their munificent friend, Brian. Has no words to praise or thank him. Louvain, 14 March.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: Ad egregium virum magistrum Gulielmum Eduards, unum e secretis R^{mi} D. Car[dina]lis Eboracensi[s].

15 March. 4071. LORD DE BERGHES to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. IX.

52.

B. M.

Has received the King's letters in answer to his own, and was glad to hear that the prohibition, by the King, of English merchants to visit his town of Berghes, was not from his fault. Has always shown and intends to show them as much friendship as to his own subjects. It is reported here that the King has arrested all ships from Spain and Flanders, and that he intends to go to war to please the French. This has caused great astonishment, for it is thought that he ought to favor the Emperor and these countries against the French. It has been thought necessary to arrest English merchants here, but he will take care that they suffer no damage. Themselves and their goods shall be freed immediately on hearing that the like has been done in England. The King does him the honor to write as if he had most power in the preservation of the League. Assures his Majesty of the Emperor's good will, and the wrong the French have done to him. Hopes he will not give up an ancient friendship, so profitable to his country, for the pleasure of the French, his ancient enemies. Malines, 15 March 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Au Roy.

15 March. 4072. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Ibid. f. 52*.

B. M.

To the same effect. Desires credence for the provost of Cassel, the bearer. Malines, 15 March 1527. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

15 March. 4073. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.

R.O.

Foxe, v. App.

According to your orders, sent by the master of Savoy, your receiver, with two gentlemen of Oxford, and by Mr. Henegge, archdeacon of Oxford, on the 6th inst. I attached Dr. Ferman, parson of Hony Lane, John Goodale, his servant, and John Gogh, bookseller of Fleet Street. Has kept them separate, and examined them. Sends writings in the hands of Goodale and Goghe. The latter says he does not know Gararde, and never dealt in forbidden books with him, or any one in Oxford, since the monitions. He has only had a shop of his own for two years, and, before that, was servant to another. Unless there is any special matter, he might give surety to be forthcoming. Thinks he is mistaken for another man. The bringer of these books this year past was a Dutchman from Antwerp, named Theodoryke, who was for some time in London, and has brought many books. Some were brought to Tunstal, among them, *Economia Christiana* and *Precutiones Piæ*, which he forbade to be sold, but still they have been sold secretly. He had also many New Testaments in English of the little volume, but he would not "be aknowen of them," except to those who, he thought, would buy them. Thinks, therefore, that Gough is innocent.

Has committed him to the Fleet, as all his other prisons are full of persons from the furthest parts of the diocese. Goodale says that Gerard

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TUNSTAL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

sent before Christmas two heavy fardels to Oxford, but he does not know what was in them. He was Gerard's pupil, but will not confess to any sinister opinions of his own or Gerard's. Advises him to be sent to Oxford to be examined.

He has been Ferman's servant since Whitsuntide, and was at Oxford before that. The scholars of Oxford whom Tunstal saw, lay much to his charge. Ferman denies sending any books to Oxford, but confesses that he has got such, to see what opinions the Lutherans held, and be the more ready to defend the Church. Caused him to send for them, sending also some of his own folk to search the rooms where Gerard and his servant lay. Found none but what he himself produced.

He repeated his reasons for having them, adding that a licence to that effect had been given by Wolsey to the students at Cambridge. Wolsey can find out from Gerard what he charges this man with. The scholars said that writings in Gerard's own hand implicate him.

Cannot find out that he preached otherwise than well. Has sent some to hear him purposely. He is ready to answer any further charge. Sends him to Wolsey. Would have done so last week, but he knew his Grace was with the King. Asks his further pleasure. Has visited more than half the city, and hopes to finish next week. Ferman could find surety to be forthcoming. London, 25 March.

Hol., pp. 4. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

4074. JOHN HIGDON to MR. BIRTON.

R. O.

Asks him to tell Wolsey that, according to his letters, he has kept in ward Mr. Clerke, Mr. Sumnar, Mr. Betts and Sir Frithe, being canons *primi ordinis*, Sir Baylye, a canon *secundi ordinis*, and Sir Thos. Lawney, a priest of the Chapel, suspected of having heretical books.

Has examined them with the assistance of Mr. Subdean, two censors, and a notary, and sends their answers. Has not committed to prison Tanner or Radley, because the Registrar says that Wolsey told him they were not to be regarded, as being unlearned. The worst charges against Tanner are hiding Mr. Clerk's books, and being privy to the letter sent to him by Garret after his flight. Radley sold Garret's books, and all the suspected persons resorted to Mr. Garret to his house. Asks to know Wolsey's pleasure concerning those of his college; for Easter is near, and many of them are excommunicated. Wishes Wolsey to absolve them, that they may take their rights in Holy Church.

Has sent the names of Mr. Frierys books, which he left locked up with Mr. Williams, canon and overseer of the new buildings at Wolsey's college, that when he is examined Wolsey may know if he speaks the truth. After Mr. Clerk's examination, proved by the answer of other suspected persons that he used to preach at Poghley during the sickness at Oxford. When asked what licence he had to preach there, he said he had licence from Cambridge University to preach in every diocese in England. Told him these licences were only in force for one year, and showed him the penalties inflicted on those who preach without licence of the ordinary, in the first chapter of the Constitutions Provincial. He said a hundred others did so as well as he. Told him their offence did not excuse his; to which he made no answer. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Endd.: Mr. Higdon, deane of Cardinal's College in Oxford.

4075. THOS. GARARDE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Implores Wolsey to release him, not from those iron bonds which Foxe, v. App. he has so justly imposed upon him, but from the more terrible bonds of

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excommunication, and receive the wandering sheep back into the fold. Requests to have the use of a mass book.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*: Thomas Gararde, of Cardinal's College in Oxford, detected of heresy.

16 March. **4076.** STEPHEN GARDINER and EDWARD FOXE to WOLSEY.

R. O. Left Lyons on the 4th, for Orvieto, by Genoa, as they wrote that they intended to do; and, journeying with the greatest possible diligence, have arrived this day at Luke. Began travelling always before daylight, and have not stayed two nights in one place; but were much hindered at Genoa by lack of horses, and difficulty of the way, besides being disappointed of passage by sea. The citizens of Luke have made us a marvellous goodly present in honor of the King. Those of Genoa showed us great attentions at the house of Jeronimus Dorea without detaining us. Our passage through these parts is no secret, as the master of the posts has orders to give no man horses till he has been presented to the captain. Have sent couriers to Florence for a passport. When they have spoken with the Pope, Fox will return with the commission, according to Wolsey's instructions. Luke, 16 March.

Hol.,* pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.* by *Wriothesley*: Stephen Gardyner and Edward Fox to the King's Majesty† from Luke.

16 March. **4077.** GARDINER and FOXE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. To the same effect. Luke, 16 March.
St. P. vii. 59. *Hol.* *Add.* *Endd.*

Harl. 419, f. 70. 2. Copy of the preceding.
B. M.
Pocock, i. 84.

16 March. **4078.** GARDINER and FOXE to TUKE.

R. O. Yesterday wrote letters to you and Master Peter [Vannes] only, having no leisure to write to my Lord. At our writing we had newly dined. Shortly after the citizens here sent us a goodly present, brought by fifty persons with trumpets and instruments. There were 20 great pikes with tench and other fish, brought on four men's heads in silver basins, trimmed with laurels and oranges; 4 basins full of comfits like those of Portugal, garnished with the King's arms, borne by four men; 4 basins of bread toasted, being a very dainty thing; 6 basins of marchpanes; 20 great boxes of confections; two dozen torches of white virgin wax and gold; 60 white candles of virgin wax, "which we wished in England." Besides these, 40 gallons of various wines. When the present was set down it filled the great chamber. Tomorrow we leave for Orvieto, longing to be there as the shortest way home, "where we would most gladly be, the same being agreeable to the King's and my lord's Grace's pleasure. Although next home, which is and shall be home for that verse's sake,—

"Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Attrahit," &c.

we could be contented to dwell here at Luke, a city of marvellous quietness," &c. Luke, 16 March.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*
Mutilated.

* Even Fox's signature is in Gardiner's hand in this and the following letters.

† An error of Wriothesley.

1528.

16 March. **4079.** JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has despatched the bearer, in whom Wolsey will find a treasure, and the household here no little lack, as also in our clerk-comptroller now repairing to you. They can both show the state of this household, and how it is a greater charge to the King for lack of pastures. These parts under the Princess's authority are in great quietness. Ludlow, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: My lord Legate. *Endd.*

16 March. **4080.** SIR T. MORE to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. v.

122.

B. M.

St. P. I. 284.

Yesterday, Michael the Gueldrois delivered the King a letter from Iselsteyne, written in such a way as it seemed to the King not without the suggestion of the lady Margaret. Iselsteyne deprecated strongly the war between the Emperor and the King, expressing a hope that Flanders would not be affected by it. The King replied that no one was more loth than he to have war, but as the Emperor had shown himself intractable, he was resolved to defend his cause, and had not been hasty to do injury to the Low Countries. As Iselsteyne had proposed to come over, if he came with sufficient authority from the Emperor, he should be welcome; but the King refused to enter into any specialties with Michael on so slight an intimation.

The King sent for More, and expressed his unwillingness to have war with the Low Countries, although he would have no slackness in putting lord Sandys and his company in readiness. He thinks that the Low Countries will be more likely, by sending Sandys, to keep the goods of the English merchants; or else that Sandys would be induced by the French to undertake some exploit in Flanders, and so exasperate matters and endanger the English Pale. When I was about to tell him my mind, "he said this gear could not be done so suddenly," but that he and you must first speak together. When the Spaniards are discharged, whom the King condescends to set at liberty on your advice, he wishes you to tell them how loth he is to have any war with Spain.

There is a hospital in Southwark, of which the master is old, blind, and feeble. Though it is in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, yet the King is informed that, as Legate, you may appoint a coadjutor; and he would like to have the same for his chaplain, Mr. Stanley. He has two reasons for this: first, that Stanley is a gentleman born; and, secondly, if he got rid of him, he would like to have a more learned man in his place. Sends letters received yesterday by the King out of Ireland. Windsor, 16 March.

Hol. *Add.*

16 March. **4081.** THOS. HENEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I thank your good Grace that it pleaseth you to write "to so poor a man as I am; and also Mistress Ann in like manner thanketh your Grace for your kind and favorable writing unto her." She humbly desires me to write to your Grace in favor of Sir Thos. Cheyney, and she is marvellously sorry that he should be in your Grace's displeasure. Hears that Borrow, one of the monks at Peterborough, has come to London, and says that the convent have committed to Wolsey to choose either him or another of the same house. Sends the bearer to know Wolsey's pleasure about it. Windsor, 16 March.

P.S.—Promises him 2,000 marks towards his great building at Oxford.

Signed.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "Mr. Hennege, xvjth Marcii 1527."

[17 March.] **4082.** [WOLSEY to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.]

Cott. App. 6.

B. M.

"[My] Lorde," your Lordship writes that you could not proceed to the execution of the King's letters, as your Council could not inform you

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what order should be taken with those attainted and arraigned of treason, and asking that it might be delayed till the coming of some of the justices. If his delay proceed from that ground chiefly, it would be well. He must not use such cautelous and colorable dealing with [one] who has thus tenderly brought him up, and set [him] forward, and by whose means the King [has put him in such authority. Knows the whole and discourse of his privy suits and dealing. [He] has not answered to Wolsey's expectations. [If] his suits had been just and reasonable, would not have failed to have set [them "forwar]d."

As for the sparing of Sir William L[isle's] elder son, would rather he lived than died,—“quia non cupio [m]ort[em] peccatoris sed ut convertatur et vivat,”—if it did not embolden others. The King therefore wishes him to be sent to the Tower, and the execution of his father and the others to proceed with all diligence. “Hampton Court, the, &c.”

Draft, hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

20 March. **4083.** THOMAS TAVERNAR.

R. O. Will of Thos. Tavynar, dated 20 March 1528. To be buried at Esyngden. Bequests to the altar there, and the church of Lincoln; to his wife Joan Tavernar; his son William; his eldest daughter Annas Haeward; and Alice and Ame, &c.

P. 1.

20 March. **4084.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O. Thanks Wolsey for taking into his own hands the cause of two poor religious men sent to Rome by the minister and wardens of the order of St. Francis in Scotland, whom he caused to remain in England, and obtained for them, at his own expence, briefs against an apostate. Requests him to deliver them to the said religious men, or to the brethren of Greenwich or Richmond. Edinburgh, 20 March 15 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

20 March. **4085.** THOMAS LORD BERKELEY and others to WOLSEY.

R. O. Have received the King's letter this 20 March. Have accordingly met at Tettbury. Can get no information of any persons having come out of Gloucestershire into Wiltshire, such as the King was informed were the occasion of the assembly at the Devise. The King's subjects in this shire are peaceful and loyal, and the clothiers quite willing to set their men at work as they used to do. Begs Wolsey to be a mean to the King that there be a vent shortly for the utterance of their cloth. *Signed:* Thomas Berkeley—Willm. Kyngston—Antony Poyntz—Johan Hyggys—Edmund Tame.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

21 March. **4086.** ITALY.

R. O. “Exemplum litterarum Nuntii Apostolici apud Lautrek de data diei xvj. Martii.”

Gives an account of Lautrec's progress and movements at Troia.

ii. “Exemplum litterarum Nuncii Apostolici apud Lautrechum 21 Martii, ex felicissimis castris confœderatorum prope Trojam.”

Describes the evacuation of Troia by the Imperialists, who retired towards Naples. Some think they will return. Peter of Navarre told me that the Imperialists will find no safety except at Capua or Benevento. The towns of Melphi and Venusia, and those of Apulia by the Mediterranean towards Barletta, have submitted to Lautrec, and many more may be expected to do the same. D. Marius Ursinus is sent to garrison them, with the 300 Germans with whom he entered Ascoli.

1528.

ITALY—*cont.*

Many expect that Lautrec will remove the camp towards Manfredonia and Barletta, and after receiving the submission of all Apulia will go on to Naples; but nothing is determined. The Florentine troops will be here today, or at all events tomorrow. D. Petrus Alvisius de Tarneto and Petrus Maria de Rubeis are in Manfredonia with 2,000 foot and 200 horse.

Lat., pp. 2.

21 March. 4087. [DU BELLAY] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 397.

B. M.

" Domine, ego nihil min[us cogitavi quam, te] inconsulto, adire ad Serenissimum [Dominum Regem; et] enim cum tota Chr. Regis mei volun[tas esset ni]hil ut velit te insciente, nihil sine con[sensu vestro] . . . eo sum dimissus, mihi ut imprimis mandav[it] perlegenda tibi exhiberem, ad te omnia refer [et ea] quæ non probasses ut negligerem. Itaque ego non reperio. Nam apud hunc regem nisi quas curari a me Rex meus volebat, abs te v nihil ago. Ipsum ut statim non adeam quom committere non possum, nec debeo. Parendum enim [est et] utendum consilio tuo, non quia ab eo abhorream nihil abs te in regem meum proficisci posse quod [non] gratissimum, deinde quod te intelligam apud Regem mei causa tantum velle, ut si quicquam ego gerend peccavero, id tu possis, quæ tua est dexteritas tuo negotio resarcire. Adibo igitur, quando adibo ut cum rege salutato, consilia mei adu de iis integram rejiciam in adventum tuæ, quam Opt. Max. diu nobis e"

London, 21 March.

Mutilated. Add.

22 March. 4088. ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

R. O.

Batch of five receipts to Sir Hen. Wyotte, farmer of the manor of Barnes, each for 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, ranging from 8 Nov. 8 Hen. VIII. to 22 March 19 Hen. VIII., collected severally by Wm. Lichefeld, John Dowman, and John Smythe, receivers of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

4089. HENRY VIII. to ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE.

Vit. B. x. 46.

B. M.

Desires the Signory to restore Ravenna and Cervia, and a quantity of salt and other goods of the Church, which they seized during the Pope's captivity. The ambassador in England told him that the towns were occupied to prevent their falling into the hands of the Imperialists, and the ambassador in France said the same to Wolsey.

It is now nearly three months since the Pope was liberated, but the King has not heard that the towns have been restored to him. Credence for the prothonotary Casale.

Lat., draft, pp. 2.

23 March. 4090. GARDINER and FOXE to TUKE.

R. O.

Arrived at Orvieto, on Saturday last, with no garments but the coats they rode in, which were much worn and defaced by the foul weather. Informed the Pope of their coming by Mr. Gregory, but had to stay at home that day and the next while their garments were "at the making." Had much difficulty from the dearness of everything. Commodities are conveyed into the town by asses and mules; and cloth, worth 20*s.* in England, is here 6*l.*, and yet not procurable in any quantity. Had they not made provision for gowns at Luke, they would have had to borrow Spanish cloaks from the

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Pope's servants; and few men here have more garments than one. Master Gregory had to borrow as much as might furnish them with three beds. The day of their arrival was a very foul day; and within a mile of the town they had to pass a river on horseback, riding so deep that the water reached almost to their girdles. One of their servants is now in great danger from the wetting,—a young man, learned in physic, Greek and Latin, whose death would be a great loss. "We suppose ye know him well. His name is Richard Herde. He was wont to resort much to me, Steven Gardiner, there, and sometime dwelled with Master Chancellor of the Duchy" (More). Master Gregory says that in summer the south wind brings pestilence here from a river within a mile of the city. The place may well be called *Urbs Vetus*. No one would give it any other name.

Cannot tell how the Pope should be described as at liberty here, where hunger, scarcity, bad lodgings, and ill air keep him as much confined as he was in Castel Angel. His Holiness could not deny to Master Gregory that captivity at Rome was better than liberty here. The Pope occupies a decayed palace of the bishop of Orvieto. Before reaching his privy chamber we passed three chambers, "all naked and unchanged, the roofs fallen down, and, as we can guess, 30 persons, riff raff and other, standing in the chamber for a garnishment." The furniture of the Pope's bed chamber was not worth 20 nobles, bed and all. "It is a fall from the top of the hill to the lowest part of the mountain, where was *primus ascensus*, which every man in manner useth for his commodity." The Venetians, Florentines, and duke of Ferrara have profited by it. Those of Viterbo rebel, expecting the Spaniards will have the victory; and Sigismund de Mala Testa has entered again into Ariminum, which Lautrec restored to the Pope. The Pope is determined to send 2,000 or 3,000 footmen against those of Viterbo, that he may have access to Rome. The victory in Naples is still doubtful. Orvieto, 23 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Harl. 419,
f. 72.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

23 March. **4091. QUEEN MARGARET to ALBANY.**

Teulet, i. 65.

Thanks him cordially for his great diligence in promoting her business at Rome, which she hopes will be despatched shortly, from the information contained in a letter of the abbot of Culros, dated Rome, 21 Jan. Begs him earnestly to obtain the expedition of her sentence, and send it to Scotland as soon as possible, supplying whatever money is necessary, and to write again to the abbot of Culros, thanking him for his services. Is informed today, by Albany's secretary, Nicholas Canyvet, of a captain named William Stewart, and another gentleman, sent by Albany with a present of horses to the King her son, which will be very acceptable to him. He would have written to you for such things, but for the impediment mentioned in my last letters, to which I expect a full reply by the said captain, both from Francis and from you. Begs that letters intended for her may be given to Dunbar, Albany's secretary. Stirling, 23 March.

P.S.—Excuses herself for not writing all in her own hand.

French.

23 March. **4092. MONASTERY OF PETERBOROUGH.**

Assent to the election of John Borowe, as abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Peterborough. Hampton Court, 23 March.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 20.

1528.

24 March.

Calig. B. II.

255.

B. M.

4093. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters dated at Hampton Court on the 17th. Is gratified by the gentleness of Wolsey's admonition, but regrets he should have entertained such a suspicion. Had never so much as thought in this matter of Wm. Lyll and his fellows, of applying to any but Wolsey, and would not for the world. Had only sent to my lord of London and to Tuke to move his Grace to save some of their lives, considering that Wm. Lyll has many allies and friends on the Borders to whom he must trust his life to do the King service. His servant had not spoken with my lord of London, who was absent from court, but delivered his letter to Tuke, who promised to speak to Wolsey on the subject. Has no knowledge of anything else done in the matter. Though he has little wit and experience, knows how much Wolsey has done for him, "and in a much greater matter than this is." Beseeches Wolsey "upon his knees" not to impute this to him, or it will shorten his days, which in truth he does not expect to be of long continuance. The bearer can tell how he has been since the receipt of Wolsey's letter, and that since his coming on the first Monday of Lent he has remained here with two hundred persons, and with the prisoners, whom he was ready to have put to execution on the coming of a judge. Newcastle, 24 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace." Endd.

24 March.

R. O.

4094. CON O'NEYLL, LORD OF TYRONE, to WOLSEY.

Has received his loving letters by Sir Bartholomew Dillon, for which he is most greatly bound to him. Will hold firmly to the King's friendship. What he is accused of doing against the King's subjects he was compelled to do in self-defence against the baron of Delvin and others, from whom he could get no redress for the wrongs they did him, and in order to collect a tribute due to him and his ancestors from time immemorial. Is willing to submit the dispute to arbitration. Whenever the King's deputy and other subjects take my part against my Irish rebels, I also will help them against any Irish invaders. Regrets to hear that his kinsman Kildare has fallen under the King's displeasure. Hopes Wolsey will procure his pardon. Requests that he and his adherents may be free to go and return throughout the whole English part of Ireland. From my house at Dungennynde, 24 March 1527.

Hol., Lat., p. 1, broad sheet. Sealed. Add. Endd.

25 March.

R. O.

4095. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

St. P. VII. 61.

I wrote in my last that we were encamped within sight of the enemy. On Saturday the 15th, we came nearer to them, and encamped within half a mile of each other,—the Spaniards within the town of Troy, their lance-knights on one side, and our camp before it. Awaited battle that day, and skirmished together. Their camp was strongly environed, but it is thought we might have vanquished them if we had done our best, for it is said they were not more than 11,000 or 12,000 men, and without artillery. On Friday they fled, and Lautrec came on the following night to Melfe, which they battered next day with their ordnance. This day our men have entered and sacked the place, and slain above 3,000. The prince of the town has fallen into Lautrec's hands. Lautrec intends tomorrow to follow the enemy towards Naples, who have increased their force, and recovered 10 or 12 pieces of artillery. Expects to give them battle in 15 days. Before Melfe, 25 March.

Signed.

Add.

1528.

25 March. **4096.** The PRINCESS'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have discharged, as commanded, the Princess's household here in the Marches. Will fulfil his other commands. Several of the discharged servants were in good service before, and are now without a living. To stop complaints, have devised letters for the King to send to certain abbots within the limits of the Council's commission, according to a bill enclosed. Hope Wolsey will grant them wages meanwhile. Beaudley, 25 March. *Signed*: John Exon.—Ja. Denton—G. Bromley—John Russell.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

ii. Circular to be addressed to the abbots, stating that for her own better education, and for the consolation of the King and Queen, it has been ordered that the Princess should reside near the King's person. As the Council of the Marches would be encumbered by having to move a great household from place to place in her absence, her officers and servants have been allowed to go home. But as several of them are destitute of houses or friends to resort to, the Abbot is requested to take ——— of them in the meantime "unto your convenient finding."

iii. List of the abbots to whom the above circular is to be sent, viz.:—*In Gloucestershire*: St. Augustine's, Bristol, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Flaxley, Tintern, Kingswood, Siscestre, the prior of Lanthony beside Gloucester. *In Worcestershire*: Wynchecombe, Hayles, Evesham, Pershore, Bordesley, Worcester, Mouch Malverne. *In Shropshire*: Shrewsbury, Buyldoes, Lylleshill, Haghmond, Wenlok, Womebridge, Halesowen. *In Herefordshire*: Wigmore, Doore, Herford, Leompstre, Monmouth, Wormesley. *In Cheshire*: Chester, Combermer, Vale Roiall, Norton. *In Wenlloge*: Llanternam.

If Wolsey would bestow 69 of the poorest of the Princess's servants among the above houses, it would be "a full gracious deed."

Pp. 2.

25 March. **4097.** The PRIOR and CONVENT of PETERBOROUGH, Linc. dioc.

P. S.

Petition for assent* to the election by Wolsey, to whom the convent delegated its rights, of John Borowe as abbot, in the place of Robt. Kyrkton, resigned. 25 March 1528.

25 March. **4098.** JAMES WALSH.

R. O.

Specialties of his demands from Mr. Roger Wygeston. The latest date mentioned is the Annunciation, 1528.

Pp. 4.

[March.] **4099.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 287.

Since sending Master Peter (Vannes) to the King, has received other letters from Mr. Fox and Mr. Stephens, addressed to the King, Brian Tuke, and himself; which he sends, as they relate to the progress of their journey, although not of later date. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the King's most noble grace, Defensor of the Faith.

26 March. **4100.** G. DE THEIMSEKE and JOHN DE LA SAUCH to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived last night at London, having been instructed by Madame to repair to the King and Wolsey. Request that he will appoint a day to receive them. London, 26 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: Mons. le cardinal Legat en Engleterre. *Endd.*: Mons. Johan de la Sauch, xxvj^{ta} Marcii 1527.

* It appears that the assent was already passed on the 23rd March, before the date of this petition.

1528.

27 March. **4101.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters, dated Greenwich, 13 Feb., acknowledging the receipt of letters of two different dates touching the apprehension of Sir Will. Lisle and his accomplices, the good order of the Borders, and the prevention of Albany's comnig. Is glad to have done him a service about Lisle; for though he surrendered to Henry's officers, it was owing to the sharp persecution made on him by James's. Has great confidence in Henry, and will give him no occasion of complaint. Reminds him that he has several times written, the last by Marchmont herald, for restitution to Rob. Bertoun, of Uvirbertoune, of ships and goods taken from him by Englishmen. Edinburgh, 27 March. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

27 March. **4102.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks Wolsey for his wise letters, dated Westminster, 13 Feb., showing his determinate mind that the two kingdoms may stand in concord. James on his side will wholly apply himself to the same end, as his chancellor Angus has written to the King and Wolsey. Edinburgh, 27 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "From the king of Scots, 28 Marcii 1528."

27 March. **4103.** GARDINER and FOXE to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Richard Herde died on Lady Day, to our great discomfort, as we had great confidence in his learning and experience in physic. The air of this city is very contagious, and the weather so moist that, except there be some change of the inhabitants soon, it will be of little consequence who are lords of this country, unless for penance you would wish it to the Spaniards as being unworthy to die in battle. The Pope receives letters from both sides with contrary news. He has a nuncio with Lautrec and Colonna, pretending that he is with the Spaniards, only to save the goods of the Church. Have written to my Lord such news as the Pope desired Sanga to tell us. By all accounts the armies are within half a mile of each other, the Spaniards being about equal, or not more than 4,000 different.

Have just heard that the Imperialists mean to divide themselves, and keep the strongholds of Naples, viz., the city of Naples, Capua, Gaeta and Castel Nove, where the Pope's hostages are, in which case it is believed the war will continue till Michaelmas. Request Tuke to take some trouble in deciphering their ciphers, as they know his skill. He will find that the letter M is made sometimes thus, Δ , and sometimes thus, ∇ , "which neither of them is verily like your cipher, but only in another place, where ye put a greater cipher of that fashion for a great personage." We write daily what conference we have had, and defer sending the post till we can send some certain resolution. Pray to be delivered from this pestilential air, which has already done us such displeasure. Do not like to detain this post, who was specially sent by the King and Wolsey. Orvieto, 27 March. *Signed by Gardiner, for himself and Foxe.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

28 March. **4104.** H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In favor of his cousin Evers, who goes up at this time to Wolsey on his own affairs. Has always found him diligent, and ready to do the King service. Newcastle, 28 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

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28 March. **4105.** ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received the King's letters, dated Greenwich, 13 Feb., complaining that nothing had been done on this side for the taking of the Lises, and promising that if he find reciprocity of love on the part of Scotland, there need be no fear of Albany's going thither. Assures him he did his utmost to deprive the Lises of all support in Scotland, otherwise they might have avoided subjection to Henry's officers. If Henry knew the truth he would give James thanks for his efforts to make redress and establish peace. Has written more amply to Wolsey. Edinburgh, 28 March 1528. *Signed* : Ard. Chancellor.

P. 1, broad sheet. Add. Endd.

28 March. **4106.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Lease to Thomas lord Rochford of the site or mansion place of the manor of Tunbridge, with demesne lands and appurtenances, at a rent of 26*l.* 8*s.* per annum. 28 March 19 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed by lord Rochford.*

Parchment.

28 March. **4107.** STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter by a servant of Master Curteis. Will stay the receipt of 60*l.* from Thos. Somer, and the delivery of his obligation, till further instructed. Hugh cannot find the acquittance for the abbot of Bruern in Cromwell's house. Gave Mondye Cromwell's demands about Fuller's matter, who said he would abide my lord Cardinal's orders, but would not concede that Fuller should enter on his lands last Lady Day. Found him at evensong in his parish church, when he told Vaughan he was disposed to serve God, and could not attend to such matters there: "whom I was bold to answer that sith it was his mind in such place to serve God, that better he could not serve Him than with restoring the right unto his brother whom he had wrongfully defrauded." On Thursday last, between 6 and 7 p.m., five thieves knocked at the door of Roderego, the Spaniard "which dwelleth next the goldsmith against your door." Being asked who was there, they answered, "One from the Court to speak with Roderego." When the door was opened, three of them rushed in, "and found the said Roderego sitting by the fire, accompanied with a poor woman dwelling next to Mrs. Wynsor. The other two tarried, and kept the door, and strangled the woman that she should not cry." They then took Roderego's purse, and killed him by stabbing him in the belly, but had not fled far before two of them were taken and brought to Newgate. Have made a chain to Cromwell's wicket that no man not well known may enter.

Antony Bonvixi has heard that the French have invaded Naples, taken Pulia and other towns, and are now lying near the city of Naples, likely to subdue all the realm, unless they be resisted by an army which the Emperor has sent out of Rome. Others say the armies have met, and the French been beaten. Two ambassadors have come from the Lady Margaret, who were here before, and lodged at Marcellys' house. The one is a man of 60, a good deal like Dr. Colet, late dean of Powlys, both in person and gesture. Yesterday they left for the Court, but were ordered to return, perhaps "because the court was not furnished with gentlemen to the King's pleasure." Tomorrow they go thither again. Cromwell probably knows the news they bring better than Vaughan. Two hulks have lately arrived with grain, and more are looked for. London, Passion Even.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To his right worshipful master, Mr. Cromwell, be this yoven at Oxford.

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4108. FRANCIS I. to CHARLES V.

R. O.

Letter of defiance. Paris, 28 March 1527, before Easter.

P. 1. Spanish translation.

Vesp. C. vii. 39.

2. The Emperor's reply.

B. M.

Spanish, p. 1.

28 March.

4109. RECEPTION of GRANVELLE by FRANCIS I.Cal. D. x.
177-180,
and 124-128.

B. M.

Papiers de
Card. Gran-
velle, i. 350.

On the 28th March 1527, *avant Pasques*, the King being at Paris, accompanied by the Princes of the Blood, Cardinals, &c., summoned to his presence the Emperor's ambassador, Nicolas Perrenot, sieur de Granvelle, who represented to him that he had letters from his master, of 7 Feb., showing that the French ambassadors had taken leave of him on the 21st Jan., and that a French herald had declared war against him and defied him on the following day. For this reason he had been ordered to take his leave of Francis, and return immediately, and he much regretted his master's desire for peace was thus thwarted. The ambassador protested that he himself had done all he could to preserve friendly relations; and if he had given offence to Francis, he asked his pardon.

The King replied that he was sorry not to be able to treat Granvelle as courteously as he deserved, but that as the Emperor had arrested his ambassadors, he was forced to do the like to him. In reply to what the Emperor had said to Guyenne and Clarencieux, he said that he had never pledged his faith to the Emperor; and gave Granvelle a writing, which he desired him to read and deliver to his master. The ambassador took the paper from Robertet, but, as his commission was expired, desired to be excused receiving any further charge. The King then ordered Robertet to read the paper, which was a cartel of defiance, dated Paris, 28 March 1527, *avant Pasques*. He reminded the ambassador that the Dom Prevost of Utrecht, the imperial ambassador, defied him at Dijon, contrary to a treaty; and as to the Emperor's protest that he did not consider himself to have done wrong before God, God himself should be judge of both their consciences. The excuse which the Emperor makes for the capture and detention of the Pope has so little appearance of truth, that he wonders at its being put forward. Considering the length of the Pope's confinement, how can Charles pretend that he is not answerable for it? Francis knows well that his children are in the Emperor's hands; but as to the pretence of the latter that he has raised no obstacle to their liberation, it is notorious that Francis has made such great and excessive offers that not one of his predecessors who have been taken prisoners by the Infidels have been demanded one quarter of the sums. To mention only one instance: he offered to give Charles 2,000,000 cr., both in ready money and rents. If, then, the retention of his children, the refusal to negotiate, the demand that he should abandon his allies before restitution of his children, the taking a Pope prisoner, the violation of everything holy, and the refusal to join in opposing the Turk or putting down heresy, were not enough to move him to war, what other injuries should have sufficed to that end? As to the king of England, Francis has entire confidence that he will reply so virtuously on his own account that it would be doing him wrong to answer for him. Nevertheless, his friendship with England is such that if by indisposition the King should, unhappily, not be able to make answer, Francis would do as much for him as for himself, placing not only his kingdom and subjects but also his own person at Henry's disposal. Francis is informed by his herald Guyenne that Charles bade him communicate some conversations he had with the French ambassador, the president, in Granada, which the Emperor considers, if Francis had heard, he would have replied to. Francis says his ambassador had informed him of many conversations, but of none which touched his honor. Otherwise he

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would not have waited so long ; for as soon as he heard the things which he has mentioned to Granvelle, he made a reply, which he has delivered to Granvelle to read, signed with his own hand, and which he believes to be sufficient. The Emperor said in this conversation that he had observed the promises made at Madrid better than Francis. Francis is not aware that he made him any promise. The treaty, which was in writing, is not binding, because he was not then at liberty; and he made no engagement to him otherwise, except as to an enterprise against the Turk, of which he is quite ready to fulfil the conditions when Charles will do the like. The Emperor may be assured that he will no sooner have placed foot in the stirrup in such a sacred cause than Francis will be in his saddle, although the Turks are not such near neighbours to him as to Charles.

The ambassador replied, that he could make no further answer at present than what the Emperor had declared, and delivered in writing to the ambassadors and heralds of France; but as a faithful subject of his master, he would say, that if Francis intimated to the Emperor the things aforesaid, either by herald or otherwise, the Emperor would certainly acquit himself, as he had always done, in good conscience. He thanked Francis that he had expressed satisfaction with his own personal conduct, and insisted on his demand for a safe-conduct to return. Francis replied that Charles by his conduct had compelled him to make the answer which he had done, and trusted that on receiving what the ambassador had heard, signed with his hand, he would reply to him like a gentleman, and not like a lawyer by writing; for if he did the latter he would make answer to his Chancellor by an advocate who should be a better man than he. As to Granvelle, he should be conducted to the frontier, and allowed to cross, in exchange for the French ambassadors, on his obtaining a safe-conduct for the French herald.

Fr., pp. 15, mutilated.

28 March. 4110. INSTRUCTIONS of FRANCIS I. to DU PRAT and BOUCLANS.

Cal. D. x. 153.

B. M.

" [de Fran]ce et d'Angleterre
Messrs. du Prat et de Bouclans envoyez de p[art de l'Empereur.]

"Que l'on dira que quant a la seurete du rest[at] les 1,200,000
escus payez et ledit Roy d de ce que luy est deu ainsi
qu'il a este offert out[re] presentees, ledit sieur Roy et le roy
d'Angleterre baillero[nt] et promectre payer ledit restat es
termes qui seront [convenues]."

Genoa and the county and territory of Ast shall be restored to the Emperor after the deliverance of the Dauphin and duke of Orleans "avec
seurete qui a este offerte pour la revocation de l'exercite.
apres declaree sur la dite revocation.

"Et quant a la susdite revocation, si la seurete off[erte ne soit] trouvee suffi-
sante ledit sieur Roy tres Chrestien consentira [encourir] *ipso facto* la peine
des 300,000 es[cus] apres la demission de mesdits Sieurs ses
e[nfans] dedans le temps qui sera limite * * *
. exercite et de ladite peyne encourue" As
to Milan, he asks the Emperor to have the Duke's conduct investigated,
and, if he is found innocent, to restore him, according to the treaty of
Toledo. If he is found guilty and resists, Francis will assist the Emperor
against him * * *

Fr., pp 2, mutilated.

4111. [DEFIANCE OF FRANCIS I.?]

Cal. D. x. 180.

B. M.

* * * " Seigneur m'a command[e] de
dire rle de sa delivrance en ceste court en autre
me, disant qu'il sen estoit alle sur sa foy et promesse savoir a

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[DEFIANCE OF FRANCIS I. ?]—*cont.*

ung chacun, que encores que tout homme g avoir obligation de foy, et que cela luy est excuse trop h ce nonobstant pour satisfaire a luy et a ung chacun de son h[onneur que] il a voullu garder jusques a ceste heure, et gardera s'il pl[aisit a Dieu] jusques a la mort, m'a donne charge de dire que s'il y a [homme de] son estat au monde qui le vueille chargier, non pas de sadite tant seulement, mais qu'il ait jamais fait chose que ung [gentilhomme] ayment son honneur ne doibve faire, il dit qu'il a menty par la g[orge,] et autant de foiz qu'il le dira, mentyra, delibere d'en deffendre s[on] honneur, jusques au derrenier jour de sa vye, et pour autant celluy ainsi contre verite le voudroit charger. Doresnavant ne luy es riens, mais luy asseure le camp, et ledit Seigneur luy portera l armes, protestant que si apres ceste declaration y a homme d[e monde] qui le charge par parolles ou escriptures, la honte [luy restera] veu que ledit Seigneur accepte le combat qui es"

* * *

Mutilated.

28 March. 4112. CHARLES V. to MARGARET.†

Vesp. C. II. 380.

B. M.

Since the defiance by the kings of France and England, on Jan. 22, has sent to her and the King his brother, by sea, the lords of Reulx and Montfort, the provost of Waltrielue (?) and Henry Cheingher, factor of the Welzers. Montfort's instruction is dated Jan. 31. He is to ask for news, aid and advice for the protection of the country. Desires her to assemble the Estates, if she has not already done so, and explain to them the unreasonableness of the defiance. Reulx will arrive about the end of March with 2,000 Spaniards, paid for six months, having started from Carthagená on the 5th. The fortifications of Gravellinges, Bourbourg, Dunkerque and the dikes must be attended to, to prevent surprises.

The force sent by the lord of Rosinboz will assist. She must provide arms and stores, revoke and refuse safe-conducts, assemble armourers and saddlers, collect powder, sulphur and saltpetre, for which he will send payment by Reulx. Has written about this to Teremonde. Desires her to spend 10,000 or 12,000 ducats in artillery, according to the accompanying bill; and to practise with the people of England by distributing writings in his justification, and blaming the Cardinal as the cause of this and of the intended divorce. Beures must send a wise man to Scotland to negotiate an alliance by marriage or otherwise, so as to injure the English, and also to the chief persons in Osterlande, to get their aid against the English. Reminds her that the adhesion of the duke of Cleves should be obtained by Mons. de Liege, and that the duke of Gueldres must be treated with, at least for neutrality, whatever it may cost without giving up territory. The friendship of Cologne and other chief towns must be obtained, without putting too much trust in them. Has written "au re[n]te-maistre de Zellande" about a fleet. Montfort will leave Margaret his instructions, and go on to the Emperor's brother in Germany, to prevent the Germans serving on the other side, and to make an effort for Burgundy; to advise him and the electors to send a king-at-arms to the kings of France and England, to say that they consider themselves defied, as they have defied the Emperor; and to induce the Swiss to insist on payment from France before the Emperor releases the Princes, and to hold a diet before serving the French king. Intends to spread a report that he will invade France in several quarters with Almaines, though he does not mean to have more than 10,000, who will be led hither by count Felix. Will send money for them by Reulx.

† Decipher of intercepted despatch.

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Enrich, the factor of the Welzers, is charged to go to Colliment, the armourer of Augsburg, for armour for the Emperor and the army. Reulx's instruction of Feb. 8 is to raise 2,000 Spaniards for the defence of the Low Countries, for whose provision he has 30,000 ducats; to arrange for the passage of the 6,000* Germans, and to raise 1,000 hackbut men, for which he has 20,000 ducats. He carries also letters for the States. Desires the lord of Vaulx to be recompensed for the captaincy of Bapalmes castle, unless he wishes to keep it, and the charge given to John Quilles or other fit person. Wishes the Spaniards to be well treated. Asks for speedy news. Has had none since Rosimboz's departure. Madrid, 28 March.

Desires her to bid Reulx buy 2,000 quintals of sulphur for the artillery here.

Fr., pp. 5. *Endd.*: "Deschiffrement des lettres de l'Empereur à Madame Marguerite." *And a similar endorsement in Latin.*

29 March. **4113.** JOHN DUNCAN to ALBANY.

Teulet, i. 67.

Has labored so effectually with reference to the queen of Scotland's divorce, at the instance of herself and Albany, that sentence was pronounced in the Queen's favor on 11 March by the cardinal of Ancona. As the matter is weighty the Cardinal and his officers expect large rewards. Thinks 100 ducats will be required to satisfy them, of which Octavian expects shortly to be able to furnish one half. The Queen relies entirely upon Albany to meet the necessary expences. What has hitherto been spent amounts to over 250 ducats, but now that sentence is obtained you will have the means of proceeding rigorously against Angus. Rome, 29 March 1527.

Fr.

29 March. **4114.** RICHARD EVENWOD, Parson of Kyrkbithure, to DR. BELLASSES.

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness in amending his living. Is grateful also to Dr. Bellasses' brother for his much needed favor. Requests his further good offices in a matter, to be explained by the bearer, about which he fears to be put in trouble. Kirkbithure, 29 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

29 March. **4115.** ARCHIBALD [EARL OF ANGUS], CHANCELLOR [OF SCOTLAND,] to DACRE.

Cal. B. VII. 27.

B. M.

Has referred his complaint of non-redress to the King and Council. They have written for Maxwell, but before he could come the King departed beyond Forth, "for his pastime" till near Easter. Maxwell will be here in the holidays. Begs the matter may be suspended till Tuesday after Low Sunday, when due redress shall be made. Edinburgh, 29 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Dacre, wardane of the West Marches of Eingland foranentis Scotland, &c.

30 March. **4116.** ANGUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his long letter, dated Westminster, 14 Feb., and a short one, dated Westminster, the 17th, which he has shown the King. Though the means taken for the capture of the Lises were not the best that might have been, orders were given, owing to which they were compelled to surrender. Spared no labor or expence for his own part, and caused sharp execution to be made on them night and day. Wolsey speaks of the King's forbearance during James's minority. James is not ungrateful. Although the peace is so nearly expired, a convention of Lords is to be held soon after Easter, in which this will be the chief subject of consideration. Has always

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ANGUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

had true mind to the King, next his own sovereign, "and has ben reddy and lyn ewest the Bordouris ay sen the 23d day of Januar," expecting to have met the earl of Northumberland and others, according to Angus's request sent by Thos. Gowre, constable of Alnwick. Shall always be ready to meet and make redress. Meanwhile has charged his lieutenants to do so. Hopes Wolsey will not listen to the complaints of those who ask redress but will not give it. There are as many complaints on this side, as the taking of the bark of Sandwich, the spoiling of the "pyk" of Aberdeen, and various outrages on the Borders. On the 15th March, the household of Berwick, to the number of sixscore men, entered Scotland, and in open day "tane up ane toune in the Merse called Clarybald," and have made no redress. What James wrote to the King about Albany was not because he was in dread of his coming, but that he might have his uncle's counsel and support in all things. Edinburgh, 30 March 1528. *Signed*: Ard. Chancellor.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 March. 4117. HENRY GULDEFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Hears that he has come to Tunbridge for the dissolving of that house, and that he is going thence to Bilsington. Reminds him of their communication about the ferme of Bilsington, and asks him to come to Leeds Castle on his return to commune further of the matter. Otford, 30 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To Maister Cromwell.

31 March. 4118. GARDINER and FOXE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 63. Arrived at Orvieto on the 20th. Kept ourselves secret for one day in order to communicate with Gregory. Visited the Pope on the 22nd, and were with him every day three or four hours till this day. We have written in cipher at some length to Wolsey. Foxe expects to return shortly after the despatch of this post. Sir Gregory is hearty in your service. None could do better. We are indebted to him for our lodgings, which no money could have furnished. It is hoped that Lautrec will shortly obtain Naples. Orvieto, 31 March.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Harl. 419,
f. 73 b.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, *from Gardiner's letter book.*

[March.]

4119. [GARDINER and FOXE to WOLSEY.]

Harl. MS.
419, f. 71.

B. M.

Pocock, I. 90.

Arrived at Orvieto on the 20th inst., and were admitted to the Pope's presence as soon as they could get clothes. Were obliged to keep secret one day, which they spent with Gregory. The Pope sent Sanga, who was the Datary's servant, to welcome them, to apologise that he could not better receive them, and to offer free access to him without ceremony. Would have visited him accordingly, but it suited their purpose to have full communication with Mr. Gregory, and so they excused themselves by their want of clothes. As they travelled post, they were obliged to leave all their clothes at Calais, and there are none to be borrowed here.

Ask Wolsey to thank Mr. Gregory for his kindness. He gave up to them his own lodging furnished with beds. He keeps an honorable porte, and has great access of gentlemen,—much to his expence and the King's honor. The Pope has a high opinion of him, and he can do the King more service than any other man. Write in their common letters about their audience with the Pope.

Copy, pp. 2, from Gardiner's letter book.

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31 March. 4120. CASALE, GARDINER and FOXE to WOLSEY.

Harl. 419, f. 75.

B. M.

Strype's Mem.

i. ii. No. 23.

Pocock, i. 95.

Had an audience with the Pope in his privy bedchamber. Found there card. Ridolfo. Delivered our letters; on which the Pope made us a long speech, enlarging on the King's services in his behalf. He desired us to enter familiarly into communication, and he would give such resolution without delay as in law and equity we could require. On this I, Stephen Gardiner, said that the King and you were persuaded of his zeal and affection by the letters of Casale, Knight and Gambara, who exhibited a commission and dispensation, with a promise that if they were insufficient his Holiness would supply the defects. Though the said commission and dispensation were altered in some material points from the form required by the King, and were not fully suitable, yet, in consideration of the Pope's promise, the King thanked his Holiness as if they had been. I then touched upon the cause of our coming, our answer in the French court, the King's resolution to adhere to the Pope, omitting to write the precise form to your Grace, as the same must be sent in cipher *in presenti rerum statu*, and by spending half the day with the Pope and half with St. Quatuor we should delay our letters too long. The Pope replied, that he reposed all his trust in the King, and, notwithstanding his promise, he must dissemble until Italy be pacified. He had ever studied the interests of Christendom more than his own. "And whereas, according to the instruction, it was declared how your Grace, being advertised that his Holiness somewhat stayed in expedition of the King's desire, for that it was showed him that matter was set forth without your consent or knowledge," and therefore you begged us to protest of your sincerity and your mind concerning the merits and the qualities of the gentlewoman; he said no such protestation was necessary, and he could not believe that the King would be led by any undue affection in a matter of such importance, saying he would lean to the King's opinions more than to any other learned man, that they must be great and efficient to have induced him to take this step, and he desired to see the King's labor and study in the matter. He added that he did not believe the report that your Grace was not privy to it, or that anything of such high consequence would be set forth without your advice, by which the King is so much guided, that he will continue to use the same, and, in consideration of your good qualities, esteem you no less than the having of an heir to succeed him in his realm. He confessed that the report had made him waver until he had ascertained the truth; that in altering the commission he only regarded the honor of the King and of the See Apostolic, which two were indissolubly connected; that he would make no delay, but would the next day read with us the King's book, and determine the commission. On urging him to make an overture as of himself to the French king for abstinence of war on that side of the mountains, conformably to your letters, he expressed apprehension lest the Spaniards should attempt to delude Lautrec, weary their enemies by delay, and so Italy would not be delivered. To further arguments on this head, he said it was a matter to be dreamed and slept on. So we parted for the night.

Next day we exhibited to the Pope the King's book. The Pope began to read; and standing a while, and after sitting upon a form covered with an old coverlet not worth 20d., read the preliminary epistle, and the latter part of the book touching the law, without suffering any of us to help him. After commenting upon it, he greatly commended it, and said he would keep it and read it at leisure. And as the epistle is directed to you and other prelates, his Holiness asked for the answer. We said there was none, but he might infer the answer from your letters. He asked whether the King had ever broken the matter to the Queen. We said, yes, and that she was content to abide by the judgment of the Church. He then proceeded to question whether your Grace would be objected to "as suspect;" for that, by answering the King's epistle and declaring your mind, you had given sentence

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CASALE, GARDINER and FOXE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

beforehand, and could not be considered indifferent. We answered that you had only asserted your opinion thus far,—that, if the facts were as alleged, judgment ought to follow; and he might send you a commission to define the law, in the event of the facts being ascertained. With this he seemed satisfied. We urged that a clause should be added *remota recusatione et appellatione*.

He wished to read the commission by himself, admitting, as we urged, the necessity of speed, and the danger to the realm by delay, reckoning what titles might be pretended by the king of Scots and others. That night we went to St. Quatuor, and delivered him the King's and your letters, thanking him for his services, and a promise of the King's liberality. He declined the 2,000 cr. offered him; so, rewarding his secretary with 30, I keep the rest in my hands to be offered him again. He promised not to be sparing in his troubles. He had done no more than his duty. The King had been a good servant to the Church, and to various Popes. He then proceeded to particulars. We showed him the King's book, with which he was well pleased, and admitted in the end that the commission desired by the King was conformable to the decretals. It is clear that they are hampered only by fear of the Spaniards. This was confirmed by our interview with the Pope on Wednesday, who declined to discuss the commission on that day, as St. Quatuor was unwell. We then talked with him about a cardinal to be sent, "who might have a good pretence for composing peace between princes." He did not relish the proposition; and when we told him, on Gambara's authority, of letters received by him from the Emperor for that purpose, he faintly admitted that he had received them. We urged that Campeggio should be sent, as favoring the Emperor.

We then tried to fathom his opinion touching the abstinence, but after some discussion could obtain no direct answer. Next day, repairing to the Pope, we found St. Quatuor, and in another angle of the chamber cardinals Ursinus, Cæsarinus and De Cæsis. When we entered his bedchamber, the Pope withdrew to a little study which he uses for his sleeping chamber, had some stools brought, and, setting himself with his back to the wall, willed us to sit round him. He then called for Simonett, dean of the Rota, a man of substantial learning. St. Quatuor explained the cause of the meeting; on which the Dean said that he had not much studied the matter, but he thought St. Quatuor spoke very well. Then Gardiner, at the Pope's bidding, spoke in defence of the commission, apparently to their satisfaction. Finally he came to this point, that, though the commission was not without precedent, the Emperor might object that it was unusual. We brought him off from this opinion. Then he doubted whether the causes assigned for the divorce were sufficient, and desired Simonett to consult his books. The conference lasted four hours; and the Pope said that, as for himself, he had so much confidence in the King's conscience that he thought his cause was just; but as it must come before the world, and he had no sufficient learning to discuss the matter, he must take the advice of counsel to justify his doings, for the Emperor would get the universities to write upon it. Whereupon he showed a letter to Casale, sent from the Emperor's court, containing the Emperor's answer to the intimations made to him of the King's divorce. We think he will not refuse, for he is fully convinced of the King's merit. Tomorrow we have a conference with Simonett.

This day, the 27th, Gambara arrived. Staphylæus, they say, will be here in three or four days. From seven in the morning till night we discussed the commission with Simonett, until he descended to persuade us to be satisfied with a general commission, and not in the form we desired, being new and out of course. If so, it could be sped tomorrow, and within three months sentence be given in England, and remitted here to be confirmed. He assured us he was sensible of the King's merits, and so are all men here.

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Next day we presented our letters to Card. de Monte, who promised to further the King's cause, so far as he might. On Passion Sunday after dinner the Pope took counsel with De Monte, St. Quatuor and Simonetta. At our audience, about three o'clock, he commanded us all to be seated, himself sitting *in medio semicirculi*. On urging the commission, the Pope protested his good mind to the King, and showed what he had done, as his own learning was insufficient. Gardiner replied that there were two articles: first, would his Holiness pass the commission? 2. Might he, if he would? Of the first I said we had evident argument; for the second, that he might, appeared by the King's book, and the offers of St. Quatuor and Simonetta, who had said that if the sentence was once given the Pope would confirm it; and if this were so, the cause must be good, or ought not to be confirmed, and all we asked was confirmation beforehand. I added, that if they objected merely on a point of form, and the King could get no more favor from their hands than a common person, his Majesty would use *domestico remedio apud suos*, and not have his cause tried among those whose hearts were already prejudiced, and all things coloured, *nullis nixa radicibus justitiæ et veritatis*. After I had thus spoken, every man looked on another, and so staid until Simonett began to excuse himself by a show of distinctions, and so entered again into a discussion of the cause.

The Pope heard all with very good will. De Monte and St. Quatuor, pretending they were not well informed in the matter, desired us to be content with a general commission, with promise of confirmation, which would serve the King's purpose. We said we had received our instructions according to the advice of learned men, and could not transgress them. The Pope replied he would do all that in honor he could do. We said it was not honorable for the King to desire what was not honorable in his Holiness to grant, and it was not likely that the King, who had so much respect to his honor, would blemish it in this matter.

The Pope, perceiving how we spoke, plainly said that to satisfy the King he would set apart all style and common course of the court which could not bind him in such a cause as this was, speaking apparently against St. Quatuor, who is a great supporter of established usage;—adding that if the Emperor complained he would show him and the world that in administering justice he was bound to show favor to one so meritorious as the king of England, and he would hear what De Monte and Anconitanus had to say, and then satisfy our request. We begged it might be shortly, that we might dispatch our post, who had now waited six days, and would not be despatched till we had a certain resolution. After this the Pope enquired of the bishops of England and their ages; on which I told him a “merry tale of the bishop of Norwich his good heart, and how, being about fourscore year old, he would have a chamber devised near the ground, without any stairs, to lie in 20 years hence, when he knew he should be somewhat feeble.” And I took occasion to make him an overture for taking away the first fruits, telling him it was a suggestion made by the said bishop,—without letting him know that we had any instructions. His Holiness began to inquire about them, and how they might be redeemed. The project pleased him and the cardinals, and he said he would gladly concur in it. He then fell to speaking of yourself and your college, how the buildings proceeded, what they would cost, the number of scholars, readers, &c.; and it pleased him much to understand that you had taken such order in letting the farms, as no man should have them except he would dwell upon them and maintain hospitality. And this was the best justification for the alteration of those religious places, whereof only did arise *scandalum religionis*. He professed his desire to do all that he could to assist you. We touched also upon the degradation of priests. We have carefully inquired how much time would be spent if the King's cause were relegated here. They do not desire it, for fear of the Imperialists. This is the only obstacle to the King's request. When we speak of celerity, they

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CASALE, GARDINER and FOXE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

discuss how it may be secured. Their proposal that the King should first marry was only a device to get rid of responsibility. Therefore we are more earnest to obtain the commission after the first form; but if that cannot be, the commission after the second degree will serve for the purpose of beginning the process, and can be openly shown, they promising to confirm the sentence and supply all defects. But we shall only accept this according to our instructions, in the event of not being able to obtain the first. As fear is the great obstacle, we do not see how to remove it, as you may judge for yourself, according to the communication we had with you in your chamber at York Place, on Friday night, before our departure. We are not without hope, if we cannot obtain the commission absolutely in the first form, to prevail upon the Pope to pass it secretly, to remain in the King's hands *in eventum*, and to give us a general commission for a legate.

Matters being at this point, we thought it best to despatch at once Lord Rochford's priest.* We had hopes to have sent some resolution of our attaining the commission in the first form. Gambara is active in the King's matter. Staphylæus is not yet come. The only objection to sending Campeggio is the dread of the gout, to which he is extremely subject, and which leaves him very weak after its attacks. We can get no answer about the abstinence. The Pope is *Cunctator maximus*, but with contrary success to *Fabius maximus*. He has taken great pains in the King's matter, and can never plead that he did not understand it. Wish to have instructions how they shall act on their return through France, and what answer they shall give if the French king question them. Send abstracts of letters of Lautrec, and the news in Italy. No Spaniard's life is safe in Rome. Orvieto, 31 March.

P.S.—The Pope told Casale that if the Venetians had not been secretly supported by Francis they would have restored Cervia and Ravenna,—that he is deluded on all sides, and if he cannot be supported by his friends he must give himself up to his enemies rather than suffer the ruin of Italy. He is troubled that Rimini, once delivered to him by Lautrec, has been taken out of his hands. If these things cannot be remedied by you, the Pope will evidently "precipitate himself into his enemies' dedition."

Copy, from Gardiner's letter book.

R. O.

2. Copy of the first part of the preceding despatch.

Pp. 6. Endd. in Geo. Throgmorton's hand; Copies of letters from Doctor Stevins and Foxe to my lord Cardinal.

[March ?]

4121. SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM the elder to MR. HENNEGE.

R. O.

The abbot of Borow's letter, asking Fitzwilliam to pay 200*l.* to his servant Dawson, did not arrive till he had left Essex, and he could not then pay it without much hindrance to the projected marriage of one of his daughters.

Asks Hennege to spare it till next term. If the letter had arrived when he was in London, it should have been paid in an hour.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipfull Mr. Henegge, one of the Kyng's pryve chambre. Endd.

March.

4122. ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 250.

B. M.

"[P]leasith your Gra[ce, on the] [of this] present month we
b unto us the constable of
. being assistants of the sa[me]
declared unto us to have rece[ived] of the Staple,
the same being with the most principal

* Cranmer ?

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stapi[llers] London, by which letter he
 sa * * * * *

. a bowght, considering the scantness of mon[ey and every other]
 thing, which reigneth here that some e tall men and of
 good fame have for pwre [th]eym silvis in such danger of their
 lives th[at it will] please the King to be gracious unto them. Three of
 [them now i]n prison arn like to suffer, wherefore if it s[hould happen by
 any fort]une that April payment should be delayed it [becometh] us to judge
 what peril is like to fall by m [ex]treeme poverty, which is
 universal amongst s[uch as are u]ndir our charge, which, well considered,
 is not [c]awse; for by mean that the King's coins which
 [were] wont to be current by these parties been now and that all
 manner of victual with all other ne[cessary] things been raised in their prices
 after the raa[te of] [or] rather far above, it is not possible for the
 soldiers, [who] ben now in 8*d.* by the day, to live so well on [their pay] as
 those of 6*d.* by the day did before the reeysi[ng of] the King's coins, as is
 before said, also the same universal plague which toucheth
 unto all the council a[nd the in]habitants here, rate and rate like, or more
 doth to the soldiers, for the dearer that all [things are] here
 the more is their charge; for where ne s in time of
 dearth men do either break their [dim]inische their servants
 and expenses at their [pleasure, it is] all contrary here * * *

* * * * * in most humble wise we beseech [the King's
 highness] and your Grace not only to co manner
 such matter as is comprised letter, and to take the
 same in good p[art] most gracious manner, to provide
 such a be found for the imminent perils
 most meet by the King's graciousness circumspect
 wisdom. Our Lord [keep your Grace] in prosperous health with long and
 to his pleasure. Written at Guisnes,
 March 1528."

Pp. 3, very mutilated. Add.: [To my lo]rd Legate's grace.

4123. JO. DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF BAYONNE, to WOLSEY.

[Cal.E.I.II.?.]

i. 36.

B. M.

"Ill^{me} et R^{me} domine, si volet R.D.V. ea quæ heri [mihi] aperuit Bal-
 thasarum latere, et tamen per ipsum post rem huic regi Serenissimo communi-
 catam literas et instructiones de ea tota in Galliam mittere, non video
 quomodo recte id fieri poterit. Nam quum nihil attulerit ex Gallia nisi
 apertum et quod illi communicatum ante discessum fuerit, (ut solet nobili[bus]
 qui data opera pro re certa mittuntur), inurbanum videretu[r] si contra
 signata et clausa omnia veluti cursori darent[ur]; deinde suspicio illi forte in-
 jiceretur nonnulla esse quæ vel[is] Pontificem latere. Quamobrem rectius meo
 iudicio f[oret] si non gravaretur Ill^{ma} et R^{ma} D.V. ipsum hodie hora certa
 se accersere, et de his quæ a rege meo attulit expedition[em] aliquam facere,
 quod non erit factu difficile, nam nudius te[r]tius cum ego una adessem pœne
 satisfactum illi fuit de rebus adeo ut fere nihil jam supersit nisi
 benigne et blan[de] acceptum dimittere. Interrogavit me quid causæ
 esse[t quod] orator Cæsaris heri ad D.V.R^{mam} adiisset. Respondi il[lum]
 dicere Cæsarem et Margaretam ægre ferre quod esset bellu[m] cum] hoc rege
 affini et necessario suscipiendum, et pleraque in [hanc] sententiam, tamen
 Ill^{mam} D.V., quæ falli non potest veluti ab ingenio Hispanico profecta
 accepisse. Poter[it R^{ma}] D.V. si ita videbitur in hoc mecum convenire, nam
 si rem illum celaremus, scrupulum illi majorem et suspensionem inji[ceremus].
 Ignoscet tamen mihi Ill^{ma} et R^{ma} D.V. si sus Minervam do[cere audeat]."

Signed.

*Mutilated. Add.: Ill^{mo}, &c. Card. Ebor. S. Sedis Apostolicæ de Latere
 Legato et Angliæ cancellario.*

1528.

GRANTS in MARCH 1528.

March.
—
GRANTS.

1. Ralph Buketon. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 1 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

2. Robert abbot of Selby. Inspeximus and confirmation of various charters and patents of Edward IV., &c. *Westm.*, 2 March.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17.*

2. Wm. Bramley, messenger of the Chamber. To be a messenger of the Exchequer, with 4½*d.* a day, in the room of John Honne, who is incapacitated. Bramley will not receive wages until the death of Honne. Greenwich, 8 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Westm.*, 2 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 15.*

3. John Fuller, of Neudegate, Surrey. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Windsor, 15 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S.

3. Jo. Heyron. Pardon for the murder of Alice, wife of Thos. Slykestone, of Brentkingesthorp. Leic., *alias* Thos. Taillor. Windsor, 27 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S.

3. Nic. Caldecott. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

7. Edward Staple, clk. Presentation to a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Tomworth, called Wyginton, Staff., void by death of John Golde. *Del. Westm.*, 7 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

10. Wm. Riggeley and Rouland Riggeley, yeomen of the wardrobe of Beds. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of bailiff of the manor of Shenston, Staff., with 2*d.* a day, and keeper of the park there, with 2*d.* a day. Also herbage and pannage of the park, at an annual rent of 110*s.* 4*d.*; on surrender of patent 20 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII., granting the same to William only. Windsor Castle, 20 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Windsor*, 10 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

14. Sir Rob. Legh. Lease of lands in Brokeburgh, Beds. *Del. Westm.*, 14 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S. B. b.

15. Peter Mutton, yeoman usher of the Chamber. To be constable of Pembroke Castle, South Wales, with 100*s.* a year, as Maurice Butteler was constable. *Del. Hampton Court*, 1[5] March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

16. Griffin Rede, usher of the Chamber. To be customer and bu'ler and "silaginer" in the ports of Pembroke and Tynby, Pembroke and Haverford West, in the commote of Haverford, South Wales; with fees of 4*l.* out of the issues of the said offices and of the

crown lands in said cos. *Del. Westm.*, 16 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

17. Sir John Wallop and Richard Page, gentlemen of the Chamber. To be surveyors and receivers, &c. of the subsidy of cloths called karseys, in the ports of London and Southampton, with an annuity of 100*l.* This appointment is made to check certain practices of foreign merchants, of which information was given to Henry VII., whereby the exchequer was defrauded of a portion of the customs on the said cloths. *Del. Hampton Court*, 17 March 19 Hen. VIII.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

18. Urian Brereton, page of the Chamber. Annuity of 10 marks for life, out of the issues of the lordship of Denbrigh, marches of Wales. *Westm.*, 18 March. — *Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

22. Walter Walsh, groom of the Chamber. To be keeper of Wigmore park, marches of Wales, in same manner as Sir Ralph Egerton held the like office, and to have 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year out of the fee farm of the town of Ludlow. Richmond, 20 Mar. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 22 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

23. John Turnor. Lease of the site of the manor called Canon Courte *als.* Cowley Courte, in the lordship of Cowley, Glouc., parcel of the lands late of the marquis of Berkeley, and all the lands, &c. now held by John Adams at the annual rent of 8*l.* 10*s.*; with reservations; for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 8*l.* 10*s.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Mar. 19 Hen. VIII. S.B. b.—*Pat. p. 2, m. 26.*

23. Rob. Oxenfelde. Licence to import wine and woad. *Del. Hampton Court*, 23 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. Henry Palmer. Grant, in reversion, of the manor, &c. of Policote, Bucks, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham; granted to Thomas Palmer by patent 12 May 14 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 March 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 26.*

29. Wm. Mortymer and Wm. Ebgrave. To be embroiderers to the King, with 12*d.* a day, on surrender by Mortymer, who held the office with Wm. More, now deceased. *Del. Hampton Court*, 29 March 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 25.*

30. Willm. Calybutt. To be comptroller of the great and little customs in the port of Ipswich. *Westm.*, 30 March.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 29.*

1528.

1 April. 4125. JOHN [LONGLAND,] BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Foxe, v. App.

Thanks him for his letters and for his goodness, now he is sick. Hears from Dr. Chambre that Wolsey wishes him to be at the court this Easter, if possible. If he amends as he has done, hopes to be there by Saturday before noon. One foot is in pain, but he will come if he can walk with a staff. Has made the same answer to the King, who sent on Saturday. Will send a sure answer on Thursday. As soon as he heard that Wolsey had committed to him and the Lord Privy Seal the examination of Garrett, sent to Oxford to examine certain scholars there, and for the processes there made, that they might know with what to charge him. My lord of London will give Wolsey part, and the rest he sends now. Garrett is "a very subtyll, crafty, soleyne, and an untrew man," as will appear by comparison of his answers with those of the scholars.

Dr. Rowham, a monk of St. Edmondsbury, preached on the fourth Sunday in Lent at St. Peter's, Oxford, a most seditious sermon, railing against Wolsey and the other bishops for the sequestration of evil preachers, maintaining Luther's opinions, and comforting those who held them, saying, "Nolite timere eos qui occidunt corpus, &c." Sends the sermon in English. They have bound him by oath to bring in a copy of it, as near as he can. Fears he will rather flee. Advises Wolsey to send for him straight to Bury. Holborn, — April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate his good grace. *Endd. (not by Wolsey):* From my lord of Lincoln, the 1 day of Aprill.

4126. [KING'S] COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to WOLSEY.

Cott. App. 69.

B. M.

Have received with pleasure his letters in favor of Dr. Fox. Have appointed him their provost, as being a person most suitable to drive away heresy. Henry VI. had been a great benefactor to them.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

1 April.

4127. SIR ADRIAN FORTESCUE.

Faustina,

E. VII. 113.

B. M.

Sign manual to contribute ten foot soldiers, archers and others, to the crew about to be sent under lord Sands for protection of Calais against inroads of the Imperial or French forces;—the men to be viewed at Guildford on the 3rd of next month. Richmond, 1 April 19 Hen.VIII.

Add.

4128. HENRY VIII. to ———

Otho, E. IX. 35.

B. M.

✓ As the Emperor and the French king, both of whom are at peace with England, are preparing armies against each other, the men-of-war of both princes may arrive at places on the coast, and attempt to spoil his subjects. He must therefore see that all the beacons near the port of — are prepared to give notice to the neighbourhood in such case, and send up a list of ships able to do service, with their burden and apparel, and of the mariners, in the said port. Ships of either party entering the port for refuge are to be succoured; he must not allow any prize to be taken there, or sale to be made of any prizes taken at sea. Ships coming in from stress of weather, or for water or victual, are to be supplied at reasonable prices, if the men-of-war and mariners do no displeasure to the people. *Signed at the head by stamp.*

P. 1, mutilated. The names of the officer to whom it is sent, and the port, are not filled in.

1528.

2 April.

R. O.

4129. HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to WOLSEY.

This Wednesday, 1 April, being at dinner at his house at Stansted, Masters Audeley and Bonham sent him a letter, stating that unless he came to Colchester the gaol delivery could not be kept. Received the letter on the road, of which he sends a copy. Has attached the writer. Colchester, 2 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Endd. Add.: My lord Cardinal's grace.

ii. Jo. Bosswell, of Colchester, to good man Sammys.

Desires his kindness. They cannot sell a cloth even at half the cost price, and "be fain for to lene up," having scant money enough to pay the spinners that be abroad. The merchants say they will not buy till the commons rise and complain to the King that "they be not half set a work." Cannot help him with money before Easter. 13 March.

Copy on the fly leaf of the preceding; p. 1.

2 April.

4130. MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 490.

Attested copy of the sentence of divorce between Margaret queen of Scotland and the earl of Angus, pronounced by Peter cardinal of Ancona, at Rome, on the 11 March 1527. Ancona, 2 April 1528.

Lat., p. 1, broadsheet.

R. O.

2. Two modern copies of the same.

4131. [WOLSEY to MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.]

Cal. B. vi. 194.

B. M.

Desires her to accept favorably her brother the king of England's message, which much concerns the wealth of her soul and her own repute. His Highness hopes the "undisceyvable Spryte of God," which moved him to send to her, "shall effectually work." Amid the cares of his government he has never forgotten her, and hopes she will turn "to God's word, the vyvely doctryne of Jesu Christ, the onely ground of salvacion,—1 Cor. 3," &c. Reminds her of "the divine ordinance of inseparable matrimony first instituted in Paradise." Hopes her Grace will perceive how she was seduced by flatterers to an unlawful divorce from the right noble earl of Angwysse upon untrue and unsufficient allegations. "Furthermore, the shameless sentence sent from Rome plainly discovereth how unlawfully it was handled,"—judgment being given against a party neither present in person, nor by proxy. Urges her, for the weal of her soul, and to avoid "the inevitable damnation threatened against advouters," to reconcile herself with Angus as her true husband, or out of mere natural affection for her daughter, "whose excellent beauty and pleasaunt behaviour, nothing less godly than goodly furnished with virtues and womanly demeanour," should soften her heart. That she should be "reputed base borne" cannot be avoided, except the Queen will "relinquish the advoutrous company with him that is not, nor may not be of right, her husband."

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 4.

2 April.

4132. NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.*

Cal. B. vii. 11.

B. M.

Grateful for the King's thanks given him for service on the Borders. Success is to be attributed to God, who loves his Highness, and to Wolsey, for his wise instructions. Has made a final award, of which he sends a copy, between Dacres and the earl of Cumberland, in commission with Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. Briefly recites his proceedings against Lisle. Alnwick, 2 April. *Not signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.: From my lord of Northumberland, 2 April.

* Addressed, by mistake, to Wolsey.

1528.

2 April.

4133. NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal.B. III. 146.

B. M.

By the advice of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and the King's attorney, joined with him in commission, he has now proceeded against William Lysle and his accomplices, and forfeited their lands. Will. Lysle, Humphrey his son, John Ogle, Will. Shaftowe, and Thos. Fenwike, gentlemen, leaders of the rebels, have been condemned for treason, and, with the exception of the second, now sent up by John Norton, hung, drawn, and quartered. Keeps by him the younger son of Will. Lysle, till he knows the King's pleasure. Has set up on the dungeon of the castle of Newcastle and other conspicuous places the heads and quarters of those who were executed. Other rebels have been attainted for March treasons; six thieves in Tynedale executed, on which the Tynedale men submitted, the 2 April, at the town of Newcastle. Will adopt the same measures with the Redesdale men.

His servant, Florans Foster, only returned this day from Scotland, having delivered his letters to the king and queen of Scots and the lord Angus:— was delayed by the King having ridden far into Scotland. Sends letters from the King, the Queen, and Angus, to the King and Wolsey. By letters from Angus and the Queen to himself, which he sends, perceives that the former is not inclined to come to Berwick or Norham. Has written to the King. Sends a copy of the letter to Wolsey by the bearer. Wishes to have a copy of the truce last concluded between the two realms. Has arranged matters between the earl of Cumberland and my lord Dacre. Sends a copy of the award. Recommends Sir Rauff Fenwike. Alnwick, 2 April. *Signed*: "H. Northumbreland."

Pp. 4. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

2 April.

4134. WILL. LORD DACRE to [WOLSEY].

Cal. B. VII. 28.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 488.

Wrote in his last that he had sent letters to Angus from Wolsey and himself, and received no answer. Sends a letter now received from the Earl, by which it appears nothing will be done till Tuesday after Low Sunday. Will do his best to keep the Border meantime. His servants have been with Angus about this matter since Shrovetide. Held a warden court at Carlisle on Friday, 27 March, when he attached 21 offenders, and delivered them to Sir Edw. Musgrave, the sheriff. Eight were executed, of whom two were Armistranges and two Hadringtons: the rest reprieved till next quarter sessions, to be held just after Easter. One Riche Grame, whom he had taken "for betraying of me and my company" to the Armistranges, when he burned the Debateable Ground, escaped from Carlisle castle. Though delivered sufficiently ironed, he was allowed to go loose up and down the castle, by order of the under-sheriff, Sir Will. Musgrave, son of Sir Edward. He leaped out by a privy postern which stood open to the fields, where there was a man and a led horse ready for him. Has warned a session at Carlisle, for Saturday next, to inquire into the escape, which was most open and shameful. Fears more harm will ensue from it.

Wolsey wrote that he had spoken with Thos. Musgrave to deliver Beawcastell to Dacre, but it is in such decay no man can dwell there. Musgrave has clearly spoiled it; taken away all the lead, and broken the glass windows. Begg Wolsey will get Musgrave to surrender his patent, and he will reasonably agree with him at Wolsey's pleasure.

Henry Steward has married the queen of Scots, as she herself has confessed. James caused lord Arskyn to lie about Stirling castle to attach him; on which the Queen delivered him up. The Scotch council have issued proclamations against buying prizes of Frenchmen, or aiding them with victuals to take prizes. Angus came to the Borders "to have made a road of the Armstrongs"; but returned, as the Carres of Tevydale, who were under band of assurance with the Armstrongs, refused to join him. He then made out

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WILL. LORD DACRE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

letters in the King's name, to proclaim the Armstrongs rebels, and "blow out upon them, as the custom is there;" but lord Maxwell would not execute them. Angus has therefore come again to Jedworth. Maxwell caused the Armstrongs to make a road on the laird of Johnston, his own sister's son, who is at feud with them for the killing of "Mikill Sym Armistrang," and lay in ambush himself to kill the laird.

Sends the commission of gaol delivery for Cumberland to be renewed, and more persons of the shire put in the quorum. Was lately in the Debateable Ground, and burned all the remaining houses, especially a strong peel of "ill Will Armistraung's," built so that it had to be cut down with axes first. There are no houses left now, except part of Cannonbye, on which he has written his opinion. Nawarde, 2 April. *Signed.*

2. Papers touching Richie Grahame.

Cal. B. VII.
212.
B. M.

i. "The true copy of the indictment of Riche Grahame, of Esk, found at Carlisle, the 28 day March anno 19 regis Henrici Octavi, afore the lord Dacre, warden of the West Marches," for having, on the 4 February 19 Hen. VIII., received Alexander *alias* Sande Armstrong, a Scot, at Esk, and for having given warning to the Scots of a raid proposed to be made by William lord Dacre, Christopher Dacre, John Radcliff, William Musgrave, kts., &c., to burn certain houses built contrary to the truce upon the Debateable Ground by John Armstrong *alias* John the laird, Simon Armstrong the laird, Ninian Armstrong, &c.

ii. "The examinations of sundry persons for and about the escaping of Riche Grahame out of the castle of Carlisle, afore the lord Dacre, warden of the West Marches, Sir Christopher Dacre, Sir John Radcliff, kts., and Jeffraye Lancaster, justices of peace within the county of Cumberland, taken at Carlisle, the 29 day of the said month of March."

1. Robert Parker, jailer to Sir Edw. Musgrave, sheriff of Cumberland, deposes that Riche Grahame, of Esk, was given to his custody on Monday, 23 March 19 Hen. VIII., with other prisoners sent by lord Dacre from Naward. Put him in the high tower of Carlisle castle with a pair of "boyes" upon his feet. The jailer of the castle, James Porter, kept the keys and would not deliver them to Parker. By order of Christopher Lowther, constable of the castle, the "boyes" were taken off that night. On Tuesday morning, 24 March, Lowther took the keys from Porter, and brought Riche Grahame's mother, wife of Huchan Grahame, to the prisoner. On Parker demanding the keys back again Lowther refused, saying he was charged with the said Riche himself. Having afterwards recovered them, they were again taken from him by Lowther, who struck him with a dagger, and threatened to stab him if ever he kept keys within the gates. On his complaint the sheriff wrote to Sir Christopher, who delivered the prisoner again into his hands on Saturday, 28th March. Put him into the Shiref prison in the said castle, and ironed him fast with another prisoner; but afterwards took off the irons, by command of Sir Will. Musgrave, under-sheriff to his father. On Sunday, 29 March, the constable having charged that he should remain no longer in that prison, he was allowed to hear mass in the chapel, and dine in the hall. After dinner, Thom Wright, a vagabond belonging to the castle, took Parker by the sleeve to the hall window, when Riche Grahame desired to go down to the gate. All three went down together; and the gate being open, Parker shut and speared it, but while searching for the keys Grahame "lap" out at the wicket. Robert Burlaye, cook of the castle, met him on the bridge. Robert Bristoo, steward of the house, John Parkin, servant to Sir Thos. Clifford, Jas. Porter, Rob. Storye, "brade," James Roullege, servant to the said Sir Thomas Dande Armstrong, and his wife, a prisoner, were called to stop him, but did not. Parker pursued on horseback, but could get none within the castle to ride

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with him. The same Sunday, John Grahame, the "brade," brother of Riche, had an interview with Lowther for an hour and more. That night Lowther said "Riche Grahame was a fool that went away, for I promised him, and gave him my tholme, or he went to the toll-booth, that I had gitten his life for his grey horse."

2. Thos. Wright, son of William Wright, servant to Geo. Blenkinsop, a soldier of the castle. John Robson, keeper of the keys of the postern, was forbidden by Chr. Lowther to lock up on Sunday, 29 March 19 Hen. VIII., who walked up and down to see that he was obeyed. Lowther was always favorable to Riche Grahame, and struck Robert Parker, the jailer, because he would let him have none ease.

3. John Robson, before named, a Scotchman born, says he had the keeping of the postern for a year and more.

4. John Foster, servant to Sir Edw. Musgrave. On Sunday, 29 March 19 Hen. VIII., Chr. Lowther told him Riche Grahame should be better looked to, for he would go away without fail.

5. Thos. Dacre, servant to lord Dacre. When he delivered Riche Grahame to Sir Will. Musgrave, ironed with another prisoner, Sir William desired leave to "lowse" him, and let him go to dinner. He replied he had no further charge of him. Afterwards he saw Grahame following Sir William, without irons, into the castle.

iii. "The names of the gentlemen pannelled in the inquest upon the escape of Riche Grahame :—Jo. Leighe, Jas. Martindale, Thos. Dikes, Thos. Salkeld, Esqrs., John Southaike, Thos. Blannerhasset, Ambrose Machell, Robt. Salkeld, John Salkeld, Edw. Penredok, Rich. Beawlye, Will. Denton, Will. Huton, of the forest, gentlemen."

iv. "The copy of the bill given in to the inquest above written, whereunto they would not all agree," accusing Sir Edw. Musgrave of permitting Grahame to go at large, and Sir Will. Musgrave, Chr. Lowther, Robt. Perker, and Robt. Robson as his accomplices.

v. "The copy of the verdict found by eleven persons of the inquest," accusing Parker only.

Copy, pp. 6. Endd.

2 April. **4135.** THOS. CROMWELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 2 Ser.
ii. 138.

Has been to the monastery at Wallingford, and found all the church and household implements conveyed away, except the evidences, which he has given to the dean of Wolsey's college at Oxford. Croke and he then reformed the patents granted to him, and his grants to his college, so that nothing is omitted.

Has found "offices" of the said monastery and all its possessions in Oxford and Berks, and of the omissions in the said counties belonging to Frediswides and Lytlemore.

Is going to Bucks and Beds, to find "offices" for the lands there belonging to the monasteries of Wallingford and of Praye beside St. Albons.

The college is progressing. Every man thinks the like was never seen for largeness, beauty, sumptuous, curious and substantial building. The chapel there is most devoutly and virtuously ordered. The ministers are diligent in the service of God, and the daily service so devout, solemn, and full of harmony that it hath few peers.

Asks him to give the benefice of St. Florence, in the diocese of St. Davyes, in Wolsey's gift as chancellor, to Byrton, who is honest and well learned.

Will come up when he has finished his business. Oxford, 2 April.
Signed.

Pp. 2. Add. : To my l Endd. : Mr. Cromwell, 2 April 1528.

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2 April.

R. O.

4136. GEO. THROKMORTON to WOLSEY.

Inform him of the death of Sir Giles Greville, comptroller to my lady Princess. Begs to be promoted to his offices. Most of his inheritance lies in Worcestershire, where he was born, and Wolsey's promises have encouraged him to write. Is staying at Raunston, waiting for the dean of your college of Oxford, and other of your Council, "for matters of your Grace's appointed between you and me," which he hopes will be easily arranged. Raunston, 2 April. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "Mr. Throgmerton, the second of April 1528."

2 April.

R. O.

4137. SIR JOHN WALLOP to WOLSEY.

Received Wolsey's letter on the 30th March, commanding him, on the arrival of my lord of Bath, to take leave of the French king and return. Would have done so, but that he has been plagued with sickness, which will prevent his leaving before Easter. For days past has been vexed with a cough and "murre," increased by the wet weather. St. Maure, two leagues from Paris, 2 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.:* Sir John Wallop, the 3d of April 1528.

4138. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desires credence for Wallop, who is returning. Begs him to continue in his good will. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon amy. *Endd.*

4139. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has charged Wallop, who is leaving, to tell him the news, and to beg him to continue in the affection which he bears to them. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon fils et pere. *Endd.*

3 April.

R. O.

4140. The COUNCIL OF WALES to WOLSEY.

Send the depositions of Roger Kynaston and Roger Philips, prisoners in Ludlow Castle for seditious words arising out of a dispute between Sir John Heyward and Sir John Botfeld about the possession of the church of Nesse Strange, dioc. of Chester. The information against them was comprised in a letter from Sir John Talbot, sheriff of Salop. Send also depositions of witnesses against them produced by Arthur Neweton. Ludlow, 3 April. *Signed:* John Exon.—Peter Burnell—G. Bromley—J. Russel.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

3 April.

Titus, B. I.

97.

B. M.

4141. HENRY CAPELL, ROGER BASYNG, THOS. BAMFYLD and THOS. HORNER to SIR HENRY LONGE, kt.

Inform him of an insurrection at Taunton and Bridgewater. Lord Fitzwaren and others were prevented from holding the sessions. It is expected that other parts will rise. Beg he will come to Frome. Mells, 3 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

4 April.

R. O.

4142. MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BATH.

The King has received the post from his ambassadors in England, with two packets of letters for the Bishop, which he sends. If the Bishop has anything to communicate to the King he may either impart it to the cardinal of Sens, the Chancellor, and the first President, who are at Paris,

1528.

or write to Montmorency; for the King has withdrawn himself for twelve or fifteen days, with a small company, "*pour faire sa feste.*" He has despatched the safe-conduct desired by the king of England, and is much pleased with what Henry said of him to the ambassadors sent by Madame Marguerite. "Dannet, ce 4^{me} jour d'Avril." *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Mons. de Bathe, ambassadeur du roy d'Angleterre. Endd.

4 April. **4143. MONASTERY OF PETERBOROUGH.**

Writ to the escheator of Lincolnshire for restitution of temporalities on election of John Borowe as abbot. Wm. Benet, LL.D. and the abbot of Ramsey to take his fealty.

ii. Similar writs for Northton., Camb. and Hunts, Norf. and Suff., London (to Sir Jas. Spenser, the mayor and the escheator), Warw. and Leic., Notts, Rutland, Beds and Bucks. Hampton Court, 4 April.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 20.

5 April. **4144. T. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.**

R.O.

Spoke to the King last night about Mr. Bullock's servant, who died at the Charterhouse, "and also of your Grace's house there, wherein no flesh may be eaten." He replied that the ambassadors "might be in the other house where they do eat flesh in the Charterhouse." The King proposed this today in the high mass time to Mr. Morette, who is well content with it. Richmond, Palm Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my Lord's grace. Endd.: Mr. Hennege, the 5th of Aprile 1528.

5 April. **4145. HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to WOLSEY.**

R.O.

Received last Saturday, at 5 o'clock at night, Wolsey's letters of 3rd of April, touching John Boswell, sent that day to the bailiffs of Colchester to examine him. Encloses his confession. Could get nothing out of him of persons in these parts, but sends him to Wolsey, as he has named a person in London. Stansted, 5 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.: From my lord of Essex, the first day of April 1528, concerning clothiers.

ii. Examination of John Boswell the younger, of Colchester, clothmaker, touching the contents of a letter from him directed to Thomas Sames.

He confesses he wrote it; that no one was privy to it; that he wrote it because he was in debt to Sames and others for wool, in order to get longer days of payment. That when he was at London on Friday after Ash Wednesday last, in a hall called Colchester Hall, within Blakewell Hall, having three or four cloths to sell, "it chanced one John Tyndall, of London, merchant, dwelling about the well with the two buckets towards the Austins Friars, to come into the said Colchester Hall," when Boswell asked him if he would buy any of the cloths. Tyndall said he could not sell them again; and, being asked what remedy there was, said he saw none, unless the commons arose and complained to the King that the people were not half set to work. He says there was no one else present at this conversation.

P. 1.

6 April. **4146. FREDERIC I. OF DENMARK to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Desiring restitution to be made to John Olavi, of Anslo, in Norway, of whatever has been recovered of a vessel wrecked at Bamborough on St. Magdalen's day. Gottorp, 6 April 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1528.

6 April.

Galba, B. ix.

53.

B. M.

4147. HACKET to WOLSEY.

Since he wrote by Windsor, has received a letter from Wolsey, dated 9 March. My Lady having received Wolsey's and Don Inigo's letters, and Guillaume de Barrys' reports, has decided with her Council to annul all the arrests of English subjects, and to allow as free mercantile intercourse to them as is allowed to the Emperor's subjects in England; and she desired Hacket to write to the King and Wolsey thereof. In answer to Hacket's complaint, that the Council had acted contrary to the treaties of intercourse, she said she had sent the provost of Cassel and John de Lassault to answer all articles of importance, and to preserve the amity; and for better assurance thereof she now sends De Barrys with writings to Wolsey, and instructions to Don Inigo and the Provost.

It is evident that she wishes to keep the peace; and so do the cardinal of Liege, and the lords of Palermo, Bewyrs, Berghes and Burse. Some, he thinks, are opposed to them. The letters brought by Windsor, and also that from the King to the lord of Burre, have caused the people to fortify their towns and frontiers. They say here that the prince of Orange defeated the French on the 13th and 16th March; that Antony de Leva, captain of Milan, defeated the Venetians on the 19th; that the king of Hungary has defeated the Waywode, and has sent the duke of Browns[wick] with 3,000 horse, and count Felyx with 16,000 Dutch[men], to make an end of the business of Italy. All these news are in their favor, as if they were forged. If all were true, would think that God favored one party more than the other.

My Lady is sending to the E[mperor] Lassault's youngest son by sea, and by land the Treasurer Marenyx's brother. Told Windsor to show Wolsey that some people in authority take great pains to bring about *to make peace between the Emperor and the French king*, without the interposition of *the King or Wolsey*. Hears they are very busy, but thinks it will be as the French say, *tel quyde que fault*. Received today the enclosed letter for Wolsey from Sir Laurence Starber of Noremberghe. My Lady has had arrested at Amsterdam and Antwerp five or six ships laden with wheat and rye, which the Hoghstetters were about to send to England. The factors complained to him, and he went to ask my Lady to license them to export it, saying that Wolsey had written in favor of those who would bring corn or other victual into England. After consultation with the Cardinal, lords of Palermo, Berghes and Tregeny, the treasurer-general and others, she answered that the corn should be allowed to be exported. For this they think they have deserved thanks. Machlyng, 6 April 1527, before Easter.

The cardinal of Liege read before my Lady and the Council the copy of the French king's letter to the bishop of Bayonne. Some of the Council then said that Wolsey showed great favor to the Emperor's subjects. My Lady answered, "Mons. le Lega[t] est prudent et sage. Il cet byen quam byen que tel marchandes wault, car ilz sont lettres escripts pour complayr alla manyere de France." The Cardinal said that the French king in these letters declared that he had first intimated war to the Emperor. They are confident that if the French could find a better way of alliance than with England, they would leave one for the other. Since leaving Wolsey at Calais has not received a penny. Machlyng, 6 April.

Some men here dread that if the King and Emperor make a new alliance they will lose their authority.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

7 April.

R. O.

4148. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Requests a safe-conduct for George Lokhart, clk., and four persons in his company, to pass through England to parts beyond sea. Edinburgh, 7 April 15 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

1528.

7 April.

R. O.

4149. Rl. [FOX] BP. OF WINCHESTER, to HENRY VIII.

Has executed the King's commands, to the best of his ability, memory and conscience, according to his Grace's letters and credence sent by Dr. Wolman. Begs the King to continue his good lord and have consideration for his great age, blindness and lack of hearing. Winchester, 7 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

8 April.

R. O.

Foxe, v. App.

4150. JOHN [LONGLAND,] BP. OF LINCOLN, to WOLSEY.

Has used all possible remedies, and such exercise as he might, to recover the use of his limbs, that he might do his duty this Easter to the King, but he is yet unwieldy. Desires further credence for archdeacon Henegge, by whom he sends Garrett's confession, which was brought yesterday by the lieutenant, his servant. It would be a gracious deed if Wolsey would license those scholars of Oxford who have been thus "detect for having of evil books;"—those that are priests to celebrate and the others to "receyve ther Maker, (*facta prius reconciliatione*)" at this feast of Easter. Perceives that they are penitent. Holborn, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate his grace. *Endd.:* My lord of Lincoln, 8 Aprilis 1528.

8 April.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 493.

4151. DACRE to WOLSEY.

The friends of Riche Grame, whose escape Dacre mentioned in his last, "ar loppen to him in Scotland," viz., his father and seven brothers, with thirty other persons, and are maintained by lord Maxwell, like the Armstrongs. Can have no remedy till the meeting appointed by Angus on Tuesday after Low Sunday, but will meanwhile write to Angus. If he meet with the usual "drifts and delays," will leave these Borders in a sufficient stay, and go to Wolsey to know how he is to order himself. Kept a session with the justices at Carlisle, on Saturday the 4th, to inquire into the escape; but the gentlemen, owing to the labor made to them, would not find it perfectly. After sitting all Saturday and till Sunday afternoon, they could not agree, but gave in the bill, much razed. Only two would not consent to the erasures. Sends a book of the indictment and examinations; the bill delivered to be inquired into, and how much was found. Naward, 8 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

8 April.

R. O.

4152. WARHAM to LADY GREVILLE.

Has received her letter about her husband's* decease.

Advises her to take it patiently, and not make two sorrows of one, thereby displeasing God, hurting herself, and doing no good to her husband's soul. She should use herself discreetly, that men may say that she is a sad and wise young woman. Mr. Golde, his chaplain, can tarry with her as long as she wishes, to assist her in her business. Will do anything he can for her. Knol, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my neese, the lady Grevile.

8 April.

R. O.

4153. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters by her secretary, William des Barres, who has explained to her his desire to promote universal peace, and preserve the alliance with the Emperor. Has made such representations to the Emperor as she hopes will promote this object. Refers him for further information to her said secretary, whom she is sending back. Malines, 8 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Monsr. le Legat mon bon fils. *Endd.*

* Sir Giles Greville. He died 1 April 1528. See Inq. p.m. 20 Hen. VIII. No. 63; also No. 4136, *antè*.

1528.

8 April.

Le Grand, iii.
88.**4154. NICHOLAS RAINCE to MONTMORENCY.**

Hoping he has received what he sent by the Englishman,* who left here on the 1st inst., will make him answer touching the contents. Nothing has occurred of importance touching the affairs which are in train here, except what you will see about the marriages proposed to the Pope by Staphileus, whose despatch, sent with this, will show his Holiness's disposition. Has translated it from Italian into French, at the request of Staphileus, and despatched it with the letters to the queen of Navarre and Montmorency. The Englishmen have had a long interview with the Pope this morning. Hopes by tomorrow some conclusion will be taken that will be satisfactory to the king of England and Wolsey; in which case one of the ambassadors will take his leave, by whom Francis can learn everything.

News of Lautrec. Orvieto, 8 April 1528.

French.

8 April.

Cal. E. II. 148.
B. M.**4155. WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF BATH.**

Urges him, for the reasons in his former instructions and those now sent, to persu[ade] the French king, for the good of peace, and at the King's instance, "to leave the extremities, and to be[gin to show] some confidence toward the Emperor, in the delivery of the [t]ownys upon the concluding of the peace, and the partes other promise under the censures; for it is not to be thought that the [Emperor] will ever give hostages into the King's hands for the delivery of the said towns, not that he can or will trust the King's grace a[s] . . . well for that he hath declared himself enemy to h[im]." As for the Queen's matter, and the firm union between the kings of France and England, Clerk must persuade Francis not to stick at any such surety, or at hostages to be given for the delivery of the duke of [Orleans] after the revocation of the army, as his ambassadors offered that the Duke should remain till then, without demanding hostages. The Emperor's promise and oath under the censures of the Church must be considered sufficient, notwithstanding any clause to the contrary in Clerk's instructions. If the French king ponders well the article which [is] well liked by the lady Margaret and the Emperor's [council], and which is now made the second of Clerk's former instructions, doubts not he will accept it without any sticking. Urges Clerk to try and persuade him to do so, lest the peace be prevented. "[A]lbeit ye be sufficiently by my other letters instructy[d in the pre]mysses, yet on my faith I could not be satisfied ye written ex superabundantia of this letters, beseech[ing] God, which on this Good Friday died for all manky[nd, t]o help, speed and concert with you for the advancing [of] this necessary and desired peace to the repose and [welfare] of all Christendom."

Hol., draft, pp. 2, mutilated.

4156. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]Cal. D. x. 198.
B. M.

"[After] our most humble recommend[at]ions, please it your Grace to un]derstand that the 10th day of th[is present month the French] king, willing to give audience unto [us] had caused a solemn apparatt to [be held in the] hall here in the palace, his doble his chair to be hanged and set th princely, and had there a great assem[bly of lords], both spiritual and temporal, with pr [every] man placed according to his degree bye on the right side in a travers wh[ere they could both] see and hear. The King there at his the place, came unto

* Lord Rochford's priest (Cranmer?).

1528.

us where we were, [and showed] us his leg, whereon he had the garr[ter, saying unto us that,] seeing that he went about an act wh[ich closely concerned the] honor of knighthood, he thought that he [could not have] a better remembrance, ne do thing that [could more] move him and stir him to the defence o[f his honor,] than the wearing thereof. He said also th[at he thought] it convenient to be worn th[at] day, to th[e end, that all should] see that the thing whera[b]out he we[nt concerned the] King's highness his brother's [h]onor as we[ll as his own. He] said that he would do no less for th[e reputation and] honor of the one than for the honor of [the other. After] thanks given unto him on our beha[lf, and in the King's] Highness's name, he placed hy very long season with a very

* * * * * [op]ynly read first the Emperor's [defiance to the amba]ssador of France, which your Grace that caused his letter chartall of be read, and thereupon said that ther [was no t]hing to be done, but that after the law [of arms the Em]peror must for his part send him the ch[allenge] anke campis under the patent seals of tho[se princes i]n whose jurisdiction the said camps should [be held]; that he granted the Emperor's herald a safe-con[duct on that] condition, so that he brought the appointmen[t of the] said camps accordingly; which, he said, if [the said] herald did bring, he would not fail to accept [it], and be ready to appoint the weapon and harnay[s accor]dingly; and percase the said herald did b[ring no] such appointment of the camp, then what so ever he should bring besides forth, he was dete[rmined] not to hear him, ne to receive none other writ[ing] he said both by writing and by word, both the [King's grace] and he had done and spoken as much as could be that it should be but folly to multiply convices and injurious language betwixt them; for when all s[hould] be done, further then the duel they could not go, [and] hereunto they were come all ready. In the accomplish[ment] of the which duel, he had gone as far for[th as co]uld be required, so that if there were nev[er any duel his] honor was saved, if the Emperor would e finding of the ca[mp]"

Mutilated.

April. 4157. Jo. [CLERK,] BP. OF BATH, and Jo. T[AYLER,] M.R., to Cal. E. III. 53. [WOLSEY].

B. M.

* * * * * " of the affairs of Naples. As tow[ching] cessation of arms, they may not he time to retire your merchants and conty they say that Mons. de Baiona hath and that what some ever your Grace, he of Flanders shall conclude, the King h therewith, and saith that the said Bus[shop] hath commission to do therein what your Gr[ace thinks] best to be done. As we said, they here [wait for news of] the successes of the army of Italy, and we [can have no] resolution in any matter here unto such time [as they] shall be somewhat cleared, assuring your Grace [that it is] somewhat painful practising, for the King [and his mother] doth withdraw themself, the Great Mast[er] the King, now Robertett and the chancellor of departed to God, here is none left but the whom we find after the old fashion, and in to be new made to the Emperor very difficill." Paris, April. Signed.

P. 1, mutilated.

1528.

10 April.

R. O.

4158. JOHN [CLERK,] BISHOP OF BATH, to WOLSEY.

P.S.—This is an addition to “this other letter,” which we have kept four or five days, waiting for an answer about the second safe-conduct which Wolsey wrote for, and which is not yet come from the court. The Chancellor promised it should be delivered either to us or to Mons. de Bayonne. The Chancellor hears nothing of it from the French king, “but saith that he hath word from the King again concerning this last device, which is, that he hath written into England his mind thereupon; and, as the said Chancellor saith, shewed such evident reasons, that your Grace shall say yourself it is not for them to accept the same.” The King, as we have written, is 17 leagues off, “and will have none access to him; my Lady also, at St. Germain, in like manner. Now, after these holidays, and upon these new successes of Naples, we shall see whereunto they will finally resolve themselves.” Paris, 10 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

4159. DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF BAYONNE, to TUKE.

Cal. E. II. 171.

B. M.

Sends a letter by an express courier, to be transmitted to the Legate. [Hears he is] angry with him for not having sent the resolution of touching the war or the abstinence by sea; but he can answer that well, for he has the copy of the letters he had sent them, and letters from them in answer, so that they cannot deny having heard of it. Because they have not sent the power for the treaty, they wish to lay the blame on him. Wishes to hear tomorrow from him as to what he wishes him to do concerning the present proposals.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: A Mons., Mons. [Brien]tuk, secretaire ordinaire.

4160. BISHOP OF BAYONNE to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Sends a packet which he and Morette have just received. There is no letter for them. Thinks a packet must have been omitted. It has been a long time coming. Asks for news of Wolsey's health, and for the minute of the truce. Expects today or tomorrow an answer about Mons. de Gueldres. Will immediately send him word thereof. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons., Mons. le tresorier Bryant Tuke.

4161. BISHOP OF BAYONNE to ———

R. O.

In the packet which he has sent to the Bishop there are only the two letters to the King and Legate, open. Supposes they were thus received at the court. There was also a short letter from Robertet, written in such haste that you would want a decipher of it.

It states merely that the espousal of the duke of Ferrara is performed, and that a post shall be immediately despatched to answer the Bishop's letters; which he could not do then, as the Great Master was not up, and the courier wished to start. Expects a speedy resolution. Has communicated to the bearer, “your” secretary, the minute of his letters. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Endd. by Vannes.

10 April.

R. O.

4162. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

The poor mariners of Colchester, who brought a hoy laden with wheat from a French ship of war, when Norfolk sent them into Sussex for corn, daily petition him for the money he has received for the said wheat, in accordance with their bargain. Keeps it in his own hands by Wolsey's

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order. The Frenchmen of whom they bought the wheat keep two men of Colchester as pledges for payment, and have lately taken another, whom they have also imprisoned at Boulogne. Since the proclamation of the war in France, the French have taken several Flemings, and sold them to Englishmen, "all which do enjoy their bargains, save only these poor men." A Flemish ship of war has lately taken three small French ships, and sold part in England. Stoke, 10 April.

P.S. in his own hand.—Is informed by lord Rochford of the King's pleasure that he should not come up at St. George's Day. Wishes to know by bearer if he shall come up next term. If not, will remove to Kenyngdale, for here he has no provision of wood, wheat or malt. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

11 April.

4163. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.Vesp. C. iv.
90*.

B. M.

Guillaume des Barres has come hither from my lady Margaret. As this is holiday time, wishes Wolsey will appoint a day for audience. London, 11 April. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

13 April.

4164. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The sooner he departs it will be the better for his health, which is every day getting worse. Has determined, as was resolved at the last conference, to send his servant before him to the Emperor, with Wolsey's letters to my lord of Worcester, that he may solicit liberty for him to come to the frontier, and not be kept waiting. Requests Wolsey to instruct the English ambassador in France to procure letters of safe-conduct for him to go to the Emperor. Hopes Wolsey will get them as ample and as speedily made out as possible. Requests his interposition in a dispute between the Lord Mayor and the Spanish and other foreign merchants. "Ex hac domo suburbana," 13 April. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Rmo. domino Cardinali Eboracensi atque totius Angliæ legato. *Endd.*

13 April.

4165. DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to BRIAN TUKE.Vesp. C. iv.
91.

B. M.

Sends his servant, as agreed upon, that before he returns to Spain the bishop of Worcester may come to the Borders. Begs he will obtain for him from the king of France an ample safe-conduct for himself and his family, to be left at Calais. "Ex hac domo," 13 April. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Mag. Dom. Briano Tuk, Ser. Regis Thesaurario atque Secretario.

13 April.

4166. THE DIVORCE.

R. O.

Rym.xiv. 237.

Bull of Clement VII. empowering cardinal Wolsey, as his vicegerent, to take cognisance of all matters concerning the King's divorce, in conjunction with the archbishop of Canterbury. Orvieto, 13 April 1528.

Lat., vellum, leaden seal.

13 April.

4167. GARDINER and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Strype's Mem.

i. ii. 24.

Pocock, i. 120.

Since the despatch of my lord of Rochford's priest on the 1st April, Gardiner with Fox and Sir Gregory have been with the Pope, telling him we had despatched our post to report his Holiness's good mind, and that we expected short expedition to the satisfaction of the King and Wolsey; the specialties to be sent by Mr. Fox, who must return shortly. Told him, "Bis dat qui cito dat, et aliquid dare videtur qui cito negat." His Holiness said it

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GARDINER and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

was a question of law, in which he must depend on the opinion of learned men whom he had consulted on the point. He had pressed them to come to a determination with speed whether the marriage should be declared nought, and the dispensation void. Gardiner hoped the Pope would accept the evidences of the King's book, and Wolsey's relation of the opinions of learned men in those parts. The Pope said he would do so, "the thing being such as should not come *in judicium orbis*," but that when the matter should be in everybody's mouths he could not use such testimony. He was sorry and ashamed that he had no learning in the law himself, and feared his most trusted councillors would oppose whatever was done without their advice, even if it were right. But if he could get any comfort of these men he would obtain their opinions in the King's favor, to be published hereafter. Remonstrated that this was a practical refusal of the King's just request, and quoted the Pope's former words, by which he had encouraged us. Told him, that in a matter of such manifest truth he ought not to be afraid of men's sayings, especially as he had admitted the justice of the King's petition. The Pope said he would await the coming of Staphileus. The latter arrived that night, and on the ambassadors consulting with him next day, he regretted he had not been able to come sooner. When Gardiner said the commission should be directed either to Wolsey alone, or jointly with another legate, he said his instructions were quite to the contrary, and referred to words spoken by the King at the More, the evening he was with your Highness and his Grace; "at which time, he saith, the King's highness said that the Queen might and would refuse your Grace, and therefore it should be well done your Grace meddled not as judge in the matter." Could not get him to change his opinion for a good while, but at last he promised to conform to our instructions.

Staphileus being here as the French king's ambassador, he has been twice to the Pope without us. Sir Gregory learned in the evening, at a secret interview with the Pope, all that Staphileus had said to him on the King's matter; viz., that he thought the cause good; and on the Pope's wondering about the form of the commission, said he was never privy to it, but was only instructed that a general commission should be given to a legate sent from Rome, and that the King did not wish Wolsey to be judge, because the Queen might object to him. After his audience Staphileus told us that he had spoken with the Pope in our matter, and hoped to obtain short expedition for us. "Nevertheless, rounding us in the ear, he said it was not to be sticked at for obtaining the commission decretal, inasmuch as by a general commission the King might have his purpose, the sentence to be given there shortly, and so afterwards to be confirmed here." He promised to bring this about by his dexterity. We, dissembling our knowledge of what he had said to the Pope, said we had without him "obtained grant of such a commission, with secret promise of confirmation, and had ordered the matter in such sort as it was on their part offered us, and we desired by them to take it," but that as by our secret instructions we were not allowed to accept it, we still insisted upon the first.

On Friday before Palm Sunday, the Pope appointed *solemnem consessum* of the cardinals De Monte and Sanctorum Quatuor, Staphileus, ourselves and the dean of the Rota, to discuss the King's matter. We met in the Pope's little chamber, there being present Paulus, an auditor of the Rota, and the prothonotary Gambara. Staphileus made a two hours' oration, containing his whole book, and the reasons of the same. He was answered by card. S. Quatuor. The discussion grew warm, and Gardiner obtained leave to reply to the Cardinal, whose reasonings he thought very frivolous, and exposed so thoroughly, that the Pope saw clearly how little they weighed. After a long discussion, in which, for lack of arguments, they repeatedly asked us to be content with a commission in general form, to be confirmed here after sen-

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tence, Gardiner desired the Pope, and those present, to note and ponder what he should say touching the Pope's authority; viz., that inasmuch as the King's matter had been debated here, unless some other resolution were taken than they seemed inclined to take, it would create a "marvellous opinion" of his Holiness and the College, for people would say that they either would not or could not make any certain reply; that if they would not show the way to the wanderer, a task entrusted to them by God, and especially to a prince to whom they were so much indebted, people would exclaim against their cunning and dissimulation, for they made large promises and performed nothing; that England asked nothing but justice, and had a special right to the Pope's counsel, having always assisted the Pope, both with counsel and otherwise; that the King and lords of England would be driven to think God had taken away from the Holy See the key of knowledge, and would begin to adopt the opinion of those who thought pontifical laws, which were not clear to the Pope himself, might well be committed to the flames. To this no answer was given, except the old advice to come to a compromise; and Gardiner told the Pope plainly that he saw nothing else was meant than that every man might pretend ignorance hereafter and keep himself at liberty, so that if the Emperor were victorious they might lean to him. Moreover, that the granting of such a commission was practically an admission of the justice of the King's cause, which they would not make in words; for how could the Pope grant a commission for a cause he considered bad? On telling the Pope privately afterwards that he must see the justice of the King's cause, "his Holiness said, that he was not learned; and to say truth, albeit it were a saying in the law that *Pontifex habet omnia jura in scrinio pectoris*, yet God never gave unto him the key to open *illud scrinium*;" but he would consult with the cardinals and auditors "to what point we shall rest." He did so, and told Sir Gregory that they advised him in no wise to grant the commission in the first form.

Next day we returned to the Pope, and spoke roundly to him, according to our instructions, that the King would do it without him. The Pope said he would it were done, "and to the other words nothing, but sighed, and wiped his eyes, saying, that in a matter *in qua vertitur jus tertii* he could do nothing without the counsel of them." He wished it were in his power to do something for the King, if it were to his own hurt only, and so forth. On this we were obliged to resort to the second degree, which was afterwards set forth by Sir Gregory, who, in talking familiarly with the Pope, said, as of himself, that he would ascertain if his colleagues would be satisfied with a general commission, provided the Pope would pass in secret manner the decretal commission; the same not to come *in publicum*, unless the Pope did not confirm the sentence. The Pope answered, that it would be well to mention it to his colleagues, and he himself would consider the matter.

On Palm Sunday we again visited the Pope, when his Holiness said, that as to the passing of the decretal commission, there was this dilemma: if it were just, it should be done publicly; if it were not just, it would be a great scandal, and would trouble his conscience in secret. Gardiner replied, that it was just, and should be done publicly; but as the fear of the Emperor prevented this, it might be done without fear in secret, and that, if so done, there was some hope that, by Wolsey's dexterity, it might be taken by the King in good part. Could get no answer, and departed. The Pope sees all that is spoken better and sooner than any other, but no man is so slow to give an answer.

That night we sent for Simonetta, the dean of the Rota, as we had done several times before. Thanked him for what he had done in the matter, and said that, although it had not borne fruit, the King would reward him for his pains. We then asked him as a friend, setting apart his judicial character, to give us his opinion in the King's matter, saying that he might do so freely, as we were not going to stick any further in the first commission. He

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GARDINER and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

answered that, the facts being proved, he considered the cause great and just. We said we would signify his opinion to the King and you, in confirmation of that which was held there *pro comperto*. We then asked familiarly, why he had not said so to the Pope. To this he could give no direct answer, but said it was better to keep the common course than have such a commission as we desired. After he left, Gardiner drew up a general commission for a legate, with the clauses contained in our instructions. Send by Master Fox a minute, with annotations.

Hitherto we have done as they do; for they always praise the present flavor of the meat, though they are compelled to blame the cooking. Hitherto they had been quite in favor of a general commission, but when it comes to the point we find it is not agreeable. We had always been told it should be of our own devising; but when we had made it they all took counsel to catch us in our speech, and pervert the meaning of the plainest words, as Mr. Fox will more amply show you. We first, by the Pope's direction, showed the commission devised by us to Simonetta, who said he thought the matter good, except at the end, but it was too ornate. Next day we went to the cardinal S. Quatuor, who, having heard of it beforehand from Simonetta, said, before he read it, that it could not be granted; for the sick man, on consulting the physician, did not prescribe the medicine himself. Gardiner said that in many cases the sick man's advice might help the physician, especially when he knew his own complaint, and had some learning in physic. On its being read to him, the Cardinal said that he did not like the beginning, and returned to read to us that which he had sent by Master Secretary. After some discussion we were told to come with him to the cardinal De Monte, where, after reading the commission in presence of them all, we were desired to leave, the Cardinals telling us that they would consult over it, and not alter very much. We urged them to determine shortly, for Master Fox must depart, and Easter was at hand. Could learn nothing more that afternoon or next day, though we were kept going between the Pope and them.

On Tuesday after Palm Sunday, about two hours before night, the Pope showed us a draft commission, corrected and signed by them, but, when we saw the amount of correction in it, Gardiner accused the Pope of a breach of his promise in choosing such men as instruments; that his Holiness first protested he cared nothing for style, but only for justice; and when the question of justice was set at rest, difficulties were raised about the style. The Pope said he was obliged to use other men's counsels, but finally consented to let us have the minute after our devising, if Simonetta would say it was not contrary to justice. On this Simonetta was called for, but declined to answer directly in the absence of the Cardinals. Discussed the matter warmly for five hours during the night till 1 a.m., when we departed with no other answer but that we should have a definite reply next day before dinner. That day, Wednesday, we repaired to the Pope's presence before mass, with books of the law to justify those parts of our commission to which they had objected, adding somewhat as to the disrepute brought upon the office of judge. The cardinals De Monte, St. Quatuor, and Simonetta, were present, and entered into a new discussion, in which we showed the Pope, by the authority of the book, that they had done wrong. At last, they began in friendly manner to read the commission, and correct it by consent, "saving in certain points, as more plainly appeareth in the corrections." He then left at 2 p.m., with a promise that we should have the minute before night, clearly finished to our satisfaction. On visiting the Pope again that evening, we found our minute altered from what it was agreed on. Began a new discussion with Simonetta, the Cardinals being absent. At last we differed but in two words, *omnem* to be added to *potestatem*, and *nolente* to the clause *nolente impedito*. This Simonetta would not do without advice of

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the Cardinals ; and the night being then far past, the Pope sent him and Gambara to the Cardinals' houses, who sent word that they were making collation, but would look up their books tomorrow. "Here began a new tragedy." The ambassadors complained that they were deluded ; and Gardiner told the Pope that these men had shown no learning, but only ignorance, in their corrections, fearing a scorpion under every word. We believe, however, that this is all done by the Pope's order, who has eyes but sees not. Gardiner began then to expostulate with Gambara for persuading the King to send ambassadors, and trying, when they came, to intoxicate them with fine words to circumvent their friends (meaning Staphileus), and to lure them as men do hawks to the fist, "*pretendere pugno carnem et inhiantes ac sequentes semper ludificare.*" Gambara said he had only done according to his commission ; upon which Gardiner turned to the Pope, and taxed him with ingratitude. The Pope said nothing, and sighed, and wiped his eyes ; and Staphileus, turning towards us, "said he took it as God's will that we should come after him, or else the difficulty here should not have been believed." Gardiner said he thought it God's will, indeed, that when we should report what sort of men be here, the favor of that Prince who is their only friend should be taken away, and that the Apostolic See should fall to pieces with the consent and applause of everybody. "At these words the Pope's holiness, casting his arms abroad, bade us put in the words we varied for, and therewith walked up and down the chamber, casting now and then his arms abroad, we standing in a great silence." After a while, regaining his composure, he said he was sorry he could not satisfy the King without counsel. Gardiner said he was as sorry that his Holiness had so little confidence in the King. After the commissions were written and sealed, we again resorted to the Pope and Cardinals, when things were discussed in a friendly manner on their part, with acknowledgments of the King's benefits, and their great desire to satisfy him. We persistently told them this commission would not do so, although we, as the lowest members of the Church, would do our best to further its acceptance. Finally, the Pope bid us inform the King that he committed himself to his protection, as, things being in their present state, the sending of this commission is a declaration against the Emperor. He has not yet required the King's promise ; and Gardiner has not offered it, as we await your answer to the letters we wrote from Paris. Gardiner waits also to know how Wolsey is satisfied with the commission, which he thinks as good as can be devised, though not in all so open as could be wished. It is in effect all that can be wished, except the clauses of confirmation and revocation, of which he has written his opinion in the margin.

There is no cardinal here, except Campeggio, fit for this legation. Sir Gregory has written their disqualifications to Wolsey. Gardiner now repairs to Rome to know his mind. The commissions in any case are directed to Wolsey and Campeggio ; and their not being written "in so fresh hand" as they should have been may be excused, as there are so few writers here, and only one that can skill, who has written these commissions and dispensation twice, "and at the last scaped *sine aliqua menda in notabili loco.*" As to sending letters to the Queen ; the Pope has devised to send a Friar with a brief of credence ; but as the commission decretal does not pass, the letters cannot contain all specialties. Desires instructions about this point, and about the deliverance of the King's promise, and of rewards to Simonetta and others, and to know whether he may return if Campeggio cannot shortly come.

The Pope is willing to make short process for the canonization of Hen. VI., but the matter must be examined by a number of cardinals. My lords of Canterbury and Winchester, who have examined the matter at home, had better send the process hither. Can do nothing about the pardon to Windsor College till we hear the certainty about the name and the incorporation.

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GARDINER and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Spoke to the Pope about the matters of Wolsey's College, and was told that all things should pass which I could reasonably desire. Orvieto, Easter Monday. *Signed.*

Pp. 25. *Add.:* To my lord Legate.

Harl. 419.

f. 92 b.

B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

4168. GREGORY CASALE to [VANNES].

Vit. B. x, 195.

B. M.

"Ex gifris D. Gregorii ex Orvieto."

The Pope has passed the commission as the Secretary desired. His Holiness is not averse to pleasing the King and Wolsey, but fears the Spaniards more than he ever did, as they hold all the lands of the Church. The Friar General has forbidden him, in the Emperor's name, to grant the King's request. He fears for his life from the Imperialists, if the Emperor knows of it. Told him to trust entirely to the King and Wolsey, which he said he would do. He expects ruin without the King's assistance, if the Emperor is allowed to possess more than the kingdom of Naples. There is now a good opportunity for the French to act. The Pope advises a contribution, stipulating that they shall immediately march to liberate the States of the Church, and not stop at crossing any river or besieging any town on the plea that they are not strong enough. Thinks nothing should be done without the joint consent of the Pope and the French. It would be a pitiful thing to leave the Pope in the hands of these dogs. Unless Lautrec does all that he has been so often ordered to do, the Pope and all Italy will be irremediably in the power of the Imperialists. Advises a present to be sent to the cardinal St. Quatuor, as he has much power with the Pope, and says that what dispensations are required he will obtain. Begs for assistance for himself. The Pope desires, if peace is concluded, the restitution of [Ravenna] and Cervia, and does not wish to ratify the capitulation with the duke of Ferrara. He begs the King not to force him to give up these cities for the good of peace. Spoke of this alone during the day, and at night took the Secretary to the Pope, lest the Spaniards should suspect anything. Vannes may tell Wolsey that if he wishes to have the commission brought by the Secretary, under lead, he can have it. His Holiness refers the matter between himself and the Florentines to the King.

Before the Pope would grant this brief, he said, weeping, that it would be his utter ruin; that he was at the mercy of the Imperialists, for there was no hope from France, and the Venetians and Florentines desired nothing more than his destruction; that his sole hope of life was from the Emperor, which hope was now lost, for the Imperialists would say that he had moved the King to this from hatred to the Emperor.* He used many arguments to prove this; which Casale answered, and bade him be of good courage. He asked Casale to swear whether the King would desert him or not. Satisfied him on this point, and then he granted the brief, saying that he put himself in the King's arms, and would be drawn into perpetual war with the Emperor.

The Pope desired him to write separately to Wolsey that he had willingly incurred this danger, trusting in his continual declarations of goodwill, without which he would never have dared to do it; and that Wolsey might dispose of him and the papacy as if he were pope himself. He considers also that Casale has done him good service during these wars.

Lat., mutilated; in Vannes' hand; pp. 5. Endd.

* Continued at f. 189 b.

1528.

4169. CLEMENT VII.Add. MS.
6874, f. 112.

B. M.

Promise of Clement VII. that, now he has issued a commission for trying the cause of Henry VIII. and Katharine, he will not yield to any request to issue letters or bulls restraining the said commission.

Lat., copy, pp. 2. Endd.: "Promissio Clementis PP. VII. ejus manu scripta in causa divortii Regis et Reginae Angliæ, cum sigillo signata, absque die et data."

13 April.

4170. BRIAN TUKE.

S.B.

To be treasurer of the Chamber, *vice* Sir Henry Wyat. *Del.* Hampton Court, 13 April 19 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 20.

4171. [GARDINER and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.]Harl. 419,
f. 101.

B. M.

Strype, Mem.
i. ii. No. 25.

Pocock, i. 136.

The Pope, hearing that the Emperor, in answer to the King's intimation, had mentioned the King's matter, thinks he will take it more displeasingly than if his Holiness had declared himself specially. The general [of the Franciscans] also hath made suit to the contrary. He is therefore in great perplexity, and can only trust the King. The Venetians, Florentines and the duke of Ferrara have banded together. The French king will do nothing. If he had been in earnest the Venetians would have restored Cervia and Ravenna. He says that Lautrec has sent him word that if he do not declare himself he shall be treated as an enemy, although no conditions are proposed to him. He begs, therefore, you will take the management of these things; and as to the proposal of depriving the Emperor upon declaration made, that, he thinks, would be a very precipitate step, impolitic in itself and in its consequences. What is to be done with Naples if the Emperor be deprived of it, or if Francis should help the Emperor to recover it in the hope of regaining his children? By letters of the 30th ult. from Salviati, the Pope is advertised of the coming of Turenne, but only with compliments. As Lautrec is so successful, thinks the French should speak roundly to the Venetians. No favorable answer has yet come from them.

A letter has come to Gambara, stating that when Morette was in England he reported that the Prothonotary much pressed the French king for Modena and Reggio. The Prothonotary desires me to say that after one denial of it by the French king he spoke no more of it. He wishes to have a nuncio resident in England, and would be glad to know who will be acceptable to you and the King. He showed us letters from Genoa, and thinks that if care be not taken the French will lose that city. Fox will report the other news by mouth.

Copy, from Gardiner's letter book.

14 April.

4172. ANTHOINE DE LIGNE (COUNT FAUCONBERG) to HEN. VIII.

R. O.

Writes as one of his humble servants, requesting that the bearer may be allowed to pass towards the Emperor on his business. Mortaigne, 14 April '28, *puis Pasques. Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: Au Roy. Endd.

14 April.

4173. THE LOAN.

R. O.

Petition to William archbishop of Canterbury, from the inhabitants of the Lowy of Tunbridge, Hadlowe, Penshurst, Bitborough, Spelherst, Lye, Soundryshe, Shepsted, Sevenoke, the vill of Brasted, the hundred of Coddeshoth, Somerden and Westerham, praying that he will move the King to repay them the amount of the loan which the Archbishop undertook should

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THE LOAN—*cont.*

be refunded to them, seeing that they are so sore impoverished by the great dearth of corn.

P. 1, large paper. Headed: "This is the copy of a bill of supplication, not fully drawn, but interlined and stricken out in divers places, which such as were at Knoll on Easter Tuesday last to desire my lord of Canterbury to speak to the King's grace for their loan, after it were corrected and perfected, intended to deliver unto the said lord of Canterbury the 3rd day of May next ensuing."

R. O. 2. The original draft, with corrections and interlineations above alluded to.
Pp. 2.

15 April. **4174.** HENRY FANE *alias* VANE, of Hadloo, *alias* of Tonbridge,
S. B. Kent, late sheriff of Kent.

Pardon; with release to Sir John Norton, of Norwood, parish of Middelton (Kent), and Richard Fane *alias* Vane, of Tewdeley, Kent, of their recognizance of 40*l.* made 29 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 April 19 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 22.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding.
Pp. 2.

R. O. 3. Petition for the above pardon, stating that Fane was appointed sheriff of Kent in 17 Hen. VIII., but had no knowledge of his appointment till after the Purification of Our Lady, when he could get no under-sheriff or bailiffs to assist him in the office, and lost all the profits of his county court and tournes. He was thus unable to levy certain moneys, out of which he should have paid some annuities due by the Crown. He also sustained loss to the extent of 50*l.* when he was sheriff in 22 & 23 Hen. VII.

Pp. 2.

R. O. 4. Extract from the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer, Hil. 17 Hen. VIII., relative to the bail given, 29 Jan., by Henry Vane, sheriff of [Kent], and Sir John Norton of Norwode in Middelton, and Rich. Fane of Tudeley, that Vane shall duly account to the Exchequer for the fruits of his office.

16 April. **4175.** PROCEEDINGS for HERESY.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 19.
B. M.

Thursday, 19 March, Cuthbert bishop of London, in an inner chamber in his palace, forbade Robert Forman, S.T.P., rector of All Hallows, Honey Lane, to perform mass or preach, for retaining Luther's books after their condemnation. Present, Dr. Geoffrey Wharton, the bishop's vicar, Robert Rydley, and John Royston, S.T.P., Richard Sparchford, M.A., and Matthew Grefton, notary.—The same day, in a great chamber in his palace, the Bishop examined John Thompson, William Pykas, Robert Best, John Gyrlyng, John Bradley, and Alice Gardyner of Colchester, and John Hubberd of Est Donyland, who all refused to acknowledge and reveal their heresies, expressly denying them. He admonished them, and advised them to consider until the morrow.—Friday, 20 March 1527, the Bishop in his chapel administered to John Thompson of Colchester the articles previously administered to Hacker and Pykas, receiving as witnesses John Pykas, John Hacker *alias* Ebb, and William Raylond. William Pykas, refusing to swear, was sent to the Lollard's Tower, and put in the stocks.—The same day, John Bradley appeared, and at first refused to swear, but, being admonished, did so. The same witnesses were received as against John Thompson; and on 23 March, William Pykas and John Thompson, John Hubberd of Est Dony-

1528.

lond, John Gyrlyng, Robert Best, and Alice Gardynere of Colchester, also appeared, and were sworn to reply to the articles, and the same witnesses were received.

23 March, William Pykas took the oath, and acknowledged his replies. Henry Raylond was admitted as witness on 16 April 1528.

Lat., pp. 4. Contemporary foliation, clxxxvj.—clxxxvij.

Harl. MS. 421,

f. 21.

B. M.

2. Examination of John Pykas, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Colchester, baker, about thirty-three years of age.

About a year ago, had communication with Best, twice, in his own house, concerning the epistles of James, which Best could say by heart. Best has been taken for a known man and a brother in Christ for a year. He borrowed an English New Testament of Pykas. Spoke with John Gyrlyng, two or three years ago, concerning Christ's words in the xxi[v.] chapter of Matthew, about the destruction of Jerusalem, by which he meant that priests and men of the Church, who have stony hearts because they punish heretics, should reign a while, and then God would punish them. Spoke also to Gyrlyng about a chapter of James, saying that God is Father of light, and overshadowed all sin, wherefore we should pray only to God. All this Gyrlyng consented to and approved of. Gyrlyng has been reputed a known man and a brother in Christ for three years. Was told by Robert Bishop, son of Gyrlyng's wife by another husband, about sixteen years of age, that his mother did public penance; but wherefore he knows not. Has talked with William Raylond about the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed in English, about the Epistles of James and John, and about the eight Beatitudes. William Raylond and Henry his son have often talked against pilgrimages and worshipping images, saying that only Saints in heaven should be worshipped; none of the known men ever set up lights before images. Raylond also said that baptism with water is but a token of repentance, and that when a man comes to years of discretion, and keeps himself clean of the promise made by his godfathers, then he shall receive the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Henry Raylond also approved of the above. Marion Mathew *alias* Westdon has the Epistles and Gospels in her house, and knows them by heart, and has been a known woman and of the brotherhood for twelve years, as he has heard say. Has often communed with Dorothy Long, who belongs to the same sect. Knows not about Catharine Swayne, but she is reputed for a known woman. Has known Alice Gardynere for twenty years, and has talked with her about the Lord's Prayer, the Salutation of the Angel, the Apostles' Creed, and certain Epistles in the vulgar tongue. Knows not about Mother Denby. Thomas Parker has often, in the presence of John Thompson, fletcher, his son-in-law, said that pilgrimages should not be used, and that men should worship God, and not Saints.

Pp. 6. Contemporary foliation, clxxxvij.—clxxxx.

Harl. MS. 421,

f. 24.

B. M.

3. Examination of William Raylond, of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Colchester, formerly of St. Botolph's, and of Ardeleghe.

Has heard John Pykas say, in his house, that the host was but bread; that the body of Christ was in the Word and not in the bread; that God is in the Word, and the Word is in God, and God and the Word cannot be departed; and that bread was but in remembrance of the Passion. This heresy his son Henry gladly heard and believed.

Has often heard John Pykas and Henry Raylond, his son, say that it is "mysavory" to go on pilgrimages to Walsingham, Ipswich, or elsewhere, for it is idolatry; [the images] cannot help themselves, and therefore cannot help another; that men should pray to God, and no Saints, "for Saints in heaven have their reward." Has often rebuked his son, who told him to set his heart at rest, and learn the true laws of God. Has heard John Gyrlyng rehearse an epistle of Paul in his house. Gyrlyng has been reputed a known man. About four or five years ago heard John Gyrlyng's wife speak of the

1528.

PROCEEDINGS for HERESY—*cont.*

Gospels and Epistles, and open "the Pokalyps" in her own house. About 12 years ago, when she lived with Sir Thomas Eyers, curate of Skells, she abjured, and bore a fagot. Heard that the priest was afterwards burned for heresy. Five or six years ago asked John Gyrlyng's wife what the Sacrament of the Altar was; to which she replied, that it was but an host, and that the body of God was joined in the Word, and the Word and God was all one, and could not be parted. She said also that images of saints were but idols.

Robert Best has been a known man and one of the brotherhood for about four years. Has had similar conversations with Dorothy Long and Thomas Parker, who abjured and bore a fagot in London about 24 years ago, when the archbishop of Canterbury was bishop of London, and gave the deponent the four Evangelists, the Epistles, and Gospels, in English, about six years ago. Robert Bate is also a known man, and more learned in this law than the deponent. Knows nothing of Thomas Bowgas or his wife. Has spoken to Mrs. Cowbrigde of the Gospels and Epistles, and has heard that she is of the same law and brotherhood.

Pp. 6. Contemporary foliation, clxxxxv.—clxxxxvij.

4176. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Cal. E. III. 60.

B. M.

* * * * * hym he said that he hade l being in Ingland, whiche the Kyng's [highness desired to] heer reede, and causid the cheiff pres[ident to] reede unto us the said letters; the conty[nue] whatt matters the ambassadors off Flan[ders had shewed] to the Kyngs highness, and what answer [his Highness] hade made unto the said ambassadors, upon [which] the saide Frenche ambassadors hade madde [report] off the Kyngs highnes fryndlye and lovyng [mind] in that behalfe, in soche manere that [they] said that the Kyng heer and his consaill re[joiced,] saying that they themselfis coud nott a dev[ised for] the Kyngs highnes to have doon more; grett[ly praising] the Kyngs highnes vertue and goodnes, and ge[ving him] ryght hartye thanks therfore. And by cause [they read] in the said Frenche ambassators letter that your G[race had] wrytyn unto us off thos same matters, they de[manded of] us whether we had anythyng in our letters, mor[e than was] contaynyd in the letters off ther ambassadors, saying [that if] we hade, the Kyngs pleasure was that we shold d [it] unto them, and nott resort otherwise to the Kyng [or to] my Ladye for that purpose, for they war nowe re[tired], and wolde have no resorte unto them tyll after the [holy]days; we shewid theym that at that tym we hade [received] no freshe letters from your Grace. They said that Mons. [Langes] had letters for us, wherapon we tooke tym to see our l[etters, and] therapon to be agayn withe the Chancellore the nexte [day]. That nyght laat Langes sent us a paquett of letters

* * * * * [res]ortyng to the coorte for by the same.

"[Accordin]g to ovr appoyntment we war the next day [with] the Chancelore, and declaryd unto hym the contine[w of your G]race is letter, and in effect what the ambassadors off [Flanders] hade proponyde, and what the Kyngs highnes had [answered to] them agayne, the same being moche conforme un[to the re]porte off the Frenche ambassadors redde unto us th[e d]aye before. We showed allso the Kyngs desyre concer[ning] the second salfe-conducts for Master John de la Sawch wherin they made some difficultie, sayinge that the s[alfe-]conduyct sent all redye myght suffyce, howbeit fynal[ly] they ware content, and said that they wold send unto t[he] Coorte therfore. We proponyd unto them your Grace is dy . . .

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for the farther assurance of the revocation off the a powderyng on off the ways withe the mariage off M[adame] Elionora ther allso to remayn in Spayn after the con[clusion] of the] matrimonye ostage with the duke of Orleance in [the same] forme and maner as is sent unto your Grace in a s[chedule] herwithe, assuryng your Grace that it was nott gre[atly] myslykyd, specialle the primere president passyd [it] very well. Howbeit finallye they stak verye sore [at two] poynts: the on that they shold paye the holle some for the on off ther hostagis; the other that they hostagis in themperor's hands, the duke of Orleance a[nd Madame] Elionora, shold allso geve hostages to the Kyngs hig[hness]; howbeit, after moche reasonyng, they said they wold [speak] unto the Kyng ther master, and that we shold be"

Mutilated, pp. 2.

16 April. 4177. CLERK to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

If the safe-conduct for La Sauche be not come, blame not us, for the Chancellor promised us it should have been sent seven days ago. Refers him to a letter enclosed in my Lord's, touching the King's welfare, "unto whom yet *no man resorteth*, ne yet unto my Lady," and touching the sack-ing of the city of Melfi, and surrender to Lautrec of the towns of Apulia. Paris, 16 April.

Hol., p. 1. Three words in cipher. Add.: Master Bryan Tuke, treasurer of the King's chamber.

16 April. 4178. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desires restitution to Alex. Bertoun and Will. Guld, merchants of Edinburgh, of certain wines taken by the customers of London from a ship which had paid all duties at Berwick. Edinburgh, 16 April 15 Jac. V.

Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

16 April. 4179. LADY LUCY.

R. O.

Bill of Wm. Wilkinson of London, mercer, to lady Lucy, 16 April 1528.

1 ell $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. holland, at 22*d.*, for Mrs. Anne Lucy. 1 ell $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. holland, at 12*d.* A black velvet bonnet, 18*s.* A frontlet of purple velvet and crimson satin, 11*s.* For new pasting a bonnet, 16*d.* 2 "byllyments" of black velvet, 10*s.* A French partlet, 4*s.* For stringing a paper of beads, 2*s.* Mending a bracelet, 4*d.* 50*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

For the boarding of Mrs. Anne for 8 weeks and 3 days, whatsoever it may please you.

Endd.

16 April. 4180. MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE, and MORETTE, Ambassadors in England.

R. O.

They have been informed how the Imperialists in Naples have evacuated Troys. Lautrec marched on and attacked Melphe, which was defended by 4,000 or 5,000 men at arms, under the prince of Melphe, and carried it after three assaults. Several other towns have surrendered, so that Lautrec is master of the greater part of the kingdom. Sends a memorandum of the towns taken. The enemy have retired to Naples and Gaeta. They are to communicate the news to the King and Wolsey. Expect even better tidings. Francis has retired to keep the feast of Easter. "D'Annet (?)", 16 April.

*P.S.—*Francis wishes Morette to come back as soon as possible with the

1528.

MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE and MORETTE, &c.—*cont.*
entire resolution of the King. He is at great expence in the payment of his lanceknights, of whom he has already raised 6,000, chiefly in his own countries. He will have 10,000 more, according to the treaty. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

17 April. **4181.** WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Promised in his last to attend on Wolsey at the beginning of this term. Will therefore wait on him the 1st or 2nd day after St. George's, or, if Wolsey be not then with the King, on St. George's day itself, when the Cardinal will be at better leisure than on a working day, unless the Archbishop is prevented by the disease of his head, from which he now suffers. Hopes Wolsey will not detain him long, as the pestilence is beginning to be severe in London, and it will be hard to keep his servants out of the city. Otford, 17 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: My lord cardinal of York and Legate de Latere.

17 April. **4182.** DON INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is so ill he cannot remain here without danger; and it would be much better, in a business point of view, that he should be speedily with the Emperor. Begs Wolsey to send the accompanying letters to Spain, and dispatch a safe-conduct as soon as possible, allowing him to await its arrival at Calais. It is no use his waiting for the Emperor's letters. 17 April. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Cardinali Eboracensi atque totius Angliæ legato.

18 April. **4183.** SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received his letter this Saturday, at 7 p.m., intimating the King's pleasure that Suffolk should be with him on St. George's Day. Has not time to put his household in order, and riding would be painful to him; besides, the tidings are somewhat heavy to the French queen. Will, however, come up as soon after the said Feast as possible. Westacre, 18 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

18 April. **4184.** SIR CHR. WILLOUGHBY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received, on the 13 April, Wolsey's letter, dated Hampton Court, 16 March, in reference to the complaint made against him by the duke of Suffolk and others for entering on the manor of Erysby, Linc., contrary to an order made by Wolsey and the Council with the consent of lady Willoughby and Sir Christopher. Has no doubt he can prove Suffolk has been misinformed, as Wolsey's displeasure would be no less punishment to him than death. Entered quite peaceably. Encloses two schedules: the first containing instructions to his Council, which they would have shown Wolsey long ago if they had had an opportunity; the second giving an account of his demeanor. Sutherey, 18 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: Sir Christofer Willoughby, 18 Aprilis 1528.

21 April. **4185.** KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Pocock, i. 160.

As often as he remembers the King's goodness, it pierceth his stomach that any charge committed to him should not be performed according to the King's pleasure, as chanced at his last voyage. If he had not acted as a true servant, would be ashamed to return into England. As the King wishes him to remain here, begs him to consider that the matters of

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which he has written to Wolsey require one or two great personages of authority and wisdom. Blese, 21 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

22 April. 4186. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.

110.

B. M.

"Please it your Grace to be advertised that yesterday I received a [packet of letters from] Scotland, some addressed from the king of Scots unto your Grace King unto me, with a letter unto me from Patrick Singler w have unto your said Grace by this bearer, my Lord's messenger I doubt not but your Grace hath in remembrance that of late I wrote unto advertisements and communications, and ascertained her touching of the same time there were ambassadors sent unto the King's highness [from the Pope's] Holiness and from all Christian princes, Scotland excep[ted] to co means of the King's said highness there mought be an universal peace had w all Christendom, by occasion whereof and that great bruit renneth into Scotland [of the] solemn ambassadors that be with the King's highness, I conceive the young [king of] Scots and his counsel are desirous to have knowledge and advertisement [from] the King's highness or your Grace of some causes for their comfort, for of my opinion few matters of importance touching the universal w[eal] of Christ[endom come] to their intelligence. Albeit I hear there is one come or to come to Scotland out of France in manner of an ambassador noted to bring to the said King from the [French] king certain harnesses for his own person, with many ships loaded with wine and [corn] for relieving of that realm. The certainty thereof, if it so be, [I make no doubt] but [it] shall come unto the knowledge of your said Grace.

"Of late I and other of my Lords counsel were at Newcastle causes, and have put that country in a reasonable good order, at Riddesdale, as at our coming up to your said Grace wha[t] the next term the shall not only but also wh three Marches with other, the which part lords oold bind t this time.

"There were put to execution of late at York 12 offenders, and also 12 at Newcastle, whereof there was a gentleman called Blenkinsop, another called Nikson and his father reput . . . yd fet up again to the assize at Lammas, all thieves of N t Rowly Dodde and William Stokhall, two great thieves and of the great s[urnames of] Tyndale, Edward Hede, and William Pott, principal thieves and of the great surnames of Riddesdale with other moe of Northumberland.

"The young king of Scotts of late being advertised from my lord of R[ichmond and me] that great hurt was done to the King's subjects by the thieves of and [no] redress made for the same as is done in every other [of] the borders the parts nt into those parts, the earl of Angwisshe, who b country, wherein the said thieves be inhabited, and did slay xviii. of th[em], and hung upon a bridge xiiii. and of them he conveyed with him to Edinburgh for execution to be done there upon them.

"There are xlvij. of the Niksons of Bewcastledale and one Will two or three mo[re] of Tyndale gone into Scotland, and as my hurt laid w[ait] and espial for taking of the same thieves and offenders un[to the] s[aid lor]de of Richmond's grace hath written to the young king of S[cotland] also the taking of the said thieves and delivery of them between both the realms.

1528.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

In that matter said lord's Grace shall have
 but that the queen of Scots and the archbishop
 of St. Andrews earl of good service and specially out of trust
 and credence. And God have your said Grace in his most blessed tu[ition]
 At P[on]t[e]fr[ac]t, 22 April."

Hol., much faded. Add.

22 April. 4187. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is much better in health. Thanks Wolsey both for his comforting letters and words. According to commandment, has sped the elections of Nottley and Burcestre. Sends the prior of Burcestre, who has been elected to Nottley, and the prior of Yppeswiche, who has been elected to Burcestre, to offer their thanks to Wolsey. The Abbot is a suitor for the King's assent in this matter. Holborn, 22 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

22 April. 4188. WARHAM to LORD ROCHFORD and SIR H. GUILDFORD.

R. O.

Asks them to decide the matter between Wm. Cheke, his bailiff of Croydon, and the duchess of Norfolk's servants. Will not be at Lambeth for some time, and the matter must not go unpunished, or officers will be loth to serve the King's writs if they are in danger of being laid in wait for as Cheke was.

Was told on Sher Thursday* that a number of the yeomen of the country intended to come and ask him to petition the King to return them their loan money. Sent some of his house to stop those whom he thought likely to be persuaded, but on Tuesday† in Easter week about a hundred came to Knoll. Sent to ask them what they wanted, and told them to send five or six to speak with him; which they did,—and said that their poverty compelled them to ask him to get their loan money returned; that they caused most of their neighbours to stay at home, and only came two or three from a parish, lest by meeting in great numbers they might displease the King. Told them they had not chosen a good time, considering the great expences the King would incur if war ensued, which was still doubtful; and asked them, who advised them to assemble. They said, poverty only, and they and their neighbours lacked meat and money; that no one counselled them, except their own minds, when complaining to each other. Was told, however, that some acted as summoners, and would have made inquisition about them but for fear of incensing the multitude; for commonly the greater part of the multitude lack wit and discretion, and yet will take upon them to rule the wiser. Reminded them of a similar gathering two years ago, with which the King was not well pleased. They said they hoped he would not be displeased, as they were his true subjects, and that he would pity their poverty. Asked why they came to him; they said because he was the chief of the commissioners, and most of all had practised the loan.

Promised, that if they would abstain from unlawful assemblies, and would make their petition in writing, he would offer it up, and speak in its favor. They said they had no wit to do this, and could get no man to write for them, and asked if some of the Archbishop's men might do it; which he refused. Sir Edw. Wotton, Thos. Willughby, serjeant-at-law, and Ric. Clement, of the Mote, Esq., were present.

They departed content with his answer, but he hears that some spoke unfitting words after they had been in the town and drunk their full. Does not know what else they will do. Wishes to know what answer to give

* i.e. Maundy Thursday, 9 April in 1528.

† 14 April.

1528.

them if they come again. Hears that those who came have threatened those who promised to come and did not. Otford, 22 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Rocheforde and Sir Henry Goldford, comptroller of the King's house, &c.

4189. [WOLSEY to LORD ROCHEFORD.]

Cott. App. 28.

B. M.

My Lord, I send by the bearer a copy of my letters to my lord of Canterbury. Since his Lordship's departure, has been told by many people coming from Suffolk and through Essex that the demand for the repayment of the loan, and my lord of Canterbury's [answer] thereunto, is in every man's mouth, and is right pleasant to the people. It should be repressed at once, lest it grow worse. Doubts not that he and Mr. Comptroller will use their accustomed wisdom.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

4190. [WOLSEY to WARHAM.]

Cott. App. 12.

B. M.

My Lord, I have lately written to lord Rochford and Mr. Guylford, comptroller of the Household, a letter containing matter of weighty importance, necessary to be looked to for the King's honor and surety, lest by the evil example of those who lately assembled to demand their loan money, and the spreading of the report thereof and of your answer, many others may be emboldened to do the like. After deliberation, the King "doth now [send u]nto you the said lord Rochford and Mr. Comptroller," instructed as to the manner of and demands, and also to tell you what is further to be done. Must appease and put them to silence.

Hol., draft, mutilated, p. 1.

4191. WOLSEY to LORD ———.

Cott. App. 26.

B. M.

Since the bearer, his Lordship's servant, arrived here with his letter, news has come that by the good policy of John Erneley, J.P., and the Mayor of the Vyes (Devizes), the light persons assembled there have returned home. But to prevent the people from making any like attempts, and to notify to them what order the King intends to take for the " ntyng, bying and sellyng of ther clothys hereafter," he [direc]tyth letters to his Lordship and others in Wiltshire and Berkshire, for the good order of the parts near to them, and he wishes them effectually executed. "[And] for as muche as hys Grace intendyth to send undyr your with all dyllygens above the of the hunderd horsemen by yow to be provyded viij. or ix. [hund]erd fote, hys Grace desyreth yow with dyllygens to advertyse the seyde number ye may and can be contentyd to thyntent that apone knowlege of your y [c]ause the rest to be provyd of suche perso[ns] as y[ou shall] thinke most me[et]"

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

23 April. 4192. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Learns from his servant Whight that the King and Wolsey wish him to remain in these parts all the month of May. Hopes Wolsey will also command Oxford, Essex and Fitzwalter to remain at their houses in Essex in case any "business should chance." What little power he can make is not within 24 or 30 miles of this house, but he will do his best if needful. Would like to have a joint commission to assemble the King's people if necessary;—my lords of Suffolk and Barnes to be included. Desires credence for his kinsman, Sir George Wyndham, the bearer. Stoke, St. George's day.

P.S.—Has just heard that divers of Kent have come to my lord of Canterbury, demanding the loan money. "I pray God your Grace by your high wisdom may so provide that no more speech be thereof, for that is more to be

1528.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

feared than any other thing; there be so many that would fain have again their money, that it is hard whom men may trust in that case."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

23 April.

R. O.

4193. WILL. GONSON to WOLSEY.

According to the King's commandment, seventeen days past, sent two ships to Hunflewe, with Alan Kyng, to waft certain French ships to the Thames. Wanders up and down the narrow seas with two ships. Meets daily with French and Dutch ships of war seeking prizes. On Sunday last brought from Rye ten French ships, kept there by three Dutch men-of-war, who grumbled at the act. On Monday sent Morette from Dovor to Boulogne. Yesterday, as soon as the French ships were in the Thames, out of danger, steered for Boulogne to convey certain French ships laden with wheat to London. Met with three Dutch men-of-war intending to intercept them. Victuals are scanty. Scribbled in *The Minion*, between Dovor and Calais, the 23rd day of April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's Grace. *Endd.*

23 April.

R. O.

4194. DR. TAYLER to BRIAN TUKE.

Received these letters from Jernyngham on the 22 April, and for lack of a messenger was fain to send them to Master Deputy of Calais. Thinks the news contained in them was anticipated in the last letters sent to Wolsey by Tayler and my lord of Bath, viz., that Lotrek prospered in Naples, and used great cruelty at the taking of Melphe, sacking the city, and slaying all the inhabitants, except the prince of the town and certain captains. This has caused other towns and castles to be yielded; and Lautrec is now going straight to Naples. Are informed that 12,000 Almains have arrived at Trent to join the Spaniards in Milan. Hears that Tuke is to succeed to Wyat's office; begs him, therefore, to see to his diets, which have expired long ago. Has spent much more than they amount to. Paris, 23 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Master Bryan Tuke, counsellor and secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

4195. CLERK to TUKE.

R. O.

"The successes of Naples maketh us here on horseback." If we may be assured of concurrence, we will not be so quick in our offers. Therefore such reasons as do exclude concurrence, except upon reasonable offers, are to be stuck to. "He shall have Christ's blessing, and the bishop of Bath's, that first opened that window."

"The French king is meetly well; durat tamen tumor in facie, et quod erat in summa parte genæ nunc videtur propinquior naso. Hiis diebus quibus abfuit videtur alio modo se curasse quam dieta, nam est pinguis, et satis bonæ habilitatis, nisi quod pallet."

P. 1, in Tuke's hand. *Headed*: The clauses in cipher in my lord of Bath's letter to me. *Endd. by Vannes*: Clausula domini Bath. ad D. Brianum.

4196. [KNIGHT to HENRY VIII.]

Cal. D. x. 188.

B. M.

"[Please it] your Grace to under[stand] [on St.]
George's Even,† which [be]ing 3

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leagues from Blese, whe[re] strange building full
 of new reporteth much honor of the K[ing] . .
 and of the loving acceptation of
 The King returned hither upon [and] did
 celebrate the feast at evensong
 in his chapel, hanged through o[ut] his self
 wearing his garter an [but] not in his
 robe, as the King and [other knights are wont], not of any negligence, but
 rather la[cking knowledge] done, he called Mr. Taylor and me unto
 [him] had seen many knights of the Order
 but we never did see any that did [wear the] garter with truer heart and
 better affection [than he. He bade] us that we would be with him the next
 day, for he had certain things to show unto us. The next [day]
 and the ambassador of Venice in communication
 the King entered into a privy chamber
 to whom he said, that albeit at our l[ate being there] he showed unto us
 that it was not [expedient to send] De Bayonne unto Rome, because Mons.
 and also he was ascertained by the
 the Pope was minded to go into [Spain]
 for as much as the passing of themp[eror]
 supposeth to be fully determined he will as
 soon as he h
 [Mon]sieur de Bayon[ne] * * *

. [Spa]gniards that descended at until
 now of late they have b [mi]zt enter into Milan, but in
 the th, they passed the Po at Placence [with the
 consent o]ff the governor of the town, which is [as Mons.] de
 Bayonne saith, but the Legat they passed in the confines
 of the Placentyne [ca]lled Arena, by side the Castle of Saint
 [without the] knowledge of the Placentines or the Governor [knew
 that] ever they passed or how. In this all agreeth, th[at they have e]ntered
 into Milan. The Legat supposeth that the Emperor
 passeth, and that because of [knowledge that] the Pope's servant that should
 have come hither to re[ceive the Kin]g's consent for passage is revoked.
 His Lord[ship has had] no word from Rome these 28 days.

" [Th]e King showed unto us at our departing that he for
 Master Russell, and hopeth well upon some by him. Sir,
 we wrote unto you in our last [to ask how] your Grace would have the
 affairs here mayned and advise, he that should persuade it
 had n of authority, albeit whatsoever your Grace
 yt unto me, Secretary, for time of my being here
 glad should not be long, I shall say and s Grace will
 have me to do it.

" know how letters may be conv[eyed] " * * *

Hol., mutilated.

24 April. 4197. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The abbess of Wilton died today, and the Prioress and Convent will
 shortly write to Wolsey for their *congé d'élire*. Most of the convent favor
 dame Isabell Jordayn, the prioress, sister to the abbess of Syon, who is
 ancient, wise and discreet. There will also be great labor made for dame
 Eleanor Carye, sister to Mr. Carye of the Court.† The substance of the house
 consists in wool to the value of 600 mks.

† Married to Ann Boleyn's sister, Mary.

1528.

THOS. BENET to WOLSEY—*cont.*

There is but little money. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure. Wilton, 24 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: From Doctor Benet of Saresbery, 23 April.

25 April. 4198. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has written to the chapter of St. Paul's for the admission of David Vincent, one of the grooms of Wolsey's privy chamber, to the office of verger in the said church. Salisbury, 25 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: Dr. Benet of Sarisbury, 25 April 1528.

25 April. 4199. SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

At 10 o'clock on St. George's day, received his letter about the coming of several secretaries from my lady Margaret, with such charges as are not unlikely to further peace, and saying that it was considered that 100 horse and 200 foot would be sufficient to accompany him to Guisnes. Did not receive the King's letters till 7 a.m. yesterday. Sent forth 41 to the best places for procuring the 200 footmen, as he will see by the enclosed list. Has the horse already furnished.

Hears from the bishop of Winchester that, contrary to Wolsey's promise that he should only furnish 10 men, the King's letter commands him to furnish 50. If all the other letters are similarly increased, he has sent out many more than necessary. The shire is so scant of tried men that he does not know where the Bishop would find so many. The day appointed is near, being the 5th of next month, and it will be very difficult to keep it. Will be at Westminster on Friday or Saturday next. The Vine, 25 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: My lorde Chamburlayn, 25 April 1528.

ii. List enclosed of 41 letters directed from the King, sent by Robt. Bayard and Ric. Denys to the bishop of Winchester, earl of Arundel, lords Montague, Fitzwarren, Sowtch, Stourton and Berkeley, the abbots of Reading, Abingdon, Beawley and Waverley, the prior of St. Swithin's, Sir Giles Strangwishe, Sir John Rogers, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Chr. Bayneham, Sir Wm. Denys, Sir John Welsh, Sir Thos. Lisle, Sir Wm. Pawlett, Sir Thos. Inglefeld, Sir Adrian Fortescue, Sir Ant. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Berkeley, Sir Geo. Forster, Sir Wm. Uvedale, Sir Wm. Barentyn, Sir Edm. Bray, Sir Petre Philpott, — Marten, Ric. Lister, Wm. Tracy, the towns of Gloucester, Chyppenham, Wilton, Salisbury, the Vyes (Devizes), Alton, Reading, Abingdon and Guildford.

P. 1.

4200. [RIC. FOX, BP. OF WINCHESTER,] to my LORD TREASURER.

R. O.

Requesting him to make his excuse to the King for nonpayment of a prest of 100 marks to be delivered by Assumption day. Has been at great charge in repairing his ruinous houses in Southwark, and in building and keeping up the church of Hyde these two years past and more.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "To Thomas Stokys of the Receyte."

25 April. 4201. RIC. BELLYSSIS to THOS. CROMWELL.

R. O.

Roger Richardson, mintmaster of Wolsey's coin at Durham, is dead. As the continuance of the coinage is profitable and necessary for the country,

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and its cessation would injure Wolsey's rents, desires Cromwell's favor that the bearer, John Richardson, son of the deceased, may be appointed to the vacant place, for he had the charge of the Mint in his father's life, and is very expert in fining, trying and coining. There is no one else in the country fit for the post. Wolsey's ship of Tynemouth has been set forward, and has been very costly, as Stokall will tell him more at length. He shall have the promised gelding. Durham, 25 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Jo. Bellyssis.

25 April. **4202.** H. NORTHUMBERLAND to ——— ARUNDEL.

R. O.

Had received my Lord's letters and Arundel's on Shere Thursday, "at my mandy." On Easter day fell ill, both of his old disease and of a swelling at the stomach with extreme ague. Expected never to have seen him again. Encloses copy of his letters to my Lord, which he requests Arundel to deliver, "for in you doth rest mine earthly comfort only." Is still very ill. Sends a chalice and a sacring bell for a memorial; "and son after shall send you all belongyng to the speretually for you necessary," in case God call him to his mercy. Sends also two layrs (?) for a token to my Lord's grace, and a pot for green ginger to Tuke, as he loves fasting. Hopes at the coming of the judges my lord will be satisfied. 25 April.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my bedfellow Arundell.

26 April. **4203.** H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Executed five of the Riddisdale offenders on Tuesday, 21 April, in presence of most of the gentlemen of Northumberland; on which "the Redisdale men in great number submitted themselves, in their shirts, with halters about their necks, upon their bare knees, unto the King's mercy," and begged the Earl to get Wolsey to intercede for them. Has received a letter from the King, with one from Master Pallett, to examine Cuthbert Harbotell, said to be an idiot, and next heir to Wygeard Harbotell, deceased. Finds he has really little discretion, but he has his living of Sir Ralph Fenwick, and they say he fulfils his trust wisely. He has no claim to lands of the Harbottles, which descended by heirs general, and now remain to two sisters of the Harbotell last deceased. Alnwick Castle, 26 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

4204. TUKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was informed last night that one of the 16 who came in with Sir Will. and Humph. Lisle with halters about their necks is a younger son of Sir William's, not more than 12 or 13 years old, who never offended, except in being out with his father. Writes from pure compassion, having children of his own. "The remembrance of this innocent hath caused me that in my bed this night I could not forbear to water my plants, having in fresh remembrance what I knew in king Henry the VII.'s days was considered and alleged touching the difference between the King's laws and an instinct or law that is in nature, when Sir James Tirel and Sir John Wyndham were put to death, and their sons upon that consideration pardoned."

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 April. **4205.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests him to write to the Pope for the promotion of Alex. Douglas, "natural son to our traist counsalour and thesaurar, Archibald Douglas," to the bishopric of Murray, which is deferred "through default of his mature age, or rather through solicitation and means of our eme the duke of Albany." Strivlinge, 26 April 15 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

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26 April.

Le Grand, III.
92.**4206. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.**

Besides what he has written to Francis, has little to say, but that Wolsey is continually crying that for God's sake, seeing he has the peace and the French king's children in his hands, you will not allow your confidence in him to be shaken, for he would sooner be hacked in pieces than do a bad thing. He would give a finger off his hand to have a two hours' talk with Francis and Madame, the queen of Navarre, and Montmorency; and there is no fear that if the towns are placed under obligation to the Emperor he will fail in his promise. He would give his head in surety for it. If he were to do so the King his master, and all his subjects, would cry murder upon him, and all Christendom would rise against him. He went on thus for a whole day; and you may be sure you never saw such passion in any man. For my part, I can only say that if his advice is not good, it is not out of ill will to you; on that I will stake all that I am worth. The King also is stedfast in his affection, and rejoices in our good news as his own. He has sometimes said to me, while the blood mounted to his face, "Think you, Mons. l'Ambassadeur, that the King my brother ever had better or more loyal councillors than we are to him; and where his own would be the ruin of him, we would [preserve] him.* We would gladly hazard our goods and person for him, but not for his councillors, when they manifestly wish to lead him wrong." Such language he has used several times, and did partly when Morette was here; but he always speaks highly of Montmorency, saying that but for him the affairs of Francis would go badly, and no one would know whom to address, especially when Madame is ill and cannot endure business. You may be sure there is nothing said or done at the Court, or even out of it, of which he is not informed.

I assure you I have discussed everything with Wolsey half a dozen times, and pressed him so close that I believe if you had been present you would have pulled me back by the coat. Morette, who witnessed part of our discussion, though he did not understand all our Latin, saw by our faces how strenuously we fought; and you need not hope to gain anything more than we have done. I wish you had been behind the tapestry when I spoke with him *tête à tête* that you might have judged whether I had studied my lesson well.

Thinks nothing but trouble can arise from Francis adhering to the course he mentioned in his letter of the 19th. Yesterday the King returned to Greenwich. Thinks he will not begin his progress till he has news of our resolution. The matters treated at Rome are in good train; and Henry expects his demands shortly to be conceded. The Cardinal comes here on Tuesday for the term. I intend to remove a mile hence for some time, as the plague is in the neighbourhood, though not from any great fear of it; for God knows in this trouble I would accept death with pleasure, seeing there is no rest in doing the best I can, and I am only regarded as a troublesome fellow. Excuse me to Madame that I do not write to her. If I wrote without asking for my *congé*, she would think I had changed my mind; and if I asked for it, I fear I should be troublesome. Desires him to obtain the King's letters for a relation of Peter Vannes, according to a memorandum sent to Robertet. London, 26 April.

Fr. Add.

26 April.

4207. SIR ROB. JERNINGHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 66. Since the capture of Melf, Lautrec has advanced, and on Thursday last encamped within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Naples, where they have remained till now.

* As the passage stands in Le Grand, there seems to be a word omitted.—"et que là où les siens le voudroyent faire perdre, nous le voulussions [conserver?] ne encores nous perdre quant et quant pour eulx."

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Tomorrow they intend coming nearer the town, wherein is the whole army of the enemy. Last Friday the enemy made a sortie with their main power, but were met by 4,000 foot and 500 horse of our men, who forced them to retire, and chased them to the gates of Naples. Took two pieces of their artillery, and killed two of their chief captains. Signor Egmond, a kinsman of the Emperor, was taken prisoner. Yesterday the enemy assembled; and Lautrec, being warned, sent the marquis of Saluce with 500 men-of-arms and 200 hackbushes to lie in wait for their return, took from them 800 horse and slew 200 of their foot. They are worse discomfited than when they fled at the town of Troye; so that we hope soon to see an end of the enterprise. Lautrec requests that the King will not attempt war elsewhere until affairs are settled here. From the camp of Naples, Sunday, 26 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

26 April. **4208.** THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Same date. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

26 April. **4209.** JOHN CAROWE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 84.

B. M.

Similar letter to that to the King under date 28 April;—*q. v.* The camp near Naples, 26 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. and endd. at f. 87 b.

26 April. **4210.** WALLOP to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote, in answer to Wolsey's letters by his (Wallop's) servant, John Brooke, that his health would not permit him to return before Easter, but he was not well enough at that time. Is now perfectly whole, and writing only for licence from the French king. Has asked the Chancellor two or three times when he can take leave of the King; but he will give no answer, and allows none of the ambassadors to see him. Thinks he is sick again. Has sent to the Great Master to ask when he can come to the court to take leave, or, if not, whether he may have leave to depart. Will tell Wolsey, when he arrives, the chief cause of his infirmity, and meantime Dr. Fox can inform him.

Supposes he has heard the Italian news. Paris, 26 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

26 April. **4211.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to ———.

Cal. B. III. 212.

B. M.

Sends such news as he has received from Scotland by a letter from Carlisle. Will be glad to know what is to be done for the defence of Carlisle. Skipton, 26 April. *Signed.*

P. 1.

27 April. **4212.** JOHN CASALE to CLERK.

R. O.

D. Andreas Rossi, secretary of the Signory, is being sent to France to beg more assistance against the arrival of the Germans, who number 18,000, as the troops promised by the Signory, the duke of Milan and the French king, number only 15,000, and they suggest hiring 3,000 Swiss. The Signory wishes also that Francis should write to urge the King and Wolsey to send advice and assistance, for success in Italy is more important than success in Flanders. If the first attack is resisted, Lautrec will have finished the affairs of Naples, and be able to assist, and the yoke of the Emperor will be thrown off.

Lat., pp. 2. Headed: Copia literarum D. Prothonotarii Casalii ad R. D. Bathon. die xxvij. Aprilis. Endd.: A prothon. Casalio die xxvij. Aprilis ex Venetiis.

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27 April. **4213.** JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to [WOLSEY].

Nero, B. VII.

83.

B. M.

Wrote in several letters directed to Peter Vannes that it was reported that great levies were being made in Germany of horse and foot, but that as they would not be paid till the middle of April, they could not be ready to descend into Italy before the end of the month. This news came by several messengers, but the lords here are informed that already some of them are on the road, although they do not hear that they have had wages. Their number is 12,000 foot and 1,200 horse, with baggage, artillery and all necessities. It is said that a levy is also being made on this side the Italian boundaries. The lords have not ceased to consult, and to prepare everything necessary to resist this attack. They have determined to levy 8,000 Italian foot, and the duke of Milan 4,000, and they will send for 6,000 Almaines or Swiss, if necessary. Two months ago they signified to the French king to choose 3,000 Almaines in their name, and send them to Italy. Great exertions must be made; for, if the Germans find no one to resist them, they will burn up and lay waste all this part, will take the places that are not well fortified, burn all the crops, and reduce everything to such a state of poverty that the country will be obliged to surrender. If Lautrec turns aside to resist this attack he will leave to the Imperialists Naples and all that part of Italy; if he stays, these newly arrived Germans will come on to Naples, and, joining those already there, will doubtless be able to fight with him. Another army must therefore be provided for this neighbourhood. The lords here have therefore resolved to send Andreas Rubeus, one of the chief secretaries, to show this to the French king, and urge him to assist them, and to persuade the king of England and Wolsey to do the same. Makes the same request on their behalf. If this present invasion of the Germans is repressed the Emperor will be easily induced to take conditions of peace. If the contrary, all Italy will be subdued, and the Emperor become so insolent that it is more likely he would enslave all Christendom than ever come to peace. Venice, 27 April 1528. *Signed.*

*Lat., pp. 4.*27 April. **4214.** THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has always the same subject, his kindness, to write about. The bearer is in haste. Apologises for his rude and unpolished letters, but will write better every day, as he is diligently learning Latin and other things. Will do with the greatest eagerness whatever he thinks will please Wolsey. Paris, 5 kal. Maias.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: R., &c., Card. Ebor. Angliæ Primati, a Latere Legato, &c. Endd.: A D'no Decano Wellen., 5 kal. Maias 1528.

28 April. **4215.** JOHN CAROWE to KING HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 67.

Since Jernigam's last letter on Sunday, the 26th of April, he is dead, after a sickness of eight days. Asks to have the offices held in Suffolk by Jernigam of the late duke of Buckingham's lands. Naples, 28 April. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.*28 April. **4216.** THOS. LUPSET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Fox left in such a hurry that Lupset could not write what he intended, and so gave him a verbal message about the Dean's mode of life. Will send an account of their expences. If they seem excessive it is not Lupset's fault, but owing to the necessities of the time and place. Paris, 28 April.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: R. &c. Card. Ebor., a Latere Legato, &c. Endd.

1528.

28 April.

4217. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 288.

Since war has been proclaimed by him and Francis against the Emperor, and the success of the peace is still uncertain, ships should be prepared for the war, for various reasons, grounded on the treaty of offence. Apart from that, it is necessary to have some ships at sea to conduct those bringing corn and other goods to London, and to guard the passage for couriers and letters, and for Mr. Fox and the Legate. Advises that orders should be given for the victualling for two months more of those already at sea, by which time it will be seen whether they should be reinforced or revoked. Hampton Court, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 April.

4218. TYBALL'S CONFESSION.

Strype's Mem.

i., Pt. ii. p. 50.

Confession of John Tyball of Bumstede ad Turrin, before Cuthbert bishop of London, in his chapel at London House, 28 April 1528; which he afterwards signed; viz., that seven or eight years ago he had of one Holy John, certain books of the Four Evangelists, in English, which he burned the day Sir Ric. Fox was attached. From a chapter of the Corinthians, which he does not now remember, he was led to think the Sacrament of the Altar nothing but bread and wine. He had asserted, on Paul's authority, that every priest and bishop ought to have a wife; that it was as good to confess to God alone, or to a layman, as to a priest (which error he taught to Rob. Faire of Bumstede); that a layman might minister the Sacraments; that pilgrimages were unnecessary; that men should not kneel to images, or set candles before them. He had sometimes doubted the Pope's power to pardon, and thought mitres and crosses, &c. might better be given to the poor. He thinks the souls of good men (except saints like Peter and Paul) do not go to Heaven till the general resurrection, but remain in some place of joy and pleasure unless helped to Heaven by good prayer; while the souls of sinners remain in purgatory unless delivered by prayer. He had, however, held for a while, and disputed with Sir Richard Fox, that there was no purgatory. He had held that fasting was unprofitable; that sea water was as good as holy water (because when Christ first made the world and the water, &c., he blessed them, which was enough). He had conversed on these matters with Old Father Hacker *alias* Ebb, with Sir William Stryngar and Sir Arthur, parish priests of Bumstede, John Smyth of Bumstede, and Sir Ric. Fox, curate there; with Mother Beckwythe and Wm. Beckwythe at Colchester, old Christmas of Bockyng, and Wm. Pykas. Sir Ric. Fox had read to him from a book called *The Wicket*, in Johnson's house at Boxstede. Thinks Johnson and his wife are of the same sect; also John and Wm. Pykas, John Gyrling, and John Bradeley. Cannot tell about Thos. Mathwe's wife. He had refused to go on pilgrimage to Ipswich with his godmother Alice Gardiner, telling her it would be better to give her spare money to the poor. Had talked with Thos. Parker of the Gospels in English. Thos. Hilles, tailor, John Chapman, John Wyggan of Wytham, Rob. Fayre, and John Smythe of Bumstede are of the same sect.

About Michaelmas last was twelvemonth this respondent and Thos. Hilles came to London to buy a New Testament of Friar Barons at the Freers Augustines; found Barons in his chamber, with a merchant and two or three others; and, after a conversation about Sir Ric. Fox, curate of Bumstede, to whom Barons promised to write, the latter delivered to them an English Testament, for which they paid 3s. 2d., and he desired them to keep it close. Barons likened the Latin Testament to "a cymbal tinkling and brass sounding." Half a year ago he delivered the New Testament to Frear Gardyner, and never got it back.

1528.

TYBALL'S CONFESSION—*cont.*

Elene Tyball, his mother, and Alice, his wife, are guilty in all the foresaid articles, except his wife about the Sacrament of the Altar.

Five years ago he assisted one Friar Meadow, a Grey Friar of Colchester, to whom he had confessed, to abandon his religion ; who has since gone to Amersham, and married a maiden of Colchester. He has also conversed often with Edmund Tyball. *Signed by John Tyball with a mark.*

ii. Tyball's abjuration follows in the next leaf of the MS.

28 April. 4219. For HUMPHREY son and heir of THOMAS LEE.

R. O.

To have (on surety of Will. Horwood, of London, and Thos. Moorton, of Engleton, Suff.) the custody of the messuage of Cotton Hall, Salop, mentioned in an inquisition p. m. taken at Wenloke Magna on Monday after the Exaltation of Holy Cross 18 Hen. VIII. Westm., 28 April 20 Hen. VIII.

Copy, with the following note at the bottom : "Examinatur et concordat cum posterioribus literis patentibus ; per J. Lambart."

28 April. 4220. ST. MARY AT PRAY.

R. O.

Inquisition taken at Stortford, Herts, 28 April [20 Hen. VIII. before John A]leyn, escheator, touching the possessions of the Benedictine Nuns of Pray, otherwise called St. Mary de Pratis, Linc. dioc., of which Eleanor Barnarde, the last prioress, died on 4 June 19 Hen. VIII., there being then three nuns under her, who therefore deserted the place. Their possessions were the church and churchyard, site and precinct, &c. of the monastery, the manors of Pratis, Playdell, and Beaumond ; tithe rents in Redburn, Sarette, Dolowe, Codycote ; lands in the town of St. Alban's and without the bars of the same, and in Pray, Playdell, Beaumonde, Hempsteade, Bacheworth, Berkehamsted, Westwyk, Whethamsted, Redburn, Sarette, Watford, Childewyk, Lechworth, Flaunden, Dagnale, Hexton, and Hexam. Clear yearly value of the whole, 33*l*. The convent had, by charter, dated 5 Aug. 6 Hen. VIII., given the office of steward of the priory to Thos. Stepneth, learned in the law, with a rent of 20*s*. for life out of the issues of their lands in Herts and Bucks.

Lat., pp. 5.

28 April. 4221. JOHN, PRIOR of the CARTHUSIAN HOUSE OF SHENE, to the PRIOR of the CARTHUSIAN HOUSE OF THE SALUTATION, near LONDON.

R. O.

As visitor of the Order, consents to the alienation of a tenement in London, of the gift of Sir Robt. Reede, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in exchange for other lands more profitable to the monastery ; the London house having made petition to that effect under the signatures of Edmund Gilibrone, vicar, John Houghton, sacrist, and Edmund Hord, proctor. Shene, 28 April 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

29 April. 4222. ITALY.

R. O.

Extract from letters of the Apostolic Nuncio to the Pope's secretary, from the camp, 29 April.

Lautrec has heard of a fight between six Imperial galleys, two "fustæ," and four brigantines, and the French fleet, yesterday, about the twenty-first hour. Two galleys were taken on each side, and the Imperialists fled. During the pursuit the French took the General's galley. It is said that

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Moncada and the marquis of Vasto are prisoners. Lautrec had sent to the fleet 300 arquebusiers, who arrived an hour before the battle. He complains strongly of the Pope's not writing or sending to him.

Lat., pp. 2.

29 April.

4223. The NOBLES OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. I.

67.

B. M.

Doubts not that he knows from his ambassador here that, after the death of Lewis, John was elected, and crowned king of Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia, &c.; and that Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, by the unjust use of arms, and by the corruption of persons in whom king John trusted, invaded the kingdom. Ask for assistance to free themselves from his oppression. There are but few who do not take their part. John has justly and lawfully obtained the crown; but Ferdinand has no right, and seeks to increase his dominions, to the danger of Christendom. This letter is sealed by Francis de Frangepani, archbishop of Colocz and Bath, and by Stephen de Werberecz, the King's secretary and chancellor. Tharnow, 29 April 1528. *Signed*: "Prælati, barones, ac nobiles regni Hungariæ fidem veri et legitimi regis sequuti."

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

30 April.

4224. LAUTREC to FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Wrote last that he had sent Le Crocq with 300 harquebusiers to serve in the galleys. An hour after they were embarked, the enemy, knowing that they were badly furnished with men, attacked them with six galleys, four "fustes," four brigantines, and sixteen or eighteen frigates, and other small vessels, containing full 1,200 men. The fight lasted four hours, but the French were victorious. Don Hugo de Moncada was killed, and the marquis du Goast, Escanyo Coulonne, constable of Naples, comendador Ricardo, captains Machin, Jehan Dyvart, Gobo, captain of the galleys, Jehan Gaytan, Regnard de Montanes, and Salines, with six ensigns, and many others, were taken prisoners. Two galleys with Coradin and the lansquenets escaped. Heard this news yesterday, and has told all the ambassadors. Deferred writing till today, that he might have better information. Le Crocq is the cause of the victory, for the galleys were so badly manned that they must have been lost without him. He returned today, and says that count Philippin (Doria?) fought very well. They both deserve praise and reward. Sends Mons. de Montpesat to explain more fully. Sends a copy of his last despatch to Mons. de Conserans. Asks him to provide for the galleys. Thinks four will be sufficient to guard Genoa. The camp at Naples, 30 April. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: Mons. de Lautrec, 30 April 1528.

30 April.

4225. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Requests him to prefer Sir William Swalowe, his old chaplain, to the village of Fremyngton in Devonshire. The vicarage being in the Duke's gift, the Duke lately presented him; but, as Magnus, the bearer, will show, he is likely to lose it, without Henry's favor. Pomfret, 30 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O.

2. Modern copy.

30 April.

4226. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters dated Hampton Court, 25 April, by lord Rocheford, and Mr. Guldeforde, the comptroller, and heard their credence. Has endeavored to do what was thought most expedient, as Rocheford and

1528.

WARHAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Guldeford will inform him, for it is too long to write. Otford, 30 April.
Signed.

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Cardinal of York and Legate. Endd.

30 April. 4227. NUNNERY OF WILTON, Salisb. dioc.

P. S. b.

Petition of Isabella Jordayn, prioress, for election of an abbess in the place of Cecilia Wiloughby, deceased. 30 April 1528.

30 April. 4228. LADY LUCY.

R. O.

Receipt given by dame Eliz. widow of Sir Thos. Lucy to Roger Baker her bailey of Lapworth, for her rents due at the Annunciation of Our Lady, amounting to 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Dated 30 April 20 Hen. VIII.

4229. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

1. Draft of a bull of Clement VII. appropriating to the college the parish churches of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary *ad Clavem*, St. Clement, and St. Matthew, in Ipswich; of Whersted, Creetingham, and Thurlston, Suff.; Snape, Freston and Bedingfeld, Norw. dioc.; Dodnesh and Falkenham, Felyxstowe or Felchestowe, in Walton; Walton and Trymley, Wysset and Elmeham; Bromhill, Wetinges, Oteringhit and Croxton; —, which belonged to the monastery of Mountjoy; Wykes, Wormyngford, Chettysham and Swyllond or Swynysland, Norw. dioc.; Horkesley Parva, and Boxsted, London dioc.; Stanesgate and Steple; Typtre and Tolshunt; Blakamore, Gyng Margaret or Margaretyng, Hormede, Maryborne or Tyborne, London dioc.

Pp. 6.

R. O.

2. "Memorandum of certain plate gone that was longeing unto St. Peter's Church in Ippiswiche, the which the late master, Thomas Alverde, had in keeping to the church's use;" viz. "a cross of silver and gilt with Mary and John, that cost 34*l.*;" 4 silver chalices and 2 silver cruets, parcel gilt; a pax and a pyx, both silver gilt; a silver censer and a silver ship, both parcel gilt. Total value, 72*l.* 10*s.* The seats and stools of the church have also been broken up and sold by the Dean and Subdean. The making thereof will cost 20 marks. Also 371 lb. wax of the sepulchre light, and certain towels, curtains, &c. specified, and "two trones with the lamps hanging before the high altar and the rood loft," value 33*s.* 4*d.* Total loss, 99*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; which "your orators," the parishioners, remit to your Lordship's consideration.

P. 1.

R. O.

3. A list of church vestment and plate, the latter nearly the same as that described in § 2. *Signed:* Thomas Alvard.

P. 1. Endd.: Mr. Thomas Alvard's writing delivered unto the parishens of Saynt [Peter's] in Ipswich.

R. O.

4. Note of the proposed disposition of certain lands, viz.:—Sites of the manors of Begham and Causay (*Calceto*), &c., to the treasurer of the Household; the monasteries of St. Peter's, Ipswich, Dodnesh, Wykes, Typtre, Horkesley and Rumburgh, to coparceners; lands in Thobie, &c., to Sir Ric. Page; in Raunston, to Sir Fras. Bryan; Chesthunt, to the earl of Worcester; Kexbie, Lepington, and Barthorp, with reversion of lands of Rob. Ughtred, to Sir Anth. Ughtred and Sir Edw. Seymour; Wyng, to John Pen.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

5. Inspeximus and confirmation of the bull of Clement VII., dated at Orvieto, prid. id. Maii 1528, (*see Rym. xiv. 241.*) for suppressing the monastery of St. Peter's, Ipswich, and founding a college.

A roll of paper.

1528.

R. O. 6. Ratification, by Wolsey, of the gift made by John Higdon, S.T.P., dean of his college at Oxford, to Will. Capon, S.T.P., the dean, and to the college of St. Mary, Ipswich, of the lands of the suppressed priories of Typtre, Wykes, Dodnesh, Snape, &c. Hampton Court, 4 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., draft, paper roll.

R. O. 7. "Things already done for and concerning my Lord his college in Gipswiche," *sc.* an enumeration of the patents obtained for suppression of monasteries, and erection of the college, and the private grants from my lord (Wolsey) and others.

ii. "Remembrances to be done for my Lord his college in Gipswiche;" *sc.* to call upon Mr. Holgill for the evidences of Sayes Court and Chesthunt; to send for the heir of St. John, and agree with him; to get a deed made by the dean and canons of Cardinal's college, Oxford, to the dean and canons of Cardinal's coll., Ipswich; arrangements to be made with the bp. of Dublin, my lady of Lincoln, &c.; livery and seisin to be taken in the monasteries of Felixstowe, Rumburgh, &c.; a book of liberties to be drawn for the college, and the King's confirmation thereof obtained; and to speak with my Lord Chief Baron for the manor of Poundes besides Gipswich.

iii. Remembrances of "things to be done within my lord's Grace his bishopric of Durham;" *sc.* a lease of all the minerals of the bishopric to be made to Mr. Thomas Wynter; a lease to be made of the salmon, and to see to the fine and certain barrels of salmon to be paid yearly to my Lord; certain wards to be disposed of; an end to be taken between Wolsey and my lord of Rutland for Hartipole.

Pp. 7.

R. O. 8. "A rate of the charges of wages, commons, and liveries for the master, fellows, conducts, scholars, and bedemen, to be maintained in a college intended by my lord Cardinal's grace to be established within the town of Ipswich;" *viz.* for a president, 12 fellows, 8 clerks, a master in grammar, 2 ushers, and 12 old men. Total charge, 409*l.* 7*s.*

Pp. 4.

R. O. 9. "Expence laid out by Thomas Crumwell about the charges of my Lord his college in Gypswyche, anno Henrici Octavi,* as hereafter it doth appear."

28 skins of vellum "for drawing and flourishing letters in the same, as well for the King's patents as for my Lord's deeds and charters," at 2*s.* each. To Garrard, for writing 12 deeds, *viz.* the originals and duplicates, 4*l.* 19*s.* 2 doz. parchments, 6*s.*, and one ream of paper, 3*s.* Fees to clerks of the Privy Signet and Privy Seal, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 18 boxes for the evidences, 20*s.* To the clerks of the Petty Bag, 23*s.* 4*d.*

Payments at the finding of the office (*i.e.* the inquisition) of St. Peter's in Ipswich. To the escheator of Suffolk, 40*s.* To the under-sheriff, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the escheator's clerk, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 5 bailiffs, 6*s.* 8*d.* The jury's dinner and horse meat, 23*s.* 7*d.*

Similar charges for finding the offices of Bromhill, Rumburgh and Felixstowe.

Personal expences of Cromwell, about the finding of these offices, riding to the installation of the Dean, suppressing the monasteries, and taking possession. For a chest "to put in the common seal of Ipswich," 20*s.*; for carriage of silks to Hampton Court, for the college, 8*s.* 4*d.*; for carriage thither and from thence to London of "grayles, antiphoners," 6*s.* 8*d.* To two of his servants who surveyed the lands of Rumburgh and Bromhill, for 15 days, 45*s.* For "my costs at Hampton Courte, and for my horses at divers times in the sweating season," 26*s.* 8*d.*

"Debts paid at the late monastery of Bromhill the 20th day of September, anno H. Octavi—;" at the late monastery of Rumburgh, 11 Sept.; to the late prior there, 11 Oct., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Payments: Mrs. Judde, for laces of silk and gold; fees to the sealer for green wax, and to the secretaries of my lord of Norfolk, and of the French queen and duke of Suffolk. To my lord of Norfolk's secretary, for a letter for the corn of Felyxstow, 2*s.* To the officers of the Exchequer, for the entry and enrolling of my Lord's patents, 13*s.* 4*d.* For

* So in MS.

1528.

CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH—*cont.*

Hugh's costs to Oxford twice, fetching deeds sealed for Ipswich college, 12s. To Brabazon, to take possession in Blakamore, Stanesgate, Felyxstowe, Rumburgh and Bromhill, 40s. "For costs riding in surveying the lands of Gypswiche, Rumburgh, Felyxstow, Bromhill and St. Peter's, by the space of 39 days," 22l. 12s. 5 weeks' physic and surgery for Brabazon, my man, lying sick at Walton, 4l. 13s. 4d. For 2 geldings, 6l. 13s. 4d. For taking down the lead at Bromhill, 4l. 13s. 4d. To the vicar of Croxton, his year's pension, 53s. 4d. Same to the quondam [prior] of Bromhyll, 40s. To Page when he went for Candishe, 5s. 6d. To Dr. Capon, 30l. 8s. 4d.

Pp. 9.

R. O.

10. Rents received of the revenues of the late monastery of St. Peter's, Ipswich, 19 to 21 April, 19 Hen. VIII.; viz., from Philip Barnard, Thos. Vesey, Nich. Marten, Thos. Cadye, Sir John Godingham, Thos. Manser, Rob. Kene, John Campell, Rob. Canon, Roger Payne, Thos. Cowper, Chr. Ungle, Will. Stance, John Smyth, John Payne, Robt. Neve, Anne Causton, John Woodroste, John Ryvere, Robard Goodwyn.

Rumburgh: Thos. Russhe. *Bromhill*: Dr. Lee, anno 20. Mr. Jermyn, William Webstare, John Rudland and John Yonge.

Pp. 5, mutilated.

R. O.

11. A note of the number of oaks to be felled in various places for the building of the college at Ipswich; with the distance of each place from Ipswich, and the names of the persons to whom the woods belong. The owners are the Master of Eton College, Sir Andrew Windsor, William Spencer, late portman and customer of Ipswich, Lionel Talmage, Doyle of Hadley, Sir John Awdley, Sir Ric. Wentworth of Netylstede, the late monastery of St. Peter's, the prior of Christchurch, Sir Philip Bothe, Master Germy, Roger Woodhowse, Master Latemer, Master Wolverston, William Hyll of Barfolte, and Master Harman.

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

12. A rental of certain lands of the priory of St. Peter, Ipswich.

P. 1, with some memoranda on the back.

30 April.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 172.

4230. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

Inquisition taken at Oxford, 29 March 19 Hen. VIII., of the smaller monasteries suppressed for Wolsey's colleges. Delivered 30 April, 19 (*sic*, for 20) Hen. VIII., by the hands of Thomas Cromwell.

Lat.

4231.

GRANTS in APRIL 1528.

April.

GRANTS.

1. Jo. Maknellys, a Scotch tailor. Licence to take two journeymen, being aliens, besides the two allowed by the Act of 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 April 19 Hen. VIII.

1. Sir Jno. Byron and Wm. West, groom of the Privy Chamber. Grant, in survivorship, of the custody of the manor, castle, &c. of Clipstone, Shirwood, Notts, on surrender by West of pat. 14 July 12 Hen. VIII. (No. 933, Vol. III.) *Del.* Westm., 1 April.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

1. John Gibbe, of Calais, tyler, native of Autoyle, in the French dominions. Denization. Hampton Court, 1 April.—*Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

6. Rob. bp. of Chichester. Licence to alienate (with the consent of the dean and chapter of Chichester) lands in Ferryng,

Sussex, to Wm. Shelley, justice of the Common Pleas.—S.B. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 April 19 Hen. VIII.

6. John Bishop, of Beccles, Suff. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 April 19 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

7. John Holland of London, yeoman, Wm. Sentlowe of Gloucester, and John Berewyke of London, yeoman. Pardon for robbing Joan Dene, widow, at Stoke Talmage, Oxon, and Thos. Dene, her servant, and for mortally wounding Wm. Pangbourne. *Del.* Westm., 7 April 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

8. Wm. Holme, groom of the Cellar. Licence to export woollen "thromes." *Del.* Westm., 8 April 19 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

1528.

April.

GRANTS.

10. Tho. Wygge, of the parish of St. Peter, Southelmeham, Suff., tailor. Pardon for the theft of 30s. from the house of Edm. Russhebroke at Southelmeham. *Del.* Westm., 10 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 20.

10. Avery Wyvell of London, goldsmith. Pardon. *Del.* Hampton Court, 10 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 25. The petition states that he had bought a wedge of gold from Tho. Lee, goldsmith, who, he afterwards found, had made it of "clippings of gold," and that he had been in sanctuary three years.

11. Nich. Frechewell, sewer of the Chamber. Licence to import wine and woad. *Del.* Hampton Court, 11 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

12. Wm. Bowman, groom of the Buttery, and Rob. Troughton, groom of the Chamber. Custody of the person and lands of John Freshmer, br. and h. of Tho. Freshmer, dec., during his idiocy; on surrender of patent 12 Nov. 19 Hen.VIII., which was invalid. *Del.* Westm., 12 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

13. Henry Blounte. Grant of the free chapel or hospital called "le Spyttell," near Stafford. Richmond, 8 April 19 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 13 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

14. Katharine Odell of Harald, Beds. Protection for property and person. *Del.* Hampton Court, 14 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

14. John Edwards. To be bailiff of les Trayans de Nanthedoy, with the bailiwick of Moghaunt, in the lordship of Chirkeland, marches of Wales, on surrender of pat. 14 Oct. 3 Hen.VIII. by Jo. Glynne, yeoman of the chamber to the Queen. *Del.* Hampton Court, 14 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

17. John Underhill, clk., dean of the college in Walyngford castle. Lease of two water mills, Walyngford Mills, Berks, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 8*l.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 17 April 19 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 20.

20. David Morgan, sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the lordship of Stakpole, Pembroke, in the King's gift by reason of the minority of Tho. Vernon, s. and h. of Rich. Vernon. Richmond, 20 March 19 Hen.VIII. *Teste* Hampton Court, 20 April, anno 19.—P.S.

UNDATED, 19 HEN. VIII.

Rob. Ascugh. Lease of the warren in the moors of Frothringham and Scompthorp, called Frothringham Estmor and Scompthorp Estmor, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, Linc., for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 20*s.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 7.

John Tregian. Lease of the manor of Tibest, Cornw., and all messuages, lands, &c. in Tibest, with advowsons, escheats, &c. thereto belonging, for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 30*l.*, payable to the receiver general of the duchy of Cornwall.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

Sir John Russell. Licence to export within 3 years 200 sacks of wool of English growth from the ports of London, Southampton and Sandwich, through the straits of Marrok, without paying the customs of Calais or other dues.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 13.

Gilb. Smyth, archdeacon of Northt. and prebendary of Leighton manor, Hunts. Licence to found a chantry of one chaplain for the good estate of the said Gilb., and for the soul of Wm. Smyth, late bp. of Lincoln, at the altar of St. Katharine, in the parish of St. Mary, Leighton Bromswold (Hunts, Linc. dioc.); with mortmain licence to endow the said chantry to the annual value of 6*s.*—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

Randell, or Ralph Laurence, of Reading. Pardon for the murder of John Goodgame, clk.—S.B.

John Higdon, dean, and the canons of Cardinal's college, Oxford. Licence to appropriate the prebend of Blewbury, Berks, belonging to the cathedral church of Sarum.—S.B. b.

John de Colyn, goldsmith, a native of Germany. Licence to retain two apprentices and four journeymen or "covenant servants," of foreign birth, notwithstanding the Act of 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

Tho. Elyott. To be clerk of the Council, with 40 marks a year, and the usual summer and winter livery, as enjoyed by Rob. Rydon, John Baldiswell, &c., and other profits, as enjoyed by Ric. Eden or Rob. Ridon; on a conditional surrender of pat. 21 Oct. 4 Hen.VIII. granting the office to the said Ric. Eden.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 11.

Sir Nic. Vaus and Anne his wife, d. and one of the hs. of Sir Tho. Grene. Pardon for ruins and decays of dwellings, &c. in Burcote, Pokesley, Carcewell and Potcote, Northt., contrary to the stat. of Hen.VII.—S.B.

Simon Dygby of Estgrenewich, Kent. Pardon.—S.B.

Tho. Lawe, groom of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the lordship of Olney and keeper of Olney park, Bucks, *vice* Sir Francis Brian, who held by grant 2 March 8 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

Sir Edm. Bray. Wardship of Ralph Verney s. and h. of Sir Ralph Verney.—S.B.

John Le Mayre, surgeon, of Hanover. Licence to practise in England.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23.

1528.

GRANTS IN APRIL 1528—cont.

April.

GRANTS.

Ric. Crokes of London, goldsmith. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield.—P.S.

Tho. Butt, clk. To have the pension which the abbot of Peterborough gives to a clerk of the King's nomination, for his exhibition, until he be promoted to a benefice by the abbot.—S.B.

Sir Piers Butler. Creation as earl of Ossory in Ireland, with succession in tail male, and 20*l.* a year, in support of the title, out of the issues of the manor of Newcastle, near Lyons, ("de Novo Castro de Lionnes"). Dublin.—S.B. *Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 11.

Jo. Cavalcanti and Peter Frances de Bardi, merchants of Florence. Cancel of 39 obligations, amounting in the total to 11,250*l.* Add. to Sir Hen. Wiat, treasurer of the Chamber.—S.B.

Sir John Gaynesford. Wardship of Wm. s. and h. of Wm. Aylove.—S.B.

Francis Frobisher. Pardon for acquiring, without licence, from Richard Fletcher and Ursula his wife, the manor of Herreby, and 2 messuages and 530 acres of land in Herreby and Grantham, and regranting the same to the said Richard and Ursula, in survivorship, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Ursula. Westm., ———. —*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 18.

William Cartwryke. To be serjeant-at-arms, *vice* Robt. (or Riehd. ?)* Twyford, deceased. Westm., ———. —*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 11.

Calais. Authority to the mayor, &c. to collect the customs granted to them at various periods, and lately confirmed by the King, notwithstanding a recent proclamation that there should be a free market at Calais, subject only to the same dues which were exacted in the Netherlands. — *Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 8*d.*

John Pope, of Petiwales, in the parish of Berkyng, London, native of Gelderland, Denization.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 22.

John Gyfford, serjeant-at-arms. Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture made,

26 May 8 *Hen. VIII.*, between queen Katharine on the one part and the said John Gyfford, then yeoman of the Crown, on the other, whereby the said Queen granted him a lease of the manor of Steplecaydon, Bucks, with reservations, for the term of 61 years, at the annual rent of 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* — *Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 11.

Wm. Skevyngton. To be gunner in the Tower, *vice* Hen. Pykeman, deceased; with 6*d.* a day. Westm.—*Pat.* 19 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 13.

20 HEN. VIII.

23. Brian Annesley, yeoman for the mouth in the office of the King's cellar. Grant of possessions in Bradwell by the Sea, Essex, whereof John Skynner was seised in his lordship as of fee; which reverted to the Crown by reason of a fine levied without licence, on the morrow of St. Martin 12 *Hen. VIII.*, to the use of James Browen *alias* Thrumbyll, a born subject of James king of Scots. *Del.* Hampton Court, 23 April 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

24. Roger Ratcliff, gentleman usher of the Chamber. To farm the manor, castle, lands &c. of Okeham, Rutland, at the annual rent of 38*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, on surrender of three patents, one granting an annuity of 10*l.*, another of 20*l.*, and the third the stewardship of the above. *Del.* Westm., 24 April 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 28. S.B.

26. Jas. Welles *alias* Ganne, husbandman, of Long Melford, Suffolk. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Robt. Wingfield. Greenwich, 28 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Hampton Court, 26 April 20 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

26. Roger Shepe, of Long Melford, Suff., wheelwright. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Robt. Wingfield. Greenwich, 30 Oct. 19 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Hampton Court, 26 April 20 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

28. Anthony Mynyon, of All Hallows, Barking, in Tower Ward, London, Italian, *alias* one of the King's gunners. Pardon. *Del.* Westm. (?), 28 April 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 12.

1 May. **4232.** CARD. POMPEIO COLONNA to CARD. CAMPEGGIO.

Could have written two days ago about this naval victory of the French, but waited for fuller news. There never was a more bloody battle at sea. Few have escaped alive. Marquis de Guasto, Ascanio and Camillo

* "Quod quidem officium Robertus Twyford defunctus nuper habuit." Again: "a tempore mortis dicti Ricardi Twyford."

1528.

Colonna, the Cardinal's nephews, are prisoners. Don Ugo, the viceroy, Cæsar Ferramusca and Pedro Urias are dead.

Lat., p. 1. Headed: Exemplum literarum cardinalis Columnæ ad R. Campegium. Caietæ, cal. Maii '28.

Endd.: Copia rerum Neapolitanarum.

1 May. **4233.** DE LUXEMBOURG to [WINGFIELD], Deputy of Calais.

Galba, B. IX.

116*.

B. M.

Has received by the bearer letters from Madame, saying that he has complained of certain deeds done in his territory by the men-of-war at Bourbourg and Gravelines. Wonders he never informed him of it, as he has been for some time on the frontier. If he will send some one to inform him of the damage done, will hear the captains of the said men-of-war, and do justice. Berghes, St. Winnocq, 1 May '28. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

1 May. **4234.** EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to ARUNDEL.

R. O.

Finds that his brother Dacres is going up to my Lord's grace (Wolsey) for several causes. It was as necessary the writer should have gone as he, if it had been my Lord's pleasure, who, he now fears, is not his good lord. Wishes to know from Arundel if it is so, for then it will be meet for him to give over what he has of the King. Hopes Arundel will be as plain with him as he was wont. Alnwick, 1 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my bedfellow Arundell.

1 May. **4235.** WM. HASING.

S. B.

Grant to Wm. Hasyng *alias* Nottingham pursuivant, of the office of Somerset herald. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 20 Hen.VIII.

Pat. 20 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 29.

R. O.

Petition of Wm. Hasing *alias* Buckingham herald, for annuity of 10*l.* from the lordship of Agmondisham, Bucks, for his services in the wars; also for the office of one of the heralds, with such a name as shall please the King.

In the margin at the top of the page is written: "This must be first done."

Large paper, p. 1. Endd.

2 May. **4236.** WARHAM to LORD ROCHFORD and SIR HENRY GUILD-

R. O.

FORD.

Has received their letter, dated Greenwich, 1 May, saying that the King wishes him to send up the writer of the copy of the bill of supplication, the man who instructed the writer, and the supplication interlined, of which they have the copy. Sends Richard Sisely, in whose hands he found the original bill, scribbled and interlined, which he encloses; and Thos. Colhurst, the writer, who did nothing but copy the bill which was brought to him. Sisely will tell Rochford from whom he had the original bill in Tunbridge, but he does not know who gave the instructions or wrote the original bill. Would have sent to Tunbridge for those Siseley named, but thought Lord Rochford could do that better, as he has the rule there, and, besides that, it might cause a bruit. Otford, 2 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1528.

3 May.

Vit. B. x. 87.

B. M.

4237. PHI. DE SENIS, DEAN OF THE APOSTOLIC CHAMBER, to

Desires him to ask Wolsey that certain alum belonging to the heirs of Augustino Ghisi may be freed from sequestration, and delivered to Antonio Bonvise as payment for the debts due to him from the Ghisi. Orvieto, 3 May 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

3 May.

R. O.

4238. JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER to LORD FERRERS.

A servant of the Bishop's, who brought him a letter from Exeter, and departed forthwith to his lodging at Bewdely, died there, this 3 May, of the common sickness. My lady Governess and the Council think those of the Council who are occupied with the suitors thronging the Court should not come into the Princess's presence. Proclamations are made that no infected persons should come thither; but if there be any disease at Hertelbury, they have no good place to remove the Princess to.

Mr. Almoner, Mr. Salter and Mr. Bromley, who, with the solicitor, are all the councillors present, send their compliments.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

4 May.

R. O.

4239. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Divers substantial clothiers of these parts have been with him this day, complaining that they can have no sale for their cloths at London, and that unless remedy be found they will be unable to keep their workfolks in work more than a fortnight or three weeks. The scarcity of oil alone, they say, will compel them to give up making cloth, unless some come from Spain. Stoke, 4 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

4 May.

R. O.

4240. HENRY DUKE OF BRUNSWICK† to ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE.

Informs him that the Imperial army, of which he is captain general, is proceeding to the defence of Italy. Trent, 4 May 1528.

Lat.

iii. List of Imperialists taken prisoners.

Don Ugo de Moncada, dead.

Marquis of Guasto, Prince of Salerno, Ascanio Colonna, Capt. Sancta Croce, Capt. Gio. de Varia, with other captains and 900 arquebusiers, entirely cut to pieces.

Comendador Ricardo, Capt. Manzono, Daghe Spagnuolo, Capt. Gobbo, Capt. Joan Gaetano, Capt. Reniere de Montenies, with his ensigns.

Ital., p. 1, in the hand of John Casale. Endd.: Copia literarum capitanei Germanorum ad Venetos. Add.: R. D. Petro Vannæ, secretario, Londini.

4 May.

Galba, B. ix.

117.

B. M.

4241. DE LUXEMBOURG to [WINGFIELD, Deputy of Calais].

Has received his letter by the bearer. Is glad to hear that he is so well contented with his [Luxembourg's] men. Professes his readiness to remedy all damage done by them. Gravelinghes, 4 May '28. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

* Addressed, "Magnifice Domine."

† Henricus junior dux Pramibicensis,

1528.

4 May. 4242. THOMAS BOWGAS.

Strype's Mem.
i. Pt. ii. p. 56.

Abjuration by Thos. Bowgas, of the parish of St. Leonard's, Colchester, fuller, before Cuthbert bishop of London, of the following heresies; viz., that a man need not go on pilgrimage to St. Thomas of Canterbury, or to Our Lady of Grace; that there is no other church of God but man's conscience; that he had as leve be buried in his own house as in the church; "that I would Our Lady of Grace were in my bakehouse;" that when asked if it were good to set a taper before the sepulchre, he said, "it was nothing but to set a candle before the Devil;" that if he had the crucifix, the image of Our Lady and other Saints, and crosses, in a ship, he would drown them all in the sea. Desires a penance. *Signed.*

On the 4 May 1528, Bowgas appeared before the bishop of London, in the chapel of the manor house of the bishop of Norwich by Charing Cross; and on reading the above abjuration received absolution, the Bishop enjoining him, on pain of relapse, to go in procession on Sunday, 10 May, following, at the parish of St. Leonard at Hithe near Colchester, bearing a faggot on his shoulder, and afterwards hear mass on bended knees on the steps of the choir. Says he is willing to undergo the penance. Present: Geoffrey Wharton, chancellor; Wm. Layton, principal registrar; Thos. Chambre, chaplain; Master Skelton, Marmaduke Tunstal, gentlemen; Geo. Bedyll, Thos. Pilkington, Thos. Dowman, Anthony Tunstal, Nich. Tunstal, Wm. Westwray and Humph. Odingsalis, *literati*.

8 May. 4243. SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Last Wednesday, about 9 o'clock, p.m., heard from his brother Sir Henry, that Thos. Merse, of Hawkehurst, made the bill "that was put up to my lord of Canterbury by the men of Senoke and others." Sent his servants to attach him, and sends him to Wolsey by them. He does not know why he is sent, but thinks it is about a variance he has with the parson of Hawkehurst. Hallden, 8 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

8 May. 4244. JOHN HACKET to [TUCE].

Galba, B. ix.
118.
B. M.

Has received no letters from him since he wrote last. Although my Lady was fully determined to send the squire Marenix on the coming of the safe-conduct which Lassaux brought, and it was thought he would be dispatched on April 27, she afterwards, by *Hoghstrate's* advice, caused him to tarry till she had answer to some new things which she wrote to the Emperor's ambassador there. This answer arrived on April 30; and next day, at dinner time, Marenix, who is the treasurer Marenix's brother, left with his instruction, "to mythe our me . . . in France," and so pass forward.

My Lady is better inclined to Wolsey's mind than before. There are ill spirits in the world, who would prefer that this peace were made by other ways than by the *King* and *Wolsey*; but he doubts not that God and time will overcome their ill intents. Thinks he told him, in his letter of April 6, that, at his suggestion, my Lady had allowed the corn that the Hognstetters were about to send to England to proceed thither. Two ships from Antwerp have sailed; but Hoghestrat, as governor of Holland, has detained those in Holland, saying that the Emperor has some action upon the Hognstetters which my Lady and the Council did not know of when they gave this permission. Joakyn Hognstetter has been here himself, and does not know how he shall speed, for they lay divers things to his charge. He has denied the charges, but that does not help him. If his accusers were as good English hearts as Hacket or Tuke, his corn would not have been arrested; but, as the Italians say, "quy a il tymone in mano, ghoverna la nave."

Wishes he could see Wolsey and hear his pleasure. On the 12th a diet of

1528.

JOHN HACKET to [Tuke]—*cont.*

the states of Holland, Seland, Brabant and Flanders will be held to arrange for the defence of the countries.

Doubts not that he has spoken to Wolsey for the increase of his diets, which he does not desire for avarice or to make store. Machlyng, 8 May 1528.

Hol., pp. 4. The three names in italics are in cipher.

4245. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

R. O.

Thanks him for this last token of affection which his Majesty has received by Fox. Vows devotion to the Holy See. Perceives that the methods adopted by the Pope have been those of an indulgent father. It only remains the Pope should now accomplish what may appear necessary for the completion of the work, with the same courtesy as he has commenced it. The King will use so much dexterity* that nothing but honor shall redound to the Holy See.

In Vannes' hand, Lat., p. 1. Endd.: Copy of a letter to the Pope from the King.

10 May.

4246. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

The King and Wolsey have been much delighted to hear, by the letters of Master Stephen and the report of Fox, with what diligence Casalis has been pursuing the King's business. Requests him, however, to use his influence with the Pope along with Master Stephen to obtain certain things which, in Wolsey's opinion and that of some most learned men, remain to be done, especially "in commissione illa decretali a S.D.N., nullis arbitris seu consultoribus admissis, concedenda et secreto ad me mittenda."† He may pledge Wolsey's salvation to the Pope *that it shall be kept secret from every eye**, so that his Holiness need have no fear. Does not desire the commission, that on the strength of it any process should take place, or that it should be publicly or privately exhibited, but only as a pledge of the Pope's paternal regard towards the King and to himself, by which he will show his complete confidence in Wolsey, and assist in maintaining his authority. From my house at London, 10 May 1528. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, in Vannes' hand. Add. Endd. by Casale: "10 Maij."

Vit. B. x. 88.

2. Duplicate of the same, with a few verbal differences.

B. M.

10 May.

4247. HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. x. 61 b.

Safe-conduct for Thadeus, going to Italy with despatches. Greenwich, 10 May 1528.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 162.

Lat., draft, p. 1, in Vannes' hand.

10 May.

4248. SIR GEROT SHANESSON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The earl of Ossory intends to expel him from the manor of Clonecurrey, which he and his ancestors have possessed these 100 years, in violation of an agreement which the present earl of Kildare, just after his father's death, made with him when he was earl of Ormond. Requests that Ossory may be commanded to keep to his agreement. Divers of his ancestors were slain in defence of these lands against Irish rebels. Requests that if

* For the original word, "*providentia*," the King has substituted in his own hand "*dexteritate*."

† These passages are underlined, apparently by another hand.

1528.

the Earl will not obey the King's command, the writer may make defence against him. Clonecurrey, 10 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. and endd.

11 May. 4249. [WOLSEY to CAMPEGGIO.]

Vit. B. x. 85.

B. M.

The letters of Gregory Casale and Gardiner have confirmed Henry's opinion of his faith, zeal and benevolence. The Pope could choose no one so fit to act as legate for the decision of the King's cause, or who would be more acceptable to his Majesty. Will assist him diligently, and begs him not to grudge the trouble of the journey. Wishes him to come as soon as possible. Has given Gardiner full directions to tell him all that has already taken place. Desires him to urge the Pope to grant what will be sufficient for the cause, and what can never be subject to revocation or appeal.

Draft by Vannes, Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: Tulit has literas Magister Barllo et Thadeus cursor qui discesserunt die xj. Maii 1528.

11 May. 4250. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

R. O.

Since writing last, has had the accompanying letters, with news of a great victory at sea. Wished for a confirmation before he wrote of it; but the Bishop may take it for true, as he has heard it from several quarters. The messenger who was bringing letters from Lautrec has been taken by the Turks at sea.

Hopes soon to have better news still. Bids him inform the King and Cardinal, who, he is sure, will be glad to hear of it.

The articles brought by Morecte have since been altered. Sends them that he may be able to answer if they are spoken of. Will send back Morecte shortly. St. Germain en Laye, 11 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

[11 May.] 4251. [FOX] to GARDINER.

Harl. 419,
f. 103.

B. M.

Strype's Mem.
i. ii, 26.

Pocock, i. 141.

Wrote him two letters on 27 April: the first from Paris, notifying his arrival there; the other in the fields on horseback, four miles from Clermont, about a meeting with Sylvester Darius there, who was sent by the King and Wolsey ambassador into Spain. Received from him my Lord's letters directed to you, Mr. Gregory, and me. Had eftsoons closed and sealed them, and sent them to my lord of Bath to be conveyed to you; and continued my journey to Calais, the 28 April, from which I obtained passage on 2 May, and arrived at Sandwich that night. Next day, Sunday, made all diligence towards Greenwich, where I expected to find my Lord's grace with the King, but experienced as great civilities from the mayor of Canterbury and bailiffs of Rochester and Gravesend as we did in the territory of Florence. On arrival, at 5 p.m., Wolsey had left Greenwich two hours before; but the King commanded me to go to Mrs. Anne's chamber, who, as my lady Princess and others of the Queen's maidens were sick of the smallpox, lay in the gallery of the tiltyard. Declared to her your singular diligence and dexterity in obtaining such expeditions, and in hastening the coming of the Legate with your hearty recommendations, for which she seemed to be most grateful, "oftentimes in communication calling me * Master Stephens, with promise of large recompence for your good acquittal." The King then entered the chamber, and Mrs. Anne left, when, calling me apart, his Highness welcomed me home, and bid me show him shortly what was done in his cause. Delivered the Pope's letters and yours, and the bishop Staphile's. He read yours secretly to himself, but the Bishop's he read not. Told him

* So in MS.

1528.

[FOX] to GARDINER—*cont.*

that we had followed his instructions to obtain a dispensation and a commission according to the form prescribed. Rehearsed our arguments used towards the Pope, and said that his Holiness had passed the same without alteration of a word, and sent it by me to his Highness. Explained to him the difficulties raised by the Cardinals and other learned men about granting the first of the three kinds of commissions; viz., the decretal. Told him that, as to the two points omitted, the Pope was willing to satisfy him to the best of his power, which he might do in the following manner; viz., grant under his seal that, the sentence once given by the delegates, he would confirm it without delay, and promise never to revoke it or give inhibition to the contrary. With all this the King seemed marvellously well pleased, and, calling in Mrs. Anne, bid me repeat it all to her. Was questioned at great length what good will we found in the Pope towards the King; which I ceased not to extol, telling how honorably we were entertained, and how freely we were admitted to his presence, how much his Holiness pondered the dangers of the realm if the King's purpose should not take effect, and the private opinion he had given of the justice of the King's cause. Took occasion to speak of the effect of Wolsey's letters, without which we should have obtained nothing; for the Pope declared to us he had been told, long before our coming, that the King wanted this only for private reasons, "and that she was with child, and of no such qualities as should be worthy that Majesty;" but Wolsey's letters proved the contrary. Was asked about the consultations of the learned men of that court; on which he related the discussions and daily meetings we had had before the Pope, and privately in Mr. Gregory's house; "wherein I ceased not to declare your learning and vehemence used, and also Mr. Gregory his diligence and authority, de quibus malo aliorum prædicatione constet tibi quam meis verbis. Certe sic mihi visus est affectus Rex erga te, ut sperem fore quum nos omnes amici tui felicissime collocatam hanc operam tuam gloriabimur." Being asked what provision was made against recusation and appeal, showed that words were inserted in the commission by which these were excluded, as far as the law would allow. With this he seemed to be satisfied, but said he would take Wolsey's judgement on the matter.

It was past 10 p.m. before he reached Durham Place, where Wolsey now lies, "the hall of York Place with other edifices there being now in building, my lord's Grace intending most sumptuously and gorgeously to repair and furnish the same;" but though Wolsey was in bed he was admitted to his presence. After showing him that by no ways we could obtain the decretal, he seemed much perplexed, thinking this commission to be of no more value than that sent by Gambara. Was commanded to leave it with him that night, with the Pope's and your letters, and your *rationes justificatorias commissioni expeditæ*; which after he had read in the morning and well considered, he called Dr. Bell and me to him on Monday afternoon to read the same. This was done in presence of my lord of Rochford, when his opinion was confirmed, and even they were satisfied that the commission was such that no better could be devised; that the decretal commission was not to be shown in public, "and that there might have been *recusatio et appellatio*, as well if process had been made by it as by this, with many other reasons, which he of his innate and excellent wisdom most quickly invented to the justification of your doing in this matter, with much praise and laud giving unto you for the same." Wolsey appointed next day a consultation with Drs. Wolman and Benet upon the said commission, and commanded me to go and report his opinion to the King, and what new expedition he purposed to make to you for the perfect consummation of the King's desires. The King was highly satisfied, and sent me back to my Lord that night, but Wolsey had been too busy to speak with the said doctors.

1528.

Next day, Wednesday, they all assembled before him ; and I was afterwards informed, having been sent that morning by Wolsey to Greenwich, that they all agreed in his opinion, extolling your great wisdom and dexterity. On my return that afternoon, my Lord called Mr. Peter* and me, instructed the former of the form of answers he meant to make to the Pope, and directed me to write to you under this tenor ; that although what you had already done was so highly satisfactory that no further commission might seem necessary, and the King and Wolsey do not cease to extol your praises, “exclaiming, *O non æstimandum thesaurum margarytumque regni nostri!* to the great comfort and rejoice of us your poor friends here ;” yet Wolsey, as of himself, for the discharge of his own conscience, with the consent of the other prelates here, and considering the chances of mortality, desires you to press the Pope with all possible persuasions to grant the commission decretal, to be sent here to his Grace in the most secret fashion, for these causes : 1st, that the sentence, being once given by the Pope *et judicio ecclesiæ*, might be a rule how to proceed in this matter, and defeat all tergiversation of the adversary in future ; 2nd, that by means of it he can easily induce all those who take the adversary’s part to conform to his Grace’s opinion ; 3rd, that, considering the uncertainty of life, he thinks it better to enter *pelagus illud judiciorum* by an open investigation of the cause, but everything hangs at present upon the sole will of the Pope, viz. if he will confirm,—which many things may interfere with ; 4th, that it would conduce greatly to the stability of the Holy See if Wolsey were of such authority and estimation with the King that whatever he should advise, Henry would readily assent to,—for which no means would be so effectual as that the Pope should grant this commission decretal at his request. You are therefore to state, as his Grace never intends to make process by virtue thereof, or to show it to any person, whereby the least slander may arise or prejudice to the Apostolic See, but only to the King as a means of augmenting his own influence with him, “of which thing his Grace willeth also you make faith and promise *in animam suam*, under most sacred oath and obtestation,” that you still urge his Holiness to pass the said decretal. If after three or four congresses you see no reason to expect that he will relent, you are to return home, leaving that suit to be prosecuted by Mr. Gregory and other the King’s friends there. Moreover, as the *juris-consulti* here say continually that the Queen may appeal, you are to consult with the most learned men in that court whether she may do so or not ; and if she do, what will be its validity, and whether the Legates may proceed notwithstanding, or what remedy may be used by remission of the appeal and confirmation of the sentence *per superiorem judicem* ; and whether, the appeal made, the parties may *redire ad nova vota* before confirmation, &c. While also Wolsey approves your *rationes justificatorias*, which you will receive again enclosed herewith lest you lose the copy, he wishes you to have them read and examined by the said learned men to add to and approve and sign. These instructions you will receive in Wolsey’s own letters ; but as my Lord commanded me to inform you of them, I was busy all Thursday penning them, which, for lack of experience, was a painful task to me.

On Friday, Mr. Tuke having perfected my Lord’s expedition to you, his Grace called me to hear the reading of it, and bid me show him the draft of this letter, and afterwards report the effect of these expeditions to the King, and show him a copy of the Pope’s letters to be written with his own hand. With this the King was well satisfied, and seemed to desire nothing so much as that you should set forth the said expedition, and return with all celerity. On Saturday following my Lord called Mr. Bell and me to his presence, and commanded me to desire you to consult with Staphile and others,—first,

* Vannes.

1528.

[FOX] to GARDINER—*cont.*

whether the said bull would be invalidated if the Queen, as he is informed she will do, renouncing all benefit from the dispensation of Julius, recur only to the allegation *quod non fuit cognita ab Arthuro*, there being no mention made in the same *de publica honestate*; "for sith the bull dispenseth only *cum affinitate cujusmodi*, if her allegation should be true, *nulla intercessit inter contrahentes*, and being necessary the same to be dispensed with argueth the matrimony to be illegitime, in his Grace's opinion, wherein his Grace would gladly be resolved by your and other learned men his judgments." Moreover, the wording of the commission requires, first, that the validity or invalidity of the bull be determined; 2nd, the illegitimacy, or otherwise, of the marriage; and 3rd, that sentence of divorce be given. The learned men here are in doubt whether three separate sentences should be given in these three cases, or whether one as to the nullity of the marriage would include the other two. Wolsey is determined to proceed conscientiously, and thinks he has one strong ground to go upon, viz. that the King himself knew nothing of the obtaining of the bull, "whereof he is ascertained not only by the King's relation, but also by my lord of Winchester;" and he wishes you, without appearing to doubt the justice of the cause, to obtain an opinion upon this point from the bishop of Ancona, or some one of equal learning.

Was at Greenwich on Sunday with my Lord, who intended that day to have despatched such expeditions as he now sends by Mr. Barloo; but on reading them before the King, being present Tuke, Wolman, Bell, and I, Mr. Wolman raised another scruple, which you must discuss with learned men there, viz., whether the clause in the commission excluding appeal be not invalidated by the circumstance that the commission contains both *officium nobile* and also *mercenarium*, and that it will be in the latter function only that the Legate can declare the marriage null. This difficulty is set forth at some length. On this point you are to state your opinion boldly, the King being quite resolved to do nothing illegal, and being persuaded that the Queen by using the right of appeal would do much to advance his cause,—an opinion which my Lord has by degrees instilled into his mind. "Insomuch that yesterday, to my great marvel and no less joy and comfort, his Grace openly, in presence of Mr. Tuke, Mr. Wolman, Mr. Bell, and me, made protestation to the King's highness that although he was so much bound unto the same as any subject might be to his prince, and by reason thereof his Grace was of so perfect devotion, faith and loyalty towards his Majesty that he could gladly spend goods, blood and life in his just causes, yet sith his Grace was more obliged to God, and that he was sure he should render an account *de operibus suis* before Him, he would in this matter rather suffer his high indignation, yea, and his body jointly to be torn in pieces, than he would do anything in this cause otherwise than justice requireth, ne that his Highness should look after any other favor to be ministered unto him in this cause on his Grace's party, than the justice of the cause would bear; but if the bull were sufficient he would so pronounce it."

P.S.—Was sent for this Monday by the King, and desired to inform you of two things which he thinks specially important to be set forth: first, the commission decretal to be obtained according to my Lord's instructions now sent, which if you despair of obtaining, ye then, Master Stephens, shall say to the Pope that you are seriously afraid the refusal of so just a petition may work in the King's breast to alienate him from the Pope, seeing that he has never heretofore done anything for Henry's own sake,—a result which would be very prejudicial to his Holiness. After saying this, you are to cease further suit therein, and you and Mr. Gregory shall study by all possible means to obtain the said decretal.

Pp. 15. Copy, in Gardiner's hand.

1528.

4252. [WOLSEY] to ROBERT BROWNE.

R. O.

Thanks him for letters : the first touching "the condition of my manor of Sowthwell, with the parks and woods there;" and the second notifying that he had committed to ward in Nottingham Castle "a lewd person" for unfitting language. The King's council "well alloweth" his conduct, and desire him to send the said person hither with the depositions against him. I have ordered Tonys* to make and seal your patents,† and ere long will provide better things for you. Desires him to levy his money with all diligence.

P. 1; draft, in Wolsey's hand.

11 May. **4253.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In Feb. last received a letter from Wolsey, forwarded by the earl of Northumberland; to which she made answer from Striviling Castle, 2 March, when she asked for a safe-conduct. Hopes, as it is for the honor both of himself and his nephew, Henry will grant it "in sort and manner" as mentioned in that letter. Edinburgh, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

11 May. **4254.** ABJURATIONS OF HERETICS.

Strype's Mem.
i. ii. 59.

Abjuration by William Bocher, of Steple Bumstede, ploughwright, before Cuthbert bishop of London, of heresies concerning the sacrament of the altar, pardons and pilgrimages. *Signed with a cross.*

On the 11 May 1528, in the chapel in the manor house of the bishop of Norwich by Charing Cross, before Cuthbert bishop of London,

"Nota, quod iste oritur de stirpe vitiata, quia avus patris sui erat ob hæresim concrematus, ut dicitur."

Ib. i. ii. 60.

2. On the 11th May 1528, Rob. Hemstede, of Bumstede ad Turrim, appeared before the bp. of London at the manor house of the bp. of Norwich at Charing Cross, and read an abjuration of heresy, acknowledging communications with Sir Ric. Fox, John Tyball, John Smyth, and Frere Topley, the last of whom said, if he did not believe as they taught, he was no true Christian man. He was led into heresy about the sacrament of the altar by Sir Ric. Fox, curate of Bumstede. At first he told Sir Richard, "I fear me, ye go about to bring me in the taking the men of Colchester be in." But the latter replied, "What, man, art thou afraid? Be not afeard. For those serve a better master than ever thou diddest." He has thought that pardons did not profit.

Ib. i. ii. 61.

3. On the 11th May 1528, as above, Thos. Hemsted confesses that his wife taught him *the Paternoster, Ave Maria* and *Credo*, in English, which she learned of Gilbert Shipwright, deceased. Some time after, he was chosen churchwarden of Bumstede, with John Tyball, and was often in his company and that of Sir Richard Fox, who, knowing what his wife had taught him, called him "brother in Christ," and "a known man." Has heard their reading and teaching for a year without disclosing them. About Shrovetide last was taught by Thomas Hilles that pardons were not profitable; and about "Fastyngham" last, was taught by Fox that the sacrament of the altar is not the very body of Christ, but done for a remembrance of Christ's Passion; and that pilgrimages were of no effect. The following persons are of the same sect, and have been taught by Fox, Tyball and Friar Gardynner: Edmond Tyball and his wife, Joan Bocher, widow, the wife of George Preston, Joan Hempsted, the respondent's wife, John, *filius ejus naturalis*,

* Dead in 1528?

† See Patent 11 May 1528 in Grants.

1528.

ABJURATIONS OF HERETICS—*cont.*

and Robert Faire, lay persons of Bumstede; John Wyggen, Thomas Topley, and William Gardyner, Austin Friars of Clare; John Chapman and Thomas Hilles of Wytham; William Browne and John Craneford, of Bumstede.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 27.
B. M.

4. Abjuration of Robert Hempstede, of Steple Bumstede, husbandman, before Cuthbert bp. of London, of the opinion that the sacrament of the altar is not the very body of Christ, and that pardons are of no effect.
Signed with a cross.

Pp. 2.

12 May.

4255. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote last about the defeat of the Imperial fleet. Sends a copy of the letters of Card. Colonna and of the nuncio with Lautrec. The viscount of Lorraine and the president of Provence have come to the Pope from Francis, begging him to declare for the allies, to which our ambassadors have long urged him. His Holiness makes the usual excuse, that he wishes the cities taken by the Venetians to be restored; to which they answer that the King intends that they shall be restored, and that they had orders to assist him in all that he should desire, and especially in this restitution.

A new French ambassador has just arrived here, the late one having returned to France. Hears from him that he is to urge the Signory to this restitution. Have persuaded them to send an ambassador to the Pope; which they will do in three days. It is reported that 800 horse have arrived at Trent, and many infantry, though in disorder. Preparations for their resistance are talked of daily here. The French ambassador has been this morning pressing the Signory to contribute to the pay of the 6,000 German foot, whom the King is going to send to Italy. He writes that he will send in addition 1,400 French foot and 100 men-at-arms, who serve under the son of the duke of Savoy, with others, who are said already to have arrived in Italy. He has written to all his allies, including the dukes of Savoy and Ferrara, and the marquis of Mantua, to assist this enterprise. The Signory are preparing a numerous army of Italian foot, and fortifying towns. Lautrec has pitched his camp at half a mile from Naples, whence daily incursions are made. Venice, 12 May 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

12 May.

4256. MARGARET OF SAVOY.

R. O.

Commission to don Inigo de Mendoça, bp. elect of Burgos, Wm. de Barres, and John de le Sauch, to conclude a mercantile truce with the kings of England and France. Malines, 12 May 1528. *Signed.*

Fr. Great seal of Margaret attached.

12 May.

4257. WOLSEY'S LEGATESHIP.

R. O.

Bull of Clement VII., empowering cardinal Wolsey to degrade ecclesiastics. Orvieto, 12 May 1528.

Lat.

13 May.

4258. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday, but the courier did not leave. Received letters this morning from the ambassadors with the Pope, of which he encloses copies. Wolsey will see thereby that divine punishment has begun to overtake the Colonnas. Sends the names of the captains, and the number of the new German army, part of which is already near the Veronese. Venice, 13 May 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1528.

14 May. 4259. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. Bull of Clement VII. to cardinal Wolsey for the suppression of the
Rym. xiv. 240. monasteries of Romborow, Felixstow, Bromehil, Bliborow and Montjoye.
Orvieto, prid. id. Maii 1528.
Lat., vellum.

14 May. 2. Bull for the suppression and annexation of St. Peter's, St. Nicholas's,
R. O. St. Clement's and St. Mary's, Ipswich, and of Wersted and Cretyngham, to
Rym. xiv. 241. the college at Ipswich. Orvieto, prid. id. Maii 1528.
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 3. Bull for the suppression of the nunnery of Pré.*
Rough draft, Lat., pp. 7.

14 May. 4260. PROCEEDINGS for HERESY.

Strype's Mem. Articles ministered against Humfrey Munmouth, of the parish of All
I. 488. Saints Barking, London.

1. That he knew that Luther and his opinions were condemned as heretical, and that his books were prohibited in England, in April 1521. 2. That he has bought and kept many books by Luther and his sect. 3. That he has helped and given exhibition to persons occupied in translating the Bible, and making erroneous books from it; as Sir William Hochin alias Tyndalle, priest, and friar Roye, an apostate Observant. 4. That he helped Tyndalle and Roye to go to Almayne to study Luther's sect. 5. That he had books of Luther's translated into English, as well as his book *De Libertate Christiana*, and his exposition upon the *Pater Noster*. 6. That the *De Libertate Christiana* was written in the beginning and drawn out of St. Augustine's works, and the exposition of the *Pater Noster* ascribed to Hilarius, to blind and abuse the readers. 7. That he has helped the translation of the New Testament by Tyndal and Roye, as well as its printing and importation. 8. That he has read and kept the translation after it was openly forbidden as being full of errors. 9. That he has kept and read an English introduction to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. 10. That other books, full of errors, translated into English, have been sent to him by Tyndalle. 11. That he has been privy to the printing, beyond sea, of detestable English books against the sacrament of the Altar, the Mass, and other observances of the Church. 12. That he has caused books by Luther and friar Lambert to be translated into English. 13. That he has eaten flesh in Lent. 14. That he has said and believed that faith without works is sufficient to save a man's soul. 15. That all men are not bound to observe the constitutions of the Church. 16. That we should pray to God, and not to Saints. 17. That Christians ought to worship God only, and not Saints. 18. That pilgrimages should not be used. 19. That men should not offer to images in church, nor set lights before them. 20. That contrition and confession to God alone are sufficient for a man in deadly sin. 21. That no man is bound to keep fast days. 22. That pardons granted by the Pope or a bishop are not profitable. 23. That he is considered an advancer and favorer of Luther and his heresies. 24. That the above is true and notorious, and commonly reported in London and elsewhere.

15 May. 4261. INCLOSURES.

Harl. MS. 442, Proclamation published in the Chancery, ordering the secret dis-
f. 91. closing to the lord Legate, chancellor of England, of the names of persons
B. M. who keep more farms than one, or have enclosed grounds or pastures to the

* Similar in substance to the bull in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv. 240.

1528.

INCLOSURES—*cont.*

hurt of the commonwealth. The informations will be received by Mr. Throgmorton and Mr. Claybrugh, masters of the Chancery.

This proclamation was made in the Chancery, 15 May 20 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

15 May.

Nero, B. II.
103*.

B. M.

4262. CHRISTOPHER DE S[CHYDLOVYECZ], Castellan of Cracow and Chancellor of Poland, to [HENRY VIII.]

Offers his services to the King, and commends to him Stanislaus Cipser, consul of Cracow, who is going to England with sables bought for the King. Cracow, 15 May 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

15 May.

R. O.

St. P. II. 127.

4263. The COUNCIL OF IRELAND to WOLSEY.

Have written to the King of the misfortune of the Vice-deputy (baron Delvin), who was taken prisoner by O'Chonour at a parley, and many of his men slain and taken.

The rebels are so emboldened that it is feared great damage will ensue to the King's subjects. The Englishry are so destitute of captains that they have chosen Sir Thomas Fitzgarrat captain, till the King provides otherwise; the Garrantynes being next to the defence of these countries, and the earl of Ossory so far that the country might be sore damaged before his coming hither. Have often advised the Vice-deputy to beware of O'Chonour, and to pay him the wages enjoyed by him and his predecessors, as he had made confederacies with divers great Irishmen in case the Vice-deputy attempted anything against him. Do not know what peril will ensue for lack of defence, for nothing can be done without destroying the land by coyne and livery, or without great expence to the King. The revenues are so diminished that the Deputy has little or nothing for his expences after paying the ordinary fees. Ask Wolsey to provide aid for them. Enclose a letter from the prior of Conall, a lord of Parliament, whom they have sent to O'Chonour. Dublin, 15 May. *Signed*: H. Dublinens.—G. Armachan—W. V. of G. [viscount of Gormanstown]—P. Bermynghem, justice—P. Fynglas, baron of th'eschequer. *Sealed.*

Add.: To, &c. the Cardinal of York, legate and chancellor. *Endd.*

15 May.

R. O.

4264. W. PRIOR OF CONNALL to the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

On receipt of the Archbishop's letters, went to O'Concor, whom he found on the confines of his own country. Presented the letters to him, and explained their purport, when he said that he had often offered peace and obedience to the Baron [Delvin], and entreated him not to give him occasion to league himself again with the Irish chieftains, by keeping from him the King's wages (*regium stipendium*). The Baron, however, not only denied him peace, but refused to pay him his wages, arrested a rider whom he had sent to Dublin on a mission, and was with difficulty persuaded to let him go. On the day of this Parliament he offered hostages in the hands of Thomas, son of the earl of Kildare, for all claims the Baron had against him; but the Baron refused them, and, as O'Concor asserts, refused to make a truce. Thus he lays all the blame upon the Baron, who, he says, compelled him to make a league with O'Kerwayll and other Irishmen, without whose counsel he will not now make peace or truce. He demands his wages to be paid at regular terms, and if any of his servants be proved to have injured any of the King's subjects he will compel them to make restitution; also that if any one of Offaly has had uninterrupted payment of black rent for a long time,

1528.

it may be paid still.* When the writer desired him to appoint a term of truce, during which the Archbishop and the Council could take this into consideration, he refused it. He believes he can overrun the English pale without resistance. He was willing to spare churches and churchyards if the Deputy would do the same. He is so elated with his prosperity, it is to be feared he will burn Athboy, Molingar and Trym. I have brought with me the abbot of Clonnard, who willingly labors for the public good. Ballebogan, 15 May 1528.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.: R^{mo}, &c., H. Dublin. archiepiscopo Hiberniæ primati et archicancellario.

15 May. **4265.** H[UGH INGE,] ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, and PATRICK BIRMINGHAM, to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Lamb. MS.
602, f. 81.

St. P. II. 129.

The baron of Delvin, who has the governance of the country here, has had continual dissensions with O'Chonor since the departure of the earl of Kildare on account of robberies committed on Englishmen. For this reason the Vice-deputy stopped O'Chonor's tribute. On the 12th inst. a parliament was appointed, near his country, by a castle of Sir Wm. Darcy's called Rathyn; when Delvyn was taken by treachery, all his footmen slain, some of his horsemen wounded, and Christopher Cusake and others taken. Encloses a copy of the prior of Conall's letter. Wrote to him and Sir Walter Delahide as soon as they heard of it, asking them to speak to O'Chonor for the Vice-deputy's deliverance. These parts are destitute of good captains and soldiers. "The strength (if any be) is by the Garrantynes." Have therefore appointed Sir Thos. Fitzgarrat captain in these parts. Considering the great affairs which the earl of Ossory has in his country, great peril will ensue without help from England. The revenues have so decreased that they are not sufficient for ordinary charges. The Irish perceive the debility of the Englishry. Ask credence for the bearer, who is going to the King and Cardinal, if Norfolk think it expedient. Dublin, 15 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To the duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England.

16 May. **4266.** LOUISA OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Her confidence in Wolsey will make her speak openly to him. Has been much astonished at Clerk's statement that Henry is not bound to make actual war on the Emperor until he has refused all means of coming to a peace, while he persists in as high terms for the Emperor as before the expence incurred by this voyage of Lautrec and by the rest of the League. Though she considers the friendship indissoluble, asks him to reconsider his advice. Thinks, as the League is so prosperous, that they should use other language.

All her desire is for the restoration of her children and the good of peace, for which it is easily seen the enemy have no desire, but rather to destroy the League by dissimulation. Desires credence for Morette. The Emperor has treated the children with great inhumanity. He has taken away all their servants, and intends to put them in the galleys by force. St. Germain-en-Laye, 16 May. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 3. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon fils et pere. Endd.

* This at least seems to be the intended meaning. The words are in the original:—"Desiderat pariter quod ubicumque aliquis de Offalya habuerit tributum vocatum *Blake rent*, in cujus solutione brevi vel longo tempore cessatum fuerat sine contradictione, qualibet etiam temporis mutatione contraria de cætero solvatur."

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16 May.

Vesp. F. III.

57 b.

B. M.

4267. MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE to WOLSEY.

Thinks, from his letter to her, that hers will not be unpleasant to him. Commends herself to him as the means of good to Christendom, and the bond of friendship between the two Princes. The sieur De Morette will tell him the news. Madame desires her to inform him that she is in the fourth month of her pregnancy, which she dares not believe herself. Prays to have a son. She and the king of Navarre will leave him to inherit their affection for the King and Wolsey.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. mon bon frere, Mons. le Legat. *Endd.:* A domina Regina Navarræ die xvj. Maii.

16 May.

R. O.

4268. MONTMORENCY to WOLSEY.

In answer to the articles declared by Clerk, the King sends Morette, the bearer, and wishes for a speedy answer by him. St. Germain-en-Laye, 16 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A M. M. le Cardinal arcevesque d'York, legat et chancelier d'Angleterre. *Endd.*

16 May.

R. O.

4269. CLERK to SYLVESTER [DARIUS].

Has sent a separate safe-conduct for the messenger of lady Margaret. If he does not come, Sylvester is to go without him. He can tell the Emperor that the messenger had arrived at Paris, and he left, expecting him to follow. The Emperor will doubtless gladly listen to what he will say about the new offers. He must first say, for the honor of the Princes, that Wolsey would never have sent him unless lady Margaret had promised to send also; and that he greatly doubts what to do, as her messenger has not come, but that, for the good of peace, he will venture to do what otherwise he would not have dared. With this preface, he can speak, as if from himself and without commission, of a treaty of peace with the Emperor, in Wolsey's name, even if the other person does not come. He will doubtless arrive, however, for Clerk sent his steward with the safe-conduct; if necessary, will go himself to urge him to it. Poissy, 16 May 1528.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.: Copia literarum D. Bathon. ad D. Sylvestrum, die xvj. Maii.

16 May.

R. O.

4270. CLERK to TUKE.

Wrote to Wolsey at length on the 9th and 13th inst.

The news from Naples is not confirmed, but is believed to be true. It is rumored that the city also is taken. Master Sylvester departs today. As he lies in Paris, lady Margaret's messenger seven leagues hence, and Clerk three miles from the Court, it is not wonderful that a long time is consumed in sending to and fro. If they had not used good policy, lady Margaret's man would have gone no further. Poissy, 16 May.

Has told Sylvester not to wait for lady Margaret's servant, as they will not have post horses enough to go together. If the messenger is delayed, Sylvester is to say what Tuke will see in the enclosed copy of a letter to him. Much is committed to his (Clerk's) discretion. Hopes he does nothing amiss. "Master Tuke, for Goddis saake lett us lef thes cerymonyes, specially who shall speke fyrst; which is heer to moche regardyd." Told my Lady that she, being a woman, should, rather than fail, go down on her knees to the Emperor for her children. Thinks she scarcely took it in good part. There would be a great likelihood of peace, if there were a little humility on both sides, specially on that that has most need, but "we be here far from it."

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1528.

4271. INIGO MENDOZA to SILVESTER DARIUS.Vesp. C. xiii.
252.

Has received his letters. Would have visited Wolsey immediately on the departure of Darius, had it not been for a sickness occasioned by the death of his uncle. Has sent a servant to appoint an audience with the Legate. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "Ab oratore Cæsaris, D. Silvestro Dario."

16 May.

4272. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.Vesp. F. iii.
86 b.
B. M.

Desires credence for his ambassador, Joannes Statilius, bishop elect of Transilvania. Tharnow, 16 May 1528, regnorum secundo. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 May.

4273. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to WOLSEY.Vesp. F. i. 77.
B. M.

To the same effect. Same date. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 May.

4274. RICHARD FISSHER.Titus, B. i. 64.
B. M.

Sign manual to the prior of Tunbridge, in behalf of Richard Fisser, gentleman usher of the Chamber, who had been expelled from the parsonage of Legh (Kent), of which he held a lease, in favor of one Cooke. Greenwich, 16 May. *Countersigned:* "John Lincolln—Ric. Vuoleman."

P. 1. Add.

16 May.

4275. WM. BRABAZON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter. Maister Dean (Higdon) is here. He had previously been at Sandwall, Canwall, Ragdale and Salford, and has finished at Denton Basset, where they held a court. The vicarage is set to the vicar for 7*l.*, and he to have no further promotion. He has also been at Bysbroke, Foxton, Cold Assheby and Westhaddon, and intends to stop here six days. He has let the manor of Daventry with the tithe, and Throper Closys, to Travys of Oxford, for 20*l.* more than it was let at before. He is trying to let all the parsonages and farms at a higher rent than before. Will attend on him. Brabazon's horse has been ill. Daventry, 16 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 May.

4276. SIR HENRY GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since coming to Kent, has spoken to many who contributed to the loan, but they never mention it. They strongly disapprove of the behavior of those who came to my lord of Canterbury. Trusts, therefore, the demands of the loan are at a point for this time. The clothiers complain that they have so little sale that they will not be able to keep as many men as formerly, and if they are compelled to abandon their trade great numbers will be left idle. However, with his brother Sir Edward, his brother Wotton, and his brother George, he has so handled them that they shall not lack occupation till harvest time. Will keep a vigilant eye on them, and hopes no evil demeanor will happen in these parts.

Hopes Wolsey will find some remedy, for they will not be able to exercise their occupation long. Asks that his brother Wotton may be again put in the commission of the peace, and "corum." As he is now made knight, he has no authority to sit by this commission, which is a great lack here. Asks him to put in John Cromer, who is a wise man, and always ready to accomplish the King's and Wolsey's commands. Ledds, 17 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

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17 May. 4277. T. DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O. By Wolsey's procurement Mr. Butts has come to him from the King, without whose aid he thinks he should not have recovered. Requests that the bearer may have the King's letters to the Pope, that the prior of Connall may have the see of Kildare *in commendam*. It is not worth more than 100 marks a year, and the man is a native of that country who has deserved his promotion for his true service to the King. Requests him to hear Cowley, the bearer, on the subject, and sends a letter in the Prior's favor from the chancellor of Ireland. Hears that the archbishop of Cashel is come to get a grant from the King, that no coyne or livery be put within his diocese. Warns Wolsey that this would greatly diminish the strength of the earl of Ossory, who is the Archbishop's father. Stoke, 17 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 May. 4278. WM. BRABAZON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Mr. Dean is at Daventry, and will stay there till Tuesday next, when he will prepare to go to Ravenston, Tykford and Bradwell. He has let the parsonage and manor of Daventry to Travers of Oxford, the parsonage of Scareton to one Glyn, and that of Norton to Smyth of Daventry, the bailiff. His policy is to enhance the rents of parsonages and farms. Bakedale parsonage will be settled at Michaelmas in London. Parker, the treasurer of Lincoln, will very likely have the parsonage of Scalford, but must pay 10*l.* this year, and more next, instead of 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the former rent. Wanted it for himself, as it was necessary to him, and is only two miles from where he was born; but the Treasurer is very anxious for it, and the man who pays the most rent will have it. Cromwell had better write next to Newport Panel, beside Tykford. The Dean will be there on Thursday. He is a worshipful, wise man, but somewhat too hard in the preferment of the college and rearing rents. Will be with Crumwell by Whit-Sunday. Daventry, Sunday, 18 May.*

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, &c., Mr. Crumwell.

18 May. 4279. JOHN BURGH, ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH, to HENNEGE.

R. O.

Has received his letters by Mr. Vyllers, desiring him to send my Lord's grace 1,000 marks. Is so sore charged he cannot do it. Has paid 100*l.* to his old master, and at the beginning of this term sent by Mr. Montague to my Lord, "for ower old fader dett," 100*l.* Has also paid the King 100*l.* for free election and restitution of temporalities, and nearly 140*l.* for the subsidy due last Candlemas. Sends 100*l.* to my Lord by the bearer, Mr. Vyllers. Had only 1,000*l.* of his old master, and Dan Francis spent 100*l.* on our election when I was at London. By my Lord's command, must make a doctor at Midsummer, which will cost him over 20*l.*, and a bachelor of divinity, which will cost 10*l.* Must pay his old master's pension, and keep Strubryche fair, which will cost 200 marks. The "livelode" of the house was never so far in decay, and he is fain to borrow. Peterborough, 18 May.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

19 May. 4280. TREATY.

R. O.

Commission to Cuthbert bishop of London, and Brian Tuke, to conclude a truce with Margaret of Savoy, in conjunction with the ambassadors of France. Greenwich, 19 May 1528.

French. Great Seal attached.

* This must be an error. Sunday, 17th May, was doubtless intended.

1528.

19 May. 4281. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his advice by Dr. Cleybroke to follow the King's pleasure about the collation of a benefice and prebend in his patronage. Asks him to explain to the King that it was not in his hands, but had "passed by vowson" under his writing, as he wrote to the King. If he had known again that the King wished to have it, would have accomplished his pleasure. Has accordingly sent the collations of both by Dr. Clabroke. Asks Wolsey to intercede with the King to take him again into his old favor, or he will not long continue in this life, for he cannot bear the least jot of his displeasure. Would have come in person if he were able to go or ride. "Att my hous, Holborn," 19 May.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate his grace. Endd.

19 May. 4282. HUMPHREY MONMOUTH.

Strype's Mem.
I. Pt. ii. No. 89.

Petition of Humphrey Monmouth, draper, of London, to Wolsey and the Council, 19 May 20 Hen. VIII.

On May 14th was sent for to Sir John Dauncie's, by Sir Thomas Moore and Sir Wm. Kingston, who asked him what letters and books he had lately received from beyond sea. Denied that he had received any. They then asked him what exhibition he gave to any one beyond sea. Answered that he had given none for three years. They asked if he was acquainted with many persons, none of whom he knew. Said that four years ago he gave [an exhibition] to a priest, called Sir William Tyndal *alias* Hotchens. Kingston and More then took him to his house, which they searched, and examined all the letters and books, but found nothing which they regarded. Returned to Sir John Dauncy, and was delivered to Sir Edmond Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower.

Four years and a half ago, heard Tyndal preach two or three sermons at St. Dunstan's in the West. Chanced to meet him, and was told by him that he had no living, but hoped to get into the bishop of London's service; for which reason Monmouth "had the better fantasy to him." Afterward he came and asked for help, as the Bishop wanted no more chaplains. Took him into his house for half a year, where he lived like a good priest. He studied most of the day and night, ate only sodden meat, drank small single beer, and never wore linen. Promised him 10*l.* to pray for the souls of his father and mother, and paid it to him at Hamburgh. A year after, sent him, by Hans Collenbeke, of the Stilyard, 10*l.* more, which he had got from other men, and left with Monmouth.

Has never sent him money since, nor ever will. Has given more exhibitions to scholars. Dr. Royston, the bishop of London's chaplain, has cost him 40*l.* or 50*l.*; and Dr. Wooderal, provincial of the Augustin Friars, as much or more. Has also given money to Dr. Watson, the King's chaplain, and to scholars, priests and friars, at his request. Is he to be blamed if any other of these turn as this priest has done?

Tyndal sent him an English book, called *Enchiridion*, which he sent to the abbess of Denny at her request. That house has cost him more than 50*l.* Had another copy of the same book, which a friar of Greenwich asked for. Thinks the bishop of Rochester has it. Had also the *Paternoster* in English, but how it came to his house he cannot tell; and *De Libertate Christiana*, given him by Arnold, a young man, who has gone into Spain to Mr. Woodall, who went with Sir John (Richard) Wingfield, the ambassador. Gave these to the confessor of Sion, with a book of the New Testament, which the bishop of London had. Had also a little treatise which Tyndal sent him when he sent for his money. All these books, except the New Testament, have been openly in his house for more than two years, and he

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HUMPHREY MONMOUTH—*cont.*

has never heard priest, friar or layman find any great fault with them. Has shown them to Dr. Watson, Dr. Stochouse, parson of Laname, Suffolk, the father confessor of Sion, and to Mr. Martyn, parson of Totingebeke; and they found no fault in them, except that they said that in the *De Libertate* there were things somewhat hard, except the reader were wise. Would not have showed them to so many men if he had thought they were not good. If learned men had told him they were evil books, would have put them away. If then he had kept them, would have been worthy of punishment.

The first time he knew any evil of Tyndal was when the bishop of London preached at St. Paul's Cross, and said that he had translated the New Testament naughtily. Shortly after, burnt all Tyndal's letters, treatises and sermons, and copies of books written by his servant. Burnt them more "for fear of the translator" than for any ill he knew in them.

Has utterly lost his name and credit by this imprisonment. Buys cloths in Suffolk, paying for them weekly; and if the clothiers fail of their money, they cannot set the poor folks to work. Other merchants would not buy them.

Usually sells 400 or 500 cloths every year to foreigners, which bring more customs to the King than if he exported five times the number.

Usually sells most between Christmas and Whitsuntide, but he has only sold 22 since Christmas, and no one asks for them. Will be utterly undone if he remains in prison.

If he had broken most of the Ten Commandments, [would be forgiven,] as he had pardons *a pœna* and *a culpa* granted him by the Pope at Rome, when on his way to Jerusalem, and he received a similar pardon from Wolsey, when his Grace was last at St. Paul's.

Asks for forgiveness.

20 May. **4283.** LORD BUTLER to [INGE], CHANCELLOR [OF IRELAND].

R. O. Two days after he wrote of the lord Deputy's (Vice-Deputy's) misfortune, in whose company he was, he passed through O'Konour's country with his safe-conduct, and was allowed to speak to the Deputy at O'Konour's house, where he is closely kept, but only openly in Irish, so that their conversation might be understood. Treated with O'Konour for the security of the King's subjects, seeing that he had a sufficient gage for any rightful demand. He answered that he would be at peace, if he had his wages, the Deputy's ransom, and the bond of the King's subjects not to be revenged. Durst not reply, being in his power; but broke his mind to Master Whyt, the only person there whom he could trust. Asked Cayere, O'Konour's second brother, who is next to him, to accompany him to see him safe out of the country; and then persuaded him to come on to the earl of Ossory, who has brought him to that point, that they trust he will serve the King if his brother will not conform to reason. He desires Inge and Ossory to be bound to intercede for him with the King, and not to allow Kildare to be revenged on him for taking the King's part. Many wise men think that O'Konour was abetted by Kildare, and expect much more mischief if Inge does not take substantial order. Advises him to beware whom he trusts. Wishes no one to see this letter, except the Privy Council, unless he sends it to England. Caphydyn, 20 May.

His father has been at Rosse for a week, waiting for Inge's answer about Norfolk's lands, which he has to farm, and now the time is passed, and he can get no tenants for a twelvemonth. He desires Inge to send him an answer speedily.

Hol. Add.: To the Lord Chancellor. *Endd.*

1528.

21 May. 4284. PIERS EARL OF OSSORY to [INGE,] CHANCELLOR [OF
R.O. IRELAND].

St. P. II. 132.

Has received his letters of the 13th, and is sorry for the misadventure of the lord Deputy (Vice-Deputy). On hearing of it, sent for O'Keroll, O'More, Mac Gylpatrik and O'Meaghery, and treated with them for delivery of the lord Deputy and the withdrawal of their aid from O'Konour, if he refuse. Had great difficulty in preventing O'Keroll and O'More from taking open part with O'Konour, as he and the earl of Kildare's servants have made them large offers. Has induced them to propose a parley between Ossory and O'Konour this day week; and if the latter will not be content with reason, they will take Ossory's part, and defend the King's subjects against O'Konour. Has promised to give O'Keroll the value of 40*l.*, beside what the Deputy or King will give him. Can ill spare this sum, considering his charges in England, and the slow receipt from Kildare's officers. Is also bound to reward O'More, and to defend him against the earl of Kildare in his right; if he has no right to the land which he believes Kildare keeps without good title, to induce Kildare to give him right; and, if he will not, to take O'More's part. Has forgiven M'Gylpatrike injuries and wrongs to the value of 400 marks.

Has made no agreement with the baron of Donboyn, as he has written to Inge, and does not intend it. Asks for advice. 21 May.

Asks for the commission about the clipped money, of which his son James spoke. *The signature is not Ossory's own.*

Add. Endd.

22 May. 4285. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. 9.

121*.

B. M.

Thanks him for the pains he has taken for a peace, and for his proposal for an abstinence of war. Complains that the truce is coming to nothing, in consequence of the new articles daily proposed by the French; which he might easily dispose of otherwise, as the king of France has perfect confidence in him. These proposals are greatly to the disadvantage of the Emperor, and she cannot accept them without ruining herself. Begs him to reject these impertinent demands, or, at least, not to comprehend Messire Charles de Gheldres, and to make other corrections which her commissioners will explain. Malines, 22 May '28.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.

22 May. 4286. JOHN HACKET to BRIAN TUKE.

Galba, B. ix.

120.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 8th by Thos. Leigh, and before that on April xx . . . Wrote another letter by Lassaux, who arrived here the 19th inst., about 5 p.m., and presented the letters and articles which he had brought to my Lady.

De Barrys has sent a post in haste, with a new article, not previously mentioned, but which has been more pondered than any of the first. Fears Lassaux will not bring as good an answer when he next comes. If he brings a better answer, fears it will be dissimulation. The Diet of the States was finished on the 20th. It was concluded to resist the duke of Gueldres. Brabant con[sents] to pay the Emperor 5,200 footmen and 1,200 horse; Holland and Seland, 5,000 foot and 400 h[orse]. Holland gives, besides, 12,000 gulden for the expences of the Emperor's artillery. My lord of B will be chief captain toward Geldyrland, and it is said that he and the governor of Friesland have 16,000 foot and 2,000 horse.

The states of Flanders have made musters of 40,000 foot. In all quarters they know at the sounding of the clock when to meet, and lack but 4,000 or 5,000 Almayns, whom they can have at 20 days' warning. The States intended to appoint as many ships as would carry 5,000 or 6,000 men, but

1528.

JOHN HACKET to BRIAN TUKE—*cont.*

now, thinking that there will be no war with England, they consider 16 or 20 ships enough. If there were war with England, there are 10,000 mariners who would be glad to rig out ships at their own cost.

Is daily soliciting the relaxation of English ships that "the unthrifty braggarts of war" daily take between here and England, saying that they are Frenchmen's goods. However, all English ships, when known, are set at liberty. Has told my Lady that this is not sufficient, while English subjects are taken both within and without the King's jurisdiction, seeing that we have no war with them. She said she was sorry for it, and has caused a "mandment" to be published in the Emperor's name that his subjects shall not trouble the English by sea or land. Thinks Wolsey might write to my Lady in favor of the English. Machlyng, 22 May 1528.

Has received no letter from Tuke since 16 April. John de Lassaux is meetly well disposed to do well. Cannot reproach him for being, like a true servant, more favorable to his master than to any other.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

22 May.

4287. SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received his letter yesterday, Ascension Day, about 4 p.m. Has accordingly attached John Andrew, of Cranbrooke, clothier, and sends him by his servants. Has advised him to tell Wolsey the whole truth. Hallden, 22 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

23 May.

4288. WOLSEY to [CARD. CAMPEGGIO].

Vit. B. x. 95.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 163.

Both the King and himself were much pleased at the Pope choosing him as Legate. While eagerly expecting him, received letters from Gregory Casale and Gardiner, saying that his journey was delayed by the gout, by his duties as legate at Rome, and by the difficulty of procuring horses and servants. Writes to press him to make haste. Gardiner will supply him with money. Advises him to come with a few attendants, and let the others follow. He will find horses, mules, money, and all he wants, ready for him in France. Will cross the sea to conduct him to England. Hopes that now his gout is not bad enough to prevent his journey. The Pope will, without delay, appoint a vice-legate at Rome. Would not urge haste, but that both the King and Council think it necessary for him to be Wolsey's colleague. Promises him ample recompence. Fears the King may think that the Pope wishes to gratify the Emperor by offending him, and that what has been reported of Campeggio is true. If he values the King's favor, if he is grateful for benefits, if he thinks Wolsey can ever be of service to him, if he wishes the authority of the Church to be undiminished, he must start on his journey at once, for it cannot be delayed longer without irreparable harm.

Lat., draft by Vannes, pp. 4. Endd.: Missæ fuerunt hæ literæ die 23 Maii per certum . . . a Domino um, etc.

23 May.

4289. WOLSEY to SIR G. CASALE.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 68.

Has already given him copious instructions. Is greatly distressed at his letter of 4 May, at hearing of the delay in the coming of Campeggio, and at not finding his information of the goodwill of the Pope and the Cardinals confirmed by the result. Either you do not write the truth, or we and you are equally deceived; for I cannot but believe that if you had used ordinary diligence, this matter would have been expedited long ago. Urges him to exertion. If Campeggio is ill, ask for the bishop of Ancona, or any other one who is fit. Is confident that Campeggio will anxiously serve the King,

1528.

for he knows what reward is awaiting him. Desires he will hasten his coming, and expedite the commission in the form prescribed, as if it were as his own salvation. If Casale and the others do not succeed, the King will not believe that his cause is faithfully pressed, or that Casale and the others possess any influence with the Pope. London, 23 May 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., in Vannes' hand. Add. Endd.

Vit. B. x. 94.

2. Draft in Vannes' hand.

B. M.

Pp. 2.

4290. [FOXES to GARDINER.]

Harl. MS. 419,

f. 110 b.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 156.

His packet of letters, dated the 4th, was brought to Tuke on the 19th, and distributed by him. His account of "the great difficulties pretended, and contrived delays, and thereunto great uncertainties, both of my lord Cardinal Campeggio's favor and inclination to the furtherance of the King's purpose, and also of his coming hither," is taken so displeasingly that the hope before entertained of a speedy expedition of the cause is now almost extinguished. Wolsey suspects the Pope defers Campeggio's coming until he sees which army is victorious. Wrote by Barlowe how well the Pope's gratitude and Gardiner's labor were taken by the King and Wolsey. These last letters seem to make them more inclined to desert the Pope, as being ungrateful and unworthy. To Gardiner's request, in the Pope's behalf, to find means to prevent the descent of the Almayns, they answer openly, "Shall we impoverish ourselves and our subjects, and fight with our friends, for his sake, who, neither considering our private honor nor conscience, nor the weal of the realm, nor yet our manifold benefits to him, when asked only for spiritual grace and favour, which he is bound to give even to an enemy, by craft and with the visage of amity caused his learned men to pretend ignorance and doubt of the justness of the cause; refused the commission decretal, or anything else that might conduce to its furtherance, and after marvellous importunity would only grant such a commission as he might revoke at pleasure, leaving such appellations and other delays that he seemed only to intend to cast us into the briars and shackles of law, and to keep us always under his yoke? Now he refuses to allow Campeggio to execute the commission he has given him, and delays his coming by imagined excuses." Interprets this talk as showing high displeasure, which nothing will take away but a manifest declaration without tergiversation or colour. Fears they impute tacitly some blame to Gardiner for want of diligence in soliciting the Pope. The suits of his friends for his quick return are useless. They say that he must accompany the Legate until he is past the mountains, and, if he never comes, Gardiner is never to return.

Urges him to use all his powers to persuade the Pope to grant the commission decretal, and to hasten the coming of Campeggio, or, in default of him, to entrust the cause to the card. of Ancona. "Denique per sacra piaque omnia te obtestor ut quacumque ratione has suspicionis et diffidentiae nebulas istorum animis tuo sole sollicitaque prudentia discutias, quæ nostram interim omnem offuscant obtenebrantque lætitiā, omnemque quam de exanclatis laboribus nostris laudem gloriamque ceu præmii vice expectaveramus, prorsus adimunt. Sic ut sæpissime a meo reditu optarim etiam atque etiam rursum"—

Copy, imperfect, pp. 3. From Gardiner's letter book.

23 May.

4291. THOS. DONYNGTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Dr. Melton,† chancellor of the church of York, is taken with a palsy, and not likely to live.

† Died in 1528, according to Le Neve.

1528.

THOS. DONYNGTON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Asks him to confer his parsonage of Clanworthe, of 10*l.* or 20 mks., on Mr. Tetworthe, "doctor of Sevyll," who is substantially learned and approved by the Dean and Wolsey's other officers, and does diligent service to your Grace and my master. "From your Grace's church of York," 23 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, &c. my lord Legate, &c. *Endd.*

24 May. 4292. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
99.

Has little to add to what he wrote on the 19th, except what Morette will relate, who has met with a good reception. If you had told me at first, as Morette promised, what you proposed to do for the contribution, there would have been no need of so many excuses, but they would have mended the bargain. Still, as things are, you will not find them so bad. You had better write to Wolsey, thanking him for his great services in preserving a good understanding with his master, and begging him not to take ill any hasty expression, either in former letters, or in the conversations held with the bishop of Bath; and that Francis and Madame have full confidence in him. I am sure this would do good. He says he has been informed by the bishop of Bath that Francis told him he would allow Silvester to go, and, if he found the Emperor inclined to peace, would take counsel with England upon any difficulty that might occur. This was quite to his mind, all the more as he acknowledges it is not so pressing a matter to determine of the extremity of the said articles as it was when the question being of making war in Flanders an immediate resolution was necessary. He intended that Morette especially should mention this matter to Francis; but he did it in general terms, without limiting himself by a promise, which he might be called upon afterwards to fulfil. I believe firmly what he wished Francis to be told was with a view to justify the King his brother, that he knows well the said King desires nothing but peace and quietness, and wishes Francis had the same will. He desired us to show the King the decipher of the Emperor's letters to the lady Margaret, and to read to him very distinctly the article which speaks of the divorce, and of the mutiny of the people; which we have not failed to do. The King frowned not a little at it, and abused the Emperor somewhat (*et qu'il ayt ung peu parlé à l'Empereur*).

The Legate was very sorry that you had said in France that in England they could not keep their people in control; and as by my letters it looked as if this information came from me, I have had some little strokes of the whip for it; but I requested that my lord of Bath should be beaten as well as myself, for he said it quite openly. However, all that is passed. In all our conversation he continually comes back to this, that it is wrong for us to ground ourselves upon the matter of this salt, and that they were very bad merchants to buy a little salt so dear, which has only cost them the contribution of the past year. He declares he made this proposal to the Council of the King his master, that he might be able to conduct matters to your advantage and the Emperor's injury; and he swears he would sooner have lost 10,000 crowns than that the King his master should be informed of these terms, and still less of the others, viz., that if they do not keep their promise you will not keep the treaty of peace.

Has had many alarms during the last fifteen days, of which he writes little. Must now give a word of warning. Whatever you get from them, it would be well to treat as a kindness, and not as a right. This will best advance your aims;—letting bygones be bygones. We do not yet send the resolution about the contribution. We are discussing (*nous susmes sus*) the terms of 74,000 livres a month for five months, beginning in June in case the truce be published immediately. I think we shall have great difficulty in getting further. Until Morette comes, do not make much talk

1528.

about it, so that there may remain something for him to say, and that you may be more sure of matters. London, 24 May.

French.

24 May. **4293.** CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Since Morette's departure nothing has occurred, except confirmation of the conflict by sea near Naples, in a letter from Lautrec. St. Pol, who was to have been captain-general of the army in Lombardy, had not the Venetians opposed it, was to be despatched this day or tomorrow. The duke of Urbino is to be in equal authority with him. It is said that Pavia has been surrendered to the Imperialists by the treason of a Venetian captain. The duke of Ferrara's son has come to marry Madame Renée. He was met by the Great Master and others. The King received him in his chamber; my Lady on her bed, for she is much troubled by the gout. Poissy, 24 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

24 May. **4294.** CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O. Master Dean (Wynter) has been with him today, intending to have seen the Great Master, who, however, was too much occupied, and does not seem over well pleased with the difficulties lately made by us in our affairs. Though it is good he should see him sometimes, will advise him not to go till the cloud be past. "Surely your Grace will like Master Dean very well now." He has grown much in body and mind, and gives himself well to learning. He is three fingers taller than when Wolsey saw him last, "and beginneth to grow in breadth to a very good and a comely man's stature and fashion. He departeth this day or tomorrow again to Paris. This little recreation and taking of the air shall do him much good." Poissy, 24 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good Grace." Endd.

24 May. **4295.** PETLEY and CRUMWELL.

R. O. Lease by William Petley, of Halsted, Kent, to Thomas Crumwell, of London, of the manor of Fylstow and other land called Andrewes, in the parish of Shoreham, Kent. Dated 24 May 20 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft, pp. 4.

26 May. **4296.** SIR HENRY GUILDFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O. Last Sunday night his brother Sir Edward wrote to Wolsey of the evil purpose of certain ill disposed people, of whom he has taken some. He sent three of them that night to Sir Henry, to be committed to Maidstone gaol. Examined them on the following Monday. Forwards the examination; of which he has also sent a copy to Sir Edward that he may apprehend those they have accused. Thinks they would communicate more if they were examined before Wolsey. The beginner of this business remains still with his brother. Has delivered these three to the sheriff. Hopes little pity will be shown them, for an example to the shire. The neighbourhood is in good quiet. Leeds Castle, 26 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

26 May. **4297.** ST. PETER'S, IPSWICH.

P. S. Ratification of a bull of Clement VII., dated the day before the ides of May (14th) 1528, empowering Thos. cardinal of York to suppress the priory of St. Peter, Ipswich; to transfer the canons to other places; to convert the priory into a college, and to unite thereto the parish churches of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Clement, St. Mary Reoye, in Ipswich, and of Woersted

1528.

ST. PETER'S, IPSWICH—*cont.*
and Cretinghame, Norw. dioc. Greenwich, 23 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 26 May.
Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 35.

R. O. 2. Original patent of the above.
Great seal attached. Endd.

27 May. **4298.** ANGUS to SIR CHR. DACRE.

R. O. For the repressing of trespassers on the borders, the King "has thoct
St. P. iv. 495. maist ganand"* that an army be raised by the 22 June next, and proposes to
pass in his own person, as he now writes to his uncle. He advises Dacre
and the other officers on the English borders to assemble the King's subjects
by that day "to se, cerse and be sickir" that no such malefactors, nor their
wives, children nor goods, be received in England. Writes to Sir Christopher,
knowing that my lord his nephew is absent at court. Edinburgh, 27 May
1528. *Signed.*

Add.: Sir Christopher Dacre, wardane of the West Marchis under his
nephew. *Endd.*

28 May. **4299.** SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has declared what Wolsey commanded him to the King, who liked it
right well, and would add nothing to it, except that he thought Wolsey
should send for the mayor and sheriffs of London, and other substantial men,
and warn them to have a vigilant eye to the premises, considering that the
message was sent to London, and answer made to it thence. He commends
Wolsey's discreet instructions to the solicitor for the examination of the
offenders, especially in that point which he thinks the chiefest to be
regarded.

He has ordered Fitzwilliam to see his guard and his ship ordered as
Wolsey devised. After leaving Wolsey, Fitzwilliam sent one of his servants
to tell the Secretary the King required him at Court with all the clerks of the
signet. As Fitzwilliam had to wait the writing of the minute of the letter,
he arrived before him; and the King, knowing nothing of Fitzwilliam's
message, and having already signed and sent to Wolsey the letters Wolsey
had sent by Hennage, told him to return to London. Found, therefore,
neither the secretary, nor any of the clerks of the signet, except old Henry
Conwey.

As the letters are of importance, has set Conwey, the clerks of the Green-
cloth and the kitchen, and others, to work at them all night, and trusts most
of them will be finished tomorrow. Finds some difficulty in getting the
King to sign them all, but will take care that he signs those to the lords and
most substantial knights. "The rest may pass well enough by the print."
Greenwich, Wednesday night. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* "A D'no Fit-
w'llmo, die 28 Maii."

29 May. **4300.** LORD ROCHEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O. Coming this morning from Tunbridge, where he has been for this
week to put those parts in good order, received the King's letters concerning
the disposition of some in the shire towards an insurrection, and that the
judges will sit at Rochester on Thursday in Whitsun week to examine the
matter. Will keep an eye to the quietness of the country, and have his
servants and friends ready to repress disturbances and assist the judges at

* i. e. most fitting. Not "gavand," as in State Papers.

1528.

Rochester, as the King wishes. Has diligently inquired, and finds the country as quiet as can be desired. Has put those parts of Kent, and the part of Sussex which he rules, in readiness to execute the King's orders; as his brother the bearer, sheriff of Sussex,* will show. Hever, Friday before Whitsunday.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.: My lord of Rocheford the last of May.

29 May. **4301.** SIR HENRY GUILDFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

His brother Sir Edward, and the gentlemen commissioned by Wolsey to be at Leeds this Friday afternoon, are now here. Since his brother wrote to Wolsey, he thinks no more persons are guilty. On Wednesday night he apprehended all that can be suspected, except three, who have escaped; so he thinks the band is broken. His brother thinks the sessions of Oyer and Terminer might have been appointed at Cranbrook, instead of Rochester. Leeds Castle, 29 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 May. **4302.** ABP. OF DUBLIN and PATRICK BERMINGHAM to NORFOLK.

R. O.

The messenger has been prevented by contrary winds from crossing till today. Meanwhile have received the enclosed, which we send that you may see "what conjectures be had, the proof whereof resteth much in Chayr Ro O'Chonor, which your Grace gave wages unto in Thomas Bathe's house of Drogheda." He is now likely to be at variance with his brother O'Chonor, and hopes to occupy his room. If any such thing be done as appears in the letters, those who advised it should be punished. Believe it must have been without their master's consent. Things will never be well unless the King provide for good order to be taken between these two Earls if they are both to remain here; for their variance has brought the land into great danger. Jas. Glas, now bishop of Kilalo in O'Brene's country, came lately from his diocese, "showing us that O'Breen, called Chonor, son to the last O'Breen, having to wife the earl of Decimon's sister, came lately over the water of Synon (Shannon?) to confeder and knit the said Earl and his kinsmen together with divers other Irishmen of that coasts, and, as he reporteth, Cormach Og; and, moreover, told us that the said O'Breen would have been on the earl of Ossory for the saught of his brother before this time, were not that he thought it should hurt the earl of Kildare. We think O'Nele much like-minded." Still we fear the land will be ruined unless the Earl come home. Have spoken with Thos. Fitzmorice, "which abideth upon your land, by the setting of the earl of Kildare." He is quite willing to depart from it, if Sir Walter Delahide, the Earl's general receiver and surveyor, will take that discharge; which Jas. Fizgarrett thinks he will not do without orders. Recommend Chr. Delahide for the second judgeship of the Common Pleas here, now vacant. Dublin, 30 May.

P.S.—Have just received the enclosed letter from Sir Walter Delahide.

Signed: H. Dublin.—P. B. Justice.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

31 May. **4303.** HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner,
p. 561.

Seconds the letters of the king of Scotland in behalf of Alexander Douglas, promoted to Moray on the death of Robert, the last bishop. Greenwich, 31 May 1528.

Lat.

* John Sakvyle was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1527-8.

1528.

31 May. **4304. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.**Theiner,
p. 561.

Thinks it almost an insult that the Pope should recommend to him the Order of St. John, as he has always been zealous in its behalf, and will not fail to assist in restoring it to its ancient splendour. Has talked on the subject with the Great Master, as the Pope will learn from the bearer. Greenwich, 31 May 1528.

*Lat.*31 May. **4305. SIR WILL. PARRE to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

My lord of Richmond and all his train are in good health, but six persons have died lately in the lordship of Pomfret, and many young children are sick of the pokkes. The Council have therefore determined to remove him to Ledeston, three miles hence. Those that died were first attacked with a great cold, next with a fervent heat and sweating, when they became delirious. Urges Wolsey to send down a physician, for there is none in all these parts. Pountefrete Castle, 31 May. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.*31 May. **4306. SIR HENRY GUILDFORD and EDWARD WOTTON to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Since the departure of the King's solicitor, have examined the commission of Oyer and Terminer, which they now send to be amended, as there are nine persons nominated, and only eight authorized. Beg that it be returned with all speed to Rochester, where they mean to be one day before the judges come. Leeds Castle, 31 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "From Maister Gulford and Maister Hutton, the last day of May."*31 May. **4307. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.**

R. O.

1. Bull of Clement (VII.) to cardinal Wolsey, for the suppression of the Benedictine monastery of Pré (*de Prato*), Linc. dioc., on the ground that the nuns do not keep good discipline, and the union of it and the parish church of Teneby to the monastery of St. Alban's, now held by Wolsey. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum, mutilated.

R. O.

2. Bull of Clement VII. to cardinal Wolsey. Faculty for redeeming the first-fruits of the diocese of Norwich. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O.

3. Bull for transferring Snape and Dodenesch from Wolsey's college in Oxford to his college at Ipswich. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O.

4. Bull for transferring Snape, Dodenesch, Wykys, Horkesley, and Typtre, to Wolsey's college at Ipswich. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O.

5. Bull for alienating the moveable goods of the monastery of St. Alban's, held by Wolsey in *commendam*. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O.

6. Bull for uniting the prebend of Wetwange, York, to Wolsey's college at Oxford. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

1528.

R. O. 7. Bull for Cardinal's college in Oxford to retain the revenues from the
Rym.xiv.251. farms, &c. of the suppressed monasteries, obtained before application for the
Papal letters. Orvieto, 31 May 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O. 8. Bull of exemption for Cardinal's college, Oxford. Orvieto, 31 May
Rym.xiv.252. 1528.

*Lat., vellum. Two originals, one of which has lost the seal. Endd.
by the scribe: "Registrata in Cam^a Ap'lica de mandato Car. S. Quatuor.
B. Motta."*

Rym.xiv.257. 9. Bull of exemption for Cardinal's college, Ipswich. Orvieto, 31 May
R. O. 1528.

Lat., vellum.

R. O. 10. Inspeximus of the bull of Clement VII. (§ 1.)
Pp. 10, large paper.

R. O. 11. Fragment of an inspeximus.

R. O. 12. Bull confirming the annexation of Snape and Dodnesh, with their
appropriations, to Cardinal's college at Ipswich.
Draft, Lat., pp. 12, paper.

R. O. 13. Bull of Clement VII. for exchanges. Orvieto, 1528, prid. kl.
Junii.

Draft, paper roll, Lat.

R. O. 14. Clement VII. to Wolsey.
Copy of § 2.

31 May. **4308. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

R. O. A large roll of confirmations of patents belonging to the same, com-
mencing 3 April 1524, and ending 31 May 1528.

Imperfect, vellum.

4309. THOS. LUCAS to WOLSEY.

R. O. The lieutenant of the Tower desired Sir Roger Townsend, Wigeston
and me to examine three persons of Bury, sent by Sir Rob. Drury without
any examination of them by him. Having heard of the matter in the
country, Sir Roger and I examined them on Friday before Whitsunday.
I send their confessions, and also those taken by Sir Rob. Drury, who, I find,
was commanded by Norfolk to send them up. There is a great discrepancy
between them. Desires to be excused for not coming himself on account of
the plague in the city.

P.S.—It is said baron Elys is deceased. If so, begs to be had in remem-
brance therein, or else joined with Sir Thos. Nevill, as Wolsey himself
suggested.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

May. **4310. SEDITION in KENT.**

R. O. Depositions touching certain seditious proceedings at Goutehurst
and Cranbrook.

i. Of [Robert] Banks, cutler of Goutherste. The "said" Robt.
came to his house to learn cutlery about the said Nicholas

1528.

SEDITION in KENT—*cont.*

told him that he had spoken to John Bigg, a clothmaker of Gouteherst, to know what the men of London intended to do, seeing they could have no course for their cloths. On Sunday, 10 May, Robert Bailye said to him, "We, with other good fellows, will rise for the Cardi[nal] [My]lner said unto him the same day, When we have the Cardinal we may no[t] slay him, for if we do the land shall be interdicted; therefore if we take him we will bring him to the sea side, and there will put him in [a] boat, in the which shall be bored four great holes, and the holes shall be stopped with pins, and so the boat and he shall be conveyed, with folks being in another boat, into the sea, and when it is there the pins shall be pulled out, and so sink him." Next Tuesday they went to Nicholas Love's house, and after a secret consultation Robert Banks, Nicholas Love and Robert Mylner went to a place between Gouteherste and Mr. Culpeper's, called Kichingfele, where they were overtaken by John Ungley, where it was proposed to procure as many as they could of their affinity. On Sunday before St. Dunstan's Day, 17 May, one Wrigg, of Cranbrook, fuller, said to Thos. Hyklyn, fiddler, in the churchyard of Gouteherste, that there were to the number of 50 persons in Cranbrook ready to rise, and there would be more. On St. Dunstan's Day they sent William Warre to Cranbrook, where he met with Robert Myln[er], who then spoke to John Freman and Hoge Owin, "a birler of clothes," to be of their company; and they said they would be at Gouteherst next Sunday, and ascertain what number they should have out of Cranbrook to join them. Will. Warre said his uncle, Rob. Warre, clothmaker of Cranebroke, would help them, and that there would be 100 at Frikynden ready to be of their company.

On Ascension Day, 21 May, Nich. Love and 12 others (names given) met at Will. Gastroft's, and proposed to go to Sir Alex. Culpeper's house at Bedgebery, and have his harness, and take him with them by force; then to Sir Edw. Guldeford's and Master Darell's of Scotneye, and do the same. Rob. Mylner told them that Jo. Freman of Cranbrook did say that when Robert of Ridsdale made a proclamation he used a cry which was thus: "Who made this cry? Robert à Rydsdale, Jack Straw and I." In his journey he left the gentlemen and justices of the peace behind him, who beheaded him on his return; but if he had taken the gentlemen with him and beheaded them, he might have ruled all at his will.

John Armistrong, laborer of Gouteherst, said he durst be one of the half hundred to take all the ordnance at the Block-house at Rye.

ii. Of John Ungely, husbandman of Gouteherste. On Tuesday s'ennight, before St. Dunstan's Day, *i.e.* 12 May, he came to William Gastroft's house in Gouteherste, and there first heard of the purpose of Nicholas Love, who there said to him, "Thou seest we be in much poverty. If I can get company to get corn of the rich men, wilt thou be one of them to help to get it?" To which Ungeley said, "Yes, if the company was sufficient." He afterwards overtook Love and others at Kechingfelde, when Love wished to send him to Mr. Oliver's, a shoemaker at Cranbrook. On Thursday, 21 May, Ascension Day, deponent, coming out of the church gate at Gouteherste, met Peter Tailour, a smith, and went with him to drink at Gastroft's, where they found eleven others, &c. *Signed*: Henry Guldeford—John Crowmer.

Pp. 3, badly mutilated and imperfect.

4311. ——— to FRANCIS I.

Cal. D. x. 252.

B. M.

" vous avez este ave a guerre que
Messieurs voz nte Lygue ont fait a lamp[ereur?]
. par toute ceste frontiere ledit amp[ereur?]
. les marchans Francoys et Angloys et a depesche

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deux brigantins, l'ung en Flandres et pour avertir son frere d

"Sire, vous scavez de combien vous t Bayonne, qui est aussi mal garnie de [toutes choses necessaires] pour la conservacion d'icelle que ville de fro[ntiere] comme par cy davant vous l'ay fait entend[re] conseil, davantaige tous les ramp[arts] fonduz et la moytie d'ung pain de mur chasteau neuf par terre. Il est deu aux vous a pleu ordonner pour la garde d'icel[le] Haultbourdin adactz neuf mois et noz pa passer. La plus part des pompes et paignons faim a cause de la grave famine qui est escriptz a present bien au long a Mons. l pour vous avertir du tout vostre bon plaisir ser entendu son dire faire donner ycy tielle pre le requiert de peur que inconvenient n[']arrive].

"Sire, je prie a nostre Seigneur vous don[ner bonne vie] et longue. De nostre ville de Bayonne ce"

Mutilated. Add.: Au Roy.

4312. [TAYLER to TUKE.]

Calig. E. i. 43.
B. M.

" s in the schedule of these new offers now [made unto] us by the French king; mention is made that the my lady Margaret (of Navarre) should desire that the cities should [be] first delivered in all these eight ways by us proponed;" which has convinced them that these ways are the proposal of my Lord without th[e Empe]ror's knowledge. The Chancellor is willing that the English propositions be transmitted to Spain, but they will nowise assent to them "if we do [not] bring the money to the full sum of 1,200,0[00 cr.], the iij. degree newly offered." Could send for Ichyngham well enough, and doubts not he would come, but they put off all that they can till they hear from Lotreke. "For this cause my Lady somewhat, as I imagine, the more sicklier;" and the French king has gone out of the way, 20 leagues from Paris. "They reckon as that the Emperor will deceive them if he might, a[nd] that he may do so if he will as long as have the Dolphyn in his hand, what caution p renunciation so ever he shall make. This thing is imbitum, that all the reasons and persuasions that be made cannot bring the fear hereof out of th And as touching this reason u that making promises with renun[ciation] devised but that the Emperor will They here be nothing moved wy say what and the Emperor in deed s what a scornful point should we be th be plain with you as I do take it. Th that they have deceived the Emperor all ready leastwise the Emperor reckoneth that they so they say plainly that the Emperor might them after the revocation of the army playde me on, why may I not play the for haste I have not so perfectly expressed th letter unto my Lord's grace, therefore ye may unto him if ye think it expedient. I mislike that the Chancellor is content that all the overtures be sent"

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

4313.

GRANTS in MAY 1528.

May.

GRANTS.

1. Rob. Grene, one of the King's footmen. Annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. out of the issues of the lordship of Denbigh. Richmond, 10 April 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 May 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

3. The Provost and College of St. Mary, Eton, near Windsor. Mortmain licence to acquire lands, &c. to the annual value of 40l. *Del. Westm.*, 3 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 33.*

1528.

GRANTS in MAY 1528—cont.

May.

GRANTS.

4. Thos. the prior, and the exempt Cluniac monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, Mountagu. Licence to appropriate the parish church of the Blessed Virgin, Margaret,* Tyntenhull, Bath and Wells dioc., on condition that a perpetual vicarage of one secular priest be established there, at [the discretion of the ordinary of the place. *Del. Westm.*, 4 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

4. Robert Foster. Pardon for having accidentally shot with an arrow his brother Thomas, at Brikhill Magna, Bucks, in the close of Thomas Paradise. *Westm.*, 4 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 13.*

5. Robt. Acton, gentleman usher of the Chamber, and Margerie his wife. Grant, in tail male, of certain land called "Le Wastes," in the manor of Walsal, parcel of the manor of Stafford, late of the duke of Buckingham's lands. *Del. Westm.*, 5 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

5. Walter Devereux, K.G., lord Ferrers and Cherteley. Grant, in tail male, of the English manor of Pentkelly, S. Wales, part of Buckingham's lands, on surrender of patent 24 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII., granting the same to Sir John Rageland. *Westm.*, 5 May.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

5. Elias Hilton, servant of queen Katharine. Grant of the site of a tenement, now decayed, in Gravesend, Kent, between the lower street and the Thames, and a wharf adjoining, which appear by an inquisition before John Joskyn, escheator temp. Hen. VI., to have belonged to Richard Walshe, shipman, who was outlawed at the county court holden at Rochester, 29 Nov. 30 Hen. VI., for high-treason. *Del. Westm.*, 5 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

5. Ric. Croke. To be Nottingham pursuivant-at-arms, attending upon the duke of Richmond and Somerset, *vice* Wm. Hasyng, who is promoted. Greenwich, 30 April 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 May.—P.S.

5. Wm. Hayes of London. Release of all sums for which he was held accountable before 1 Jan. 7 Hen.VIII., as executor of Jo. Hayes of Tiverton, Devon, s. and h. of Jo. Hayes, receiver (temp. Edw. IV., Ric. III., and Hen. VII.) of Salisbury and Spencer lands.—*Westm.*, 5 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 21.*

6. William Uvedale. Grant of a messuage and the whole land in Est Purbek, Dorset, late of Richard Unwyn *alias* Onewyn, forfeited to the Crown, and extending between Kyngesdoune and Warhamswey, leased 16 Oct. 6 Rich. II. to Philip Wallewyn, for 10 years; to hold to the said William, &c. at the annual rent of 2*d.*; on surrender of patent 2 Dec. 10 Hen.VIII., granting him (John Uvedale of London and Richard

Philippe of Pole, Dorset, being his bail,) the custody of the same, at the annual rent of 27*s.* 8*d.*, and 8*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 6 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

6. William Crane, master of the boys of the King's chapel, lately appointed to furnish the King's ships called *le Caryke* *alias* *le Kateryn Forteleza* and *le Nicholas Rede*, and the King's three galleys called *le Rose*, *le Henry* and *le Kateryn*. Release of the 800*l.* received by him from the King by the hands of Sir John Daunce, to be spent on the furnishing of the said ships, and in wages for the workmen, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 6 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

6. John Hutton, Guisnes pursuivant at arms. To be Blewmantle pursuivant at arms. Richmond, 24 April 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 May 20 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

8. Llewelin Vaughan ap Morgan ap David Game. To be chancellor and receiver of the lordships of Brechon and Haia, and chancellor and receiver of the lordships of Cantrecelly, Penkelly, and Alexandreston, S. Wales, forfeited by Buckingham, (Hugh Mervyn having held at pleasure the offices of chancellor and receiver of the lordship of Brechon by patent 28 April 14 Hen.VIII.); with fees of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year as chancellor and receiver of Brechon and Haia, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year as chancellor and receiver of Cantrecelly, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

8. Jo. Davy, groom of the Chamber. Wardship of Hen. Blount, an idiot, s. and h. of Thos. Blount of London, ironmonger. This grant to be cancelled if the lands, &c. (which are situated at Great Marlow, Bucks) exceed the annual value of 5 marks. Richmond, 23 April 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

8. Richard Archer. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Archer, jun., and grandson and h. of John Archer, sen. *Westm.*, 8 May.—S.B. *(which is undated).* *Pat. 20 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 15.*

8. Lucy Morton, widow. Custody of the possessions in Winterborne *alias* Kyngeston Winterborne, Mynster, Hampreston, Kyngston, Lacy-Gillingham, Horssyngton, and Milton-upon-[F]lower, Dorset, and Mere, Wilts, lately belonging to John Morton, of St. Andrew's, Milborne, deceased, or any other, to the use of the said John Morton, during the minority of Thomas Morton, s. and h. of the said John. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

9. Richard Stapull, of Alyngton, Kent. Pardon for the death of Robert Poll, of Lynton, weaver. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

* St. Katharine on Patent Roll.

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May.

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9. John Lovell. To be surveyor and keeper of the orchard in the manor of Richmond, Surrey, with 2*d.* a day from two years previous to this date, from which time he has performed the office. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

11. Thomas Aleyn and John Willyams. Reversion, in survivorship, of the offices of bailiff of the lordship of Hanley, and keeper of Blakeamore park, now held by Thomas Beston, by patent 7 Oct. 6 Hen. VIII., granting them to him and John Pate, page of the wardrobe of Beds. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

11. Methwold, Norf. Inspeximus and confirmation of a patent of 4 Hen. VII., granting a market and fair to the inhabitants. *Westm.*, 11 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 9.*

11. John Parker, yeoman of the mail ["valect' de le n'r male"]. Reversion of the office of bowbearer in the forest of Gawltres, York, and collector of "le tachment money" there, which offices were granted by patent 1 April 14 Hen. VIII. to George Lawson;—with 4*d.* a day as bowbearer, and 40*s.* a year as collector. Richmond, 16 April 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

11. Anthony Twaytes and Edmund Clere. Licence to alienate land, &c. in Thresk, Yorks., to Sir John Nevyl, William Nevill, Thomas Nevill, Marmaduke Nevill, John Dawny, Richard Norton, Christopher Wandesford, and Robert Lunda. *Westm.*, 11 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

11. Robert Brown and John Plumsted. Lease of all lands leased for 21 years to John Butts by patent 1 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII., parcel of the manor of Wormegey, Norf., and of the lands of the late viscount Beaumont, viz., lands called "le Holmes" and Baddesfennes, late in the tenure of John Lassheborne; others of John Fyncham, others of the priory of Pentney, and of the prioress of Blakeburgh; and also lands leased for 21 years to the said John Butts by patent 8 March 9 Hen. VIII.; to hold to the said Robert and John, to the use of the tenants of the lordship of Wormegay, for 21 years from Mich. 1538, or as soon as the premises shall revert to the King by surrender or otherwise; at the same annual rent of 9*l.* for the parcels contained in the patent 1 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII., and for those mentioned in the patent 8 March 9 Hen. VIII., the annual rent of 53*s.* 4*d.*, and 53*s.* 4*d.* of renewed rent. *Westm.*, 11 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.*

12. Robert Dolben, jun. Lease of lands late in the tenure of William Dolben, Robert Dolbyn, John Knowesley, John Walker, John Burchinshawe (parcel of the park of Sigroft, in the commote of Keymerght, lordship of Denbigh); also land late in the tenure of Robert Wynnewey, parcel of Llewenny park,

in the commote of Issalet in the said lordship; with reservations, for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 23*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

12. William Lord Sandys, late treasurer of Calais, the King's chamberlain. Release of all debts and penalties incurred in the said office of treasurer, under statute 3 Edw. IV. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

13. Edward Litelton. Wardship of Walter, kinsman and heir of Roger Horton, deceased, who held of the King in chief, as of the honor of Tutbury, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. *Westm.*, 13 May.—S.B., undated. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 7.*

13. Edward Lytelton. Wardship of John, s. and h. of John Cotes. *Del. Westm.*, 13 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 9.*

13. Griffith Smith of Lancarvan, Glamorgan. Pardon for the murder of Alex. Seyntjohn. *Del. Westm.*, 13 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

14. Roger Ratclyff, gentleman, usher of the Privy Chamber, Philip Wogan, Thomas Westby and Thomas Horsley, clks. Advowson of the canonry and prebend of Shepton-under-Wichwoode, Oxon., being a prebend and canonry in Salisbury cathedral, on the first voidance. *Del. Westm.*, 14 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

14. John Mylys. Pardon for having killed, in self-defence, Richard Shepard of Leominster, Heref., as appears by the record of Thomas Philyp, coroner. *Westm.*, 14 May.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 6.*

14. Thos. Elyot. Wardship of Erasmus, s. and h. of Reginald Pyme, with custody of the manor of Cannyngton and a third part of the manor of Exton and Hawkerege. *Del. Westm.*, 14 May 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

14. Thos. Alen and Alice Maston, widow of [William] Maston. Annuity of 30*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 14 May.—S.B.

14. Henry Smyth and Thos. Flower. To be clerk and surveyor, in survivorship, of the King's works in England, with the usual fees; on surrender of patent 11 June 1 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Henry Smyth alone. Greenwich, 2 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.* Vacated on surrender by the said Thomas, the survivor, 1 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII.

15. John Coole, M.A. Presentation to the parish church of Town Meryoneth, with the chapels of Taleyllie, Pennalle, and Llanvyhangell, Bangor dioc., vice William Tofte, deceased. Greenwich, 12 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 May.—S.B.

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GRANTS IN MAY 1528—*cont.*

May.
GRANTS.

15. John Scott. To be third baron of the Exchequer. Westm., 15 May.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 13.

15. William Fermor. Pardon for accidentally killing James Kyng with a knife in the house of William Straton, at Stapelherst (Kent). Westm., 15 May.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 19.

16. Jo. Dowfeld or Duffild of London, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfeld. *Del.* Westm., 16 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

18. Jo. More, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfeld. Greenwich, 6 May 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 18 May.—P.S.

20. Griffith or Geoff. Yonge, of Kingsclere, Hants, *alias* of Ellesmore, marches of Wales, and Rob. his son. Pardon for the murder of Th. Batemanson, *alias* Glover, at Kingsclere. Eltham, 25 March 11 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 36.*

20. Thos. Barrowe, late of Cristleton, Cheshire. Pardon. Greenwich, 28 April 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 20 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

22. Rob. Rauson or Rawlinson, of Henley-upon-Thames, dyer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfeld. Greenwich, 10 May 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 22 May.—P.S.

22. Rob. Oxynfeld. Warrant to Sir Anthony Ughtred, vice-captain of Berwick, and Geo. Lawson, treasurer, to admit Oxynfeld to the office of gunner in the old retinue to which he has been appointed. Westm., 22 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

22. Miles Forest and Cuthbert Thursby. To be keeper of Wolles Park, adjoining Bernard Castle, in survivorship; which office was granted to Thomas Thurby, yeoman of the Crown. Westm., 22 May.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 10.

22. Sir Andrew Billesby. Wardship of Andrew, s. and h. of John Asserdby. *Del.* Westm., 22 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 8.

22. Sir Robert Turwytt, squire of the Body. Custody of all lands and tenements in Fereby, Linc., and Adlyngflete, York, late of Thomas Kyddall, during the minority of William Kyddall, his son and heir. *Del.* Westm., 22 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 37.

28. Humphrey Bowland, gentleman of the Exchequer. Lease of the lordships of Stourton and Kynvere, Staff., now held by Edward lord Dudley by patent 4 June 15 *Hen. VIII.*, to hold to the said Humphrey from Mich. A.D. 1543, on the expiration of the said lease, for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 20*l.*, and 40*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

28. Hugh Pole. Lease of land in Peepling and Froyton, co. Guysnes, marches of Calais, now in the tenure of the heirs of lady Muyssys, for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 8*d.* an acre, 33*s.* 4*d.* in all. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 29.

29. Thos. Billings, of Bachaeger, commote of Rotl. [Rhuddlan], co. Flint. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Robert Wingfeld. *Del.* Westm., 29 May 20 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B.

4314. JOHN CHEKYNGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Would be glad to hear of his health. All here are well, "as the Frenscheman saythe, *a cap ay pe.*" Wants money in part compensation of his pains, which he had not intended to ask till the whole year commenced at Midsummer. Found Erasmus's edition of the works of St. Austin so necessary, that he must have them if he laid his gowns in pledge. Has bought a copy for 5*l.*, to be paid at St. Matthew's Day. Has bought other books, but of no great value. Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right worshipful, &c., Master Thomas Crumwell, at London. *Endd.*

1 June.

4315. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has sent on his letter to the provincial of the Black Friars of Langelay. It was delivered to him on 28 May at Warwick, whence he had

* Erroneously printed in vol. III. under date 20 May 12 *Hen. VIII.*

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his woman Agnes Pastloo. He has lately sent her back, and married her to a servant of his. Dr. Tomeson, of the same religion, will attend with other brethren, to inform Wolsey about him. Incloses the "detections" made by the most honest people of Dunstaple. Was first told of this by the Queen, who insisted on his reformation, and said he should not live in a house of which she was foundress. Told her he would show it to the ordinary. It is a pity such a man should be a head of Christ's church. Has admonished him privately, and by letter. As reformation does not ensue, and the party is in his diocese and exempt, will follow the counsel of the Gospel, "Dic ecclesiæ, &c."

Asks him to take such order as is necessary. There is little religion kept at the house, and it is in utter decay. A provincial was never prior before this man, but always some one who was under visitation of his "fadren;" but this man has no reformator but Wolsey as legate. Shall be at Lidington next week, and soon after at Peterborough. Wooborn, 1 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate.

1 June. **4316.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to THOS. HENNAGE.

R. O. Requests him to obtain for the bearer, Sir Ric. Bayly, the chantry of the Irons in Lincoln Cathedral, which is now void, and in Wolsey's gift. "He is a poor vicar of my cathedral church. Thus ever I put you to pains. Or tonight or tomorrow ye shall receive a warrant for two bucks in Stowe Park." Wooborn, 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To mine especial loving friend Master Thos. Hennage."

1 June. **4317.** ERASMUS to HENRY VIII.

Er.Ep. p.1084. Thanks him for his letter inviting him to England, at a time when he is troubled by various afflictions, labors, and ill health. Was afraid of the length of the journey, perils by robbers, and the annoyance of the sea, but yet sent his servant to England as a preliminary step. Since his departure at Easter time, was so sorely attacked by disease that he thought he should have died. Hears from his servant, who is returned, that bands of soldiers are prowling everywhere, and that the duke of Gueldres threatens war. If he can do anything by his pen to please the King, he will not fail. Basle, 1 June 1528.

Lat.

1 June. **4318.** MONASTERY OF ST. ALBAN'S.

R. O. Appointment by Wolsey, as commendatory of St. Alban's, of Thomas Maidwell of St. Alban's, as collector of the rents of the monastery in the vills and lordships of St. Alban's, Parke, Tytenhangre, Sandrugge, Burston and Hexston, Herts and Beds. St. Alban's, 1 June 20 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft, pp. 2. *At the foot*: "Per me, Thomam Cade supervisorem."

R. O. 2. Grant to John Sayntclere of the office of general keeper of the woods of Brumham-woode, Byrdhight, Levysden, Barnet, Nothehaw-woode, Notley, Strode, Langeley-burye-woode, Hylle-meade, Westwoode, Garston, and Abbot's-Walden, Herts, and in Sandrudge, Gorhammys, Codicote, Eywoode, Janynges-woode, Fawnten-woode, and Neuburye, with a wood called Twelve-acres and Bramfeld-woode, Herts;—with an annual rent of 100s.

Lat., draft, pp. 3, large paper. *Endd.*

1528.

2 June. 4319. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

On receipt of Wolsey's letters of the 23rd, sent immediately a servant to Paris to see what could be done to forward Wolsey's letters to Dr. Stephyns, at the court of Rome. On the 30th, went thither himself about that, and to see the King on other matters. On his arrival found means to send a courier by Peter Spina, who is factor to Ant. Vyvald, and delivers to Clerk his money by exchange. Gave him thirty ducats for the courier's charges, and was assured he should be where the Pope is in eight or nine days. Spoke with the King and my Lady, who each consented to write a letter for him. "They axyd me how that matter ded. I shewyd theym right well, saffyng that the Pope, to full off respectis, delayd the matter more then neadyd." The King said he had heard the Pope had sent his nephews to Savona, and was himself coming to Nice, in Savoy; and if he did so, he would not dare do otherwise than the King, his brother, and he, should think expedient. "I assure your Grace they both were very well willing, and my Lady said that rather than fail she would go to Rome herself for the matter." Being informed, however, by Robertet that there would be some delay in the writing of those letters, (which, indeed, he has not yet received), he sent Wolsey's off "the day abovesaid." Poysy, 2 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

2 June. 4320. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has remained here, by the King's commandment, all the month of May, though it was very desirable for his health that he should consult cunning men in London. Is somewhat better now. Can ride at a soft pace, but not walk, "the fume doth so arise in my head." Has had a sore fit every week, and his digestion is so bad he does not eat in three days as much as he did in one meal. Proposes therefore, to ride to London before next term begins. Kenyngdale, 2 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

2 June. 4321. WALLOP AND OTHERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The Mayor of this town lately received a letter from my Lord Deputy, intimating Wolsey's pleasure that he should commit to ward Chamberlain's servant and Roger's servant, to be kept till Wolsey's pleasure be further known. The Mayor did so, and examined such writings as were found upon them; among which was the enclosed letter, written by John Knolles to Chamberlain, which the Mayor showed us all here in the King's council chamber. Refer the whole matter to Wolsey. Have apprehended Knolles and John Harington, named in the letter. Calais, 2 June. *Signed* by Sir John Wallop, William Briswode, Sir Robt. Wingfield, Christopher Garneys and Sir W. Husey.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "A letter from Sir John Husey, Garnisshe, with other, concerning Chamberlain's servant, and Rogers."

2 June. 4322. P. DE VILLERS LYSLE ADAM to Priors WM. WESTON, of England, and JOHN RAWSON, of Ireland.

R. O.

While at Viterbo authorized Docwra, Weston's predecessor, John Babington, Turcopolier, and Albon Pol, bailiff of the Eagle, to make an exchange of the preceptory of Sampford with Wolsey. Appoints Weston in place of Docwra, and adds Rawson to the others. The Priory near London, 2 June 1528. *Signed*: F. Thomas Bosius, vicecancell. *Sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

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2 June.

4323. ELIZABETH DACRE to LORD DACRE.

Cal. B. II. 178.

B. M.

Encloses a letter from Angus to her uncle, requiring Dacre's advice what should be done if the king of Scots come down, as Angus expects. If Dacre come not home, he had better ascertain Wolsey's pleasure. Encloses also a letter from Maxwell to her uncle, showing his crafty mind; which the latter not perceiving, came to the place accustomed for redress. On Monday night, the 25th May, he went with Dacre's servants to the Debateable Ground, "where as the Routleges called the Qwyskes was drawn to the shellis with their goods in the head of Terres which is the uttermost part of all the said Debateable Ground, and there missed the persons selves by reason of the great strength of the woods and mosses, and took their goods, that is to say, four-score head of nolt, five-score sheep and forty gate," and returning burnt the houses of Black Joke's sons upon the Mere burn adjoining the side of Lidisdale. On Saturday last the Armstrongs, by the counsel of Wm. Grame and his children, and some of the Irwens of Hodome by that of Maxwell, came to Artreth, and burnt the waste houses of the Grames and some of "the houses of the Storres," to provoke a breach of the peace. Maxwell is in such trouble he dare not appear before his King, but has sent his wife to "meane for him." Nawerd, 2 June. *Signed*: "Your loueuynge bedfello, Elizabeth Dacre."

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Dacre, warden of the West Marches." *Endd.*: "A letter of my lady Dacre's to my lord her husband."

4 June.

4324. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Is anxious to hear of some good expedition of his great causes, "now depending in your Grace's hands," the success of which he desires above all others. Fears they have been delayed by the negligence of those he sent to attend Wolsey. Ewelme, 4 June. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

4 June.

4325. MONTMORENCY to the BISHOP OF BATH.

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

I. 94.

B. M.

Sends him two packets which he has this morning received by the post. Received one for him yesterday, which he forwarded to the Chancellor. Lautrec writes on the 15th that everything goes on well, and that he is besieging the enemy in Naples, who will be compelled to capitulate on the arrival of the fleet. The King will return in two or three days to Fontainebleau], 4 June. *Signed*.

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

4 June.

4326. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On examination of the letters and "scroes" in young Denham's keeping, there was found a letter of John Corbett's, one of Tayler's servants, which is sent to Wolsey with others. My lord of Bath and Tayler examined the writer, and made him "take a pen and paper, and write his mind with his own hand, as far as he knoweth himself infect in Luther's opinions, and by whom he was moved, and what companions or favorites he hath had or hath, adherents to the said Luther's heresies." As he has in his own writings confessed himself of Luther's sect, sends both his confession and his person; "the which John Corbett, by his father and other of his friends, was put to me the same day that I took my journey towards France, and at Sittingbourne overtook me. I was very glad of him for his virtue and good letters, and now I am right sorry that it hath be his misfortune so to disorder himself; for he is well learned, both *Græce* and *Latine*, and can do no other things but study. In worldly things he hath nother experience

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TAYLER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

nor activity; in study of good letters *miram felicitatem ac capacitatem et insuperabilem diligenciam.*" Hopes Wolsey will therefore "have compassion of age*" and his humble submission and meek revocation of his errors." Poissy, 4 June 1528. *Signed: Jo. T., M^{ter} of the Rolls.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: Doctor Tayler the Mr of the Rolls, of the 4th of June 1528.

5 June. 4327. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Explains how John Corbette came into his service. The bishop of Bath and himself found a letter implicating him in the suspicion of Lutheranism. Sent it to Wolsey, with Corbette's confession. Intended to have sent, on the 3rd, Denham and Corbette to England. Promised to write in Corbette's behalf, on condition that he would appear before Wolsey, and detect his adherents. But at midnight Corbette rose, "saying he went *ad opus naturæ.*" "The cecesse was without the chamber." As he returned not his fellows sought for him, but he could not be found. Has sent to Paris and Roan in search of him. Hopes he shall be excused for his facile credence. Poissy, 5 June 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4328. CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The monk is not in Paris, but, so far as they can learn, has returned to England. There is no other Englishman in Paris spotted with this infection. Dennam is a very proper young man, under 19, and is sore repentant. Hope Wolsey will not put him "to such extremity, as they have been put unto that have abydden process," but take him to mercy, as his Grace has taken others. He will see by his confession what Lutheran books Dennam possessed. Poissy, 5 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—Sends his steward and half a dozen servants to conduct Dennam to Calais, and deliver him to the Deputy, and with him his dangerous and pestiferous books.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

5 June. 4329. FRANCIS I. to CLERK, BISHOP OF BATH.

R. O.

Is sending the provost of Paris *pardela* (to England), for causes which the Provost will explain to Clerk. Desires credence for him. Fontainebleau, 5 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. de Bade. Endd.

5 June. 4330. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Yesterday received a letter from the bishop of Bath, with a packet for Tuke. Is advised by the Bishop that by Wolsey's command he has taken certain of Martin Luther's scholars at Paris, who have accused a priest of this town, named Philip Smyth otherwise Fabry. He has directed Wingfield to attach the priest, with all his books, as a mischievous heretic. As the priest is the Staplers' chaplain, and had his chamber in the Staple hall, took master treasurer and the lieutenant of the staple, who found the priest's chamber well furnished with books, and, among the number, 12 or more of Luther's or his favorers; all which he put into a pillowbere and sealed, and committed the priest to Wolsey's commissary.

Last week, a man-of-war of Dieppe shot at Wingfield's hoy, with divers

* *i.e.*, of his young age.

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others coming from Winchelsea with woad. The Frenchmen ransacked the hoy, and would have taken a Fleming who belonged to Wingfield, and did damage to other vessels. Wrote a letter to the captain of Boulogne, who sent a written reply (enclosed), and told the messenger that the vessel was not in his jurisdiction. The messenger, on his return, met the captain going to Boulogne with all the mariners, and accordingly went back with him to demand justice. The mariners were immediately delivered, but no redress could be obtained. The hoys dare not venture out again, so that the town is in danger of being left unprovided with timber, malt, and beer. Last week also a crayer of London, laden with beer, was driven into Boulogne. A Fleming, the beer brewer's prentice, being on board, was taken by one Robt. Reynolds, an Englishman, who serves at Boulogne as a horseman. Wrote to the captain of Boulogne about this, and received an answer, enclosed. The master of the crayer has come hither with the prisoner, for whose ransom they have taken 20 barrels of beer. Represents the urgent necessity of this town. Has done his utmost to relieve it, of his own accord. Calais, 5 June 1528.

Hol., pp. 4. Endd.

5 June. **4331.** RIC. BROKE to WOLSEY.

R.O.

At the sessions of Oier Determyner, held at Rochester Castle, on Thursday in Whitsun week, there were present lord Cobham, Mr. Comptroller, Sir Edw. Guldeforde, Sir Alex. Culpeper, and Master Wotton, knts., Broke's brother, Mr. Shelley, Baron Hales, and Broke, the King's commissioners; Sir Thos. Nevell, Mr. Wylloughby, sergeant-at-law, and the King's solicitor, of the King's learned council, and a good number of people in quiet order. There were attainted Nic. Love, fuller, Robt. Bankes, cutler, John Burley, laborer, Ric. Bayley, miller, Wm. Grastroste, shoemaker, John Ongley, laborer, and Thos. Smyth, smith, of high treason. John Gyrdele, weaver, and Thos. Love, junr., tailor, were indicted of the same, but not taken. Wm. Lyngfeld, weaver, John Parke, Hen. Kyrry, Henry Joys, laborers, John Rode, smith, John Freman, shoemaker, Wm. Ware, laborer, Wm. Love, yeoman, Edm. Wylde, fuller, and Thos. Nyklyn, minstrel, were indicted of misprision. Sir Thos. Newell, Mr. Willoughby and the King's solicitor gave evidence against them. At first they denied their own confessions, but this morning they have all confessed they deserve death, except Thos. Smyth, whom they say they falsely accused, and for whom they ask mercy; in which all the commissioners join, except Cobham and Guldeford, who are absent. Broke's brother, Shelley, has instructions to speak about it to Wolsey. Kent is in good order, but the old term of *principiis obsta* is executed upon the said evil-disposed persons. Rochester, Friday in Whitsun week. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate and Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.:* Mr. Broke, the juge, of the 5th of June.

5 June. **4332.** BRIAN TUKE to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

Galba, B. VIII.

4.

B. M.

Have fled to Steponeth for fear of this infection, a servant of mine being ill at my house in London. Received last night a packet of letters from Wolsey, addressed to you and me. As it was late, and I dislike to come to London, I opened it, and found a letter likewise addressed, with others, which I send. The King and my lord Cardinal wish either you or me to come to court for information on certain points about the truce. If I go, I must go in my wagon, which is at my house in Essex, and cannot be here today, for I have a disease in *vesica*, of which Wolsey is aware, and was almost whole; but coming hither from London last night as softly as could be, has made me as ill as before. Besides, I doubt if it would be right to go

1528.

BRIAN TUKE to the BISHOP OF LONDON—*cont.*

to the King, having had such a visitor in my house. You could easily satisfy the King. As to the King's desire that my Lady should be bound to make restitution if any Spaniards took Englishmen, it is more than any Prince is or w[ould be] bound to make restitution of injuries done by their subjects, even in a treaty of perpetual peace. The King thinks, if his subjects may be taken on the coasts of Spain, why may they not do the like to the Spaniards? The answer is, they may in any place, having once come as far as the Spanish harbors, where the truce has no force; "in such wise as when the lady Margaret's folks had agreed thereunto, the French ambassador, talking with my lord Legate in the garden at Hampton Court late in an evening, I being present, and the Lady's folks absent, gave great thanks to my said Lord for that point," as both the French and English might pass to the havens of Spain to do exploits of war; and whenever they wished to return, the Spaniards could not hurt them, when once they got on this side the said havens. The French ambassador expected that by this means his master would work the Spaniards sorrow on those seas. For everything on this side it must be provided that redress be made as in time of peace, so that no man may rob on land or sea. In haste, at Stepney, 3 o'clock, a.m., in my bed.

P.S.—The letter to Gonson came to me open; that to my Lady I will send to her secretaries, who left early yesterday morning. I send also all the treaties and writings, that you may take with you such as you think good. Will forward Gonson's letter, if the King think fit, and you send it to me, and will seal it with my own seal; for my lord Cardinal, when I was at Hampton Court, ordered that it should be sent open to Fitzwilliam, but I see Mr. Peter has sealed it by mistake.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord of London, lord Privy Seal.

Titus, B. I. 82.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Tuke's own hand.
Pp. 3.

5 June.

4333. TUKE to [VANNES].

Titus, B. I. 91.
B. M.

Cannot move, afoot or on horseback. Has a "wagon" that is accustomed to carry his children. Will come in that cart, and on his knees, rather than fail, if it be the King's pleasure; but his house has had the infection. It is not to be expected the lady Margaret will make restitution for injuries done by the Spaniards. Discusses the point touching the right of the Spaniards to apprehend Englishmen in certain havens. Encloses his letter to the bishop of London concerning this matter. Sends him Gonson's letter, and one to the king of Scots, requiring haste. Stepney, Friday.

P.S.—Sends the treaties for the King's consideration.

Hol., pp. 4. Begins: Right Honorable Sir.

5 June.

4334. SIR EDWARD GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

A letter sent about 12 days ago by Brian Tuke to Sandwich, to arrest the King's ship *The Mary and John*, laden by Anthony Cavallare with beans, came to the hands of the mayor of Winchelsea. As the ship was within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, the Mayor informed Guildford, who immediately caused her to be arrested, and put his own officers on board to keep her. Tuke has since sent letters of commandment, dated London, 2 June, for the delivery of the same ship, "which I suppose,"

* * * * * Begs that matters touching the jurisdiction of his office be henceforth directed to him or his deputy at Dover Castle. Halden, 5 June. *Signed.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add.: [My lord C]ardinalles [grace].

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6 June. **4335.** [THOMAS HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. i. 289.

Has explained to the King the matter concerning the mastership of St. Bartholomew's Spital, and moved his Grace to send Master Wylson to you. The King would be glad if you brought the appointment into your own hands, that he and you may put him or some other good man in. His Highness says that your Grace was always accustomed to be with him "as upon Monday night," and therefore looks for you. Mistress Anne is very well amended, commends herself unto you, "and thinketh long till she speak with you." The King sends you a buck he killed yesterday in Eltham park. Greenwich, Saturday night. *Signed.*

Add.: To my Lord's grace. *Endd.*

6 June. **4336.** The LISLES.

R. O.

"Humphrey Lysle, gentleman, sworn and examined, the 6th day of June, anno R. H. VIII^{vi}, xx^o, upon such offences as have been heretofore, by Sir William Lysle, knight, deceased, father unto the said Humphrey, himself, and other their servants, confederates, adherents, and parttakers, committed, contrary to the King's laws."

1. About twelve months ago, he and his father, with about 40 persons, Scots and English (of whom all the English have since been put to execution), attacked Newcastle, compelled the keepers of the castle to surrender the keys, and delivered nine prisoners. 2. Shortly afterwards they came to Weytherington, intending to have taken or slain Sir Will. Elerkare, if he had issued out of the town, and took away 20 horses from the fields. 3. With about 140 persons, chiefly Scots, banished men and outlaws, they spoiled and burned Holmeshalgh in Northumberland. 4. On attacking Weytherington a second time they took prisoner and ransomed Michael Vynell. 5. In returning to Scotland they took prisoner four of my lord of Northumberland's company, three of whom they liberated without ransom. 6. They burned three or four houses in Thropell, and took three prisoners. 7. Burned Lynton, a farm-house of Sir Will. Elerkar's, and drove away 43 cattle. 8. Humphrey himself and four servants burned the house of Roger Heyron in Eshed; 9. drove away 60 head of cattle from Toggesdeyne, 17 from Moryke, 20 from Hawkesby, and 60 horses from Over and Nether Buston. 10. Humphrey and his servant John Ogle, disguised as beggars, met two men of Staumford harnessed on horseback, and robbed them of their horses and spears. 11. He and four servants plundered a house in Wooddon of household stuff to the value of 46s. 8d. 12. He took two horses from Anthony Lylborne. 13. Took 14 head of cattle from Whittell, and 8 from Hen. Lex, of Thurston; took prisoners three or four men between Alnwick and Warcouthe (Warkworth), and two between Warcouthe and Chybborne; robbed the shop of Hen. Saunderson in Awnewyke of 4l. worth of goods, and the house of Thos. Dryden, in Ealemouth, of four marks' worth. 14. When about 13 years old, was present when Roger Jowsye killed a canon of Brynkborne. *Signed:* "By me, Umfra Lysle."

ii. After the said deponent's confession hitherto, calling to remembrance other his offences, hath further declared the same; viz., 1, that at Gosfurth, a mile from Newcastle, he took prisoners 27 persons passing by in the High Street, of whom he had 26s. 8d., and ransomed all but seven, whom he kept for a while in servitude in Scotland. 2. In returning to Scotland, he met his father, and took two prisoners on the Tyne, in the highway between Newcastle and Chollerfurth, robbed them of horses and weapons, and took seven of them to Scotland. 3. In the highway between Laysbury and Warcouth, he and three servants robbed two fishermen of four marks and an ambling mare. *Signed as above.*

Pp. 7. Endd.

iv.

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The LISLES—*cont.*

R. O.

2. "The book of the names of the inhabitants of Ryddesdale," arranged under surnames, viz. :—

"The Halles," 70 names, beginning with John Hall, of Otterborne. The Jaffrasons, 2. The Ellesdens, 7. The Dons, 7. The Nicolsons, 9. The Spores, 15. The Coksons, 18. The Flechers, 13. The Potts, 29. The Hedlees, 64. The Lowisdens, 8. The Beuykes, 9. The Waulesses, 9. The Dawgs, 6. The Nexsons, 3. The Chators, 3. The Edgors, 2. The Brownes, 20. The Wilkinsons, 5. The Grenes, 9. The Haugenshawes, 3. The Stevensons, 3. The Forsters,† 28. The Wans, 7. The Mylburns, 4. The Hogs, 6. The Merwods, 2. The Robsons, 5. The Colwells, 2. The Clerkes, 2. The Robinsons, 3. The Rawes, 5. The Hoppes, 4. The Smythes, 2. The Hoghtons, 3. The Wadhawes, 6. The Andersons, 13. The Redes, 39. Total of persons, 445.

Pp. 18. *Endd.* : "The lord of Northumberland his letters, with two books of names of the inhabitants of Riddesdale and Tynnedale, with the confession of Humfrey Lisle." *Add.* : "To my lord Legate's good grace."

R. O.

3. "The book of the names of the inhabitants of Tyndaill," viz. :—

Charltons, 54 names. Doddes, 53. Robsons, 62. Mylburnes, 30. * Yarows, 16. Tomsons, 15. Wilkinsons, 13. Stokos or Stochos, 16. Hoges, 5. Redes, 15. Elwades, 10. Hunters, 12. Makwell, 1. Grays, 3. Sistersons, 2. Jones, 6. Nobills, 4. Smythes, 6. Ledderdales, 5. Handwys, 5. Jamyssons, 14. Benets, 2. Burnes, 3. Stampers, 17. Willies, 6. Frisells, 2. Kyrsons, 9. Ogleson, 1. Dausons, 4. Allendells, 5. Quildens, 4. Haules, 9. Lenges, 3. 5 other names. Karroks, 5. Total, 403.†

Pp. 10. *Add.* : My lord Legate's good grace.

* * * *In both the preceding lists one or two surnames occur occasionally different from the headings under which they are included.*

6 June.

4337. DE LA BARRE to CLERK.

R. O.

Sends the King's letters of credence for himself. If the prisoner whom I delivered into your hands has not yet passed the sea, cause him to return hither on account of an affair which has since transpired, and for which the said prisoner will be wanted. Should you think he is still here, send some one to search for him. Paris, 6 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—The prisoner shall be immediately returned to you. After dinner the prisoner who is here shall be questioned and sent to you immediately.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.* : Mons. de Badde. *Endd.*

7 June.

4338. CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 70.

Sent young Denham yesterday to Calais. Have received letters from the French king, to send for him again, as you will see by the same; and also for conveyance of certain letters from Rome, from Dr. Stephynns, and Sir Gregory, "which, as they say, required haste."§ 12,000 lance-knights have arrived in the plains of Lombardy. Corbett is taken, and will be sent with the other. There is a great noise in Paris in consequence of the Blessed Lady, and her Son in her arms, having both lost their heads. The Chancellor is inquiring into the matter. Poyssy, 7 June. *Signed.*

P. 1, in Clerk's hand. Add. and endd.

7 June.

4339. LISLE-ADAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was as honorably received as he was dismissed. Had a royal convoy, and reached Bologna (Boulogne) yesterday. The King's and Wolsey's

† Sometimes spelt Foster.

§ Underlined, and noted in the margin by Wolsey.

‡ So in MS.

1528.

letters have been of great service to him. Recommends his Order to their protection. Bologna (Boulogne), 7 June 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Sealed, add., and endd.

7 June. **4340.** BRIAN TUKE to PETER VANNES.

Titus, B. 1, 277.

B. M.

This hour, at four o'clock in the morning, letters have arrived from France, which he sends for the Legate. The bishop of Bath writes that when he had declared to the French king, my Lady and the Council the difficulties in the truce, the King answered that by letters from Moret it appeared that they were all "accorded" by the lady Margaret's folks here. Thinks, therefore, a further answer from France must be waited for. Wishes him to tell Wolsey that, the same evening that Moret left, the French ambassador sent for a copy of the truce as it was penned at the Black Friars; which Tuke sent with a message that he had better write that he should not be restrained to those clauses, as some things might have to be added, and mentioned the Spanish ships, which, unless provision were made, might think themselves at liberty to take English and French men on the seas within the limits of the truce; and the restitution to be made of ships taken from and by the Flemings; and advised him therefore to write for a general instruction,—which he said he would do, and mention these two points.

When Tuke told the secretaries of Wolsey's going to Hampton Court, and insisted on their passing the article "des biens" with the qualification, they said they would attend on him there when answer came from France and he sent for them, but they could not pass the article without first informing my Lady. Told them, therefore, about the Spanish ships, lest they should make a new difficulty at the conclusion of the truce, and they think my Lady will be content to have an article for it. They would also write for general instructions; but said they were sure that if Beaurain and his Spaniards arrived in Flanders before the truce was concluded (and they promised to drink no wine for a twelvemonth if he did not), or if lady Margaret's army got Utrecht, which they have blockaded, she would not consent to any comprehension of the duke of Gueldres, with qualification or without. They did not seem to say this from brag, but that they were content to wait for answers from France.

With the King's letters that were sent after Moret left, wrote to the bishop of Bath the whole state of the truce, enclosing copies of Gueldres's comprehension and the article of Madame de Vendosme. As this is a good day, sends the letters, but tarries himself. Asks whether Wolsey wants to see him tomorrow. If not, has business of his own for a day or two here. A packet has come by the post for the French ambassador, which Tuke will send to him immediately. Trinity Sunday, the hour aforesaid, in my bed.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

4341. TUKE to ———.

Galba, B. vi.

94.

B. M.

William de Barres has written to lady Margaret for the comprehension of the duke of Gueldres; but he thinks it will be difficult, for he says the Duke's people invaded Haye, in Holland, in violation of the treaty with the Emperor; that the people of Utrecht had expelled their bishop; then went over to Gueldres, and attacked the rest of the country, who threw themselves on the protection of the Emperor. Unless the Duke therefore send an ambassador for compounding these matters, the comprehension will not be available. "Whereof being about the letters to my lord of Bath, I thought convenient to advertise your Grace by my letters, because your Grace may know his opinion herein before the coming of the French ambassador to the same." He makes two other great difficulties: one is that my Lady "has title to the county of Charolois, which by the treaty of Madrid should be

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TUKE to ——— —cont.

delivered to her, exempt from all higher jurisdiction." If that article pass, Vandosme shall have his lands, which she now holds. Secondly, the prince of Orange is kept from his lands in Burgundy, and in recompence has part of the lands of Vandosme given him by the Emperor. He fears also Marnyx is detained by the French in his way to the French court, and declares that Mountferar has levied 6,000 lanceknights, with which, if the truce fail, he will go into France; if otherwise, into Italy.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

4342. KATERYN HENEGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Asks him to despatch these two friars with my lord's Grace's alms as shortly as possible. Sent by Ric. Eton to ask him to make a deed of feoffment of the lands her husband purchased in Lincolnshire of Master Chamberlain. Molsaye, Trinity Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my especial friend Mr. Cromwell. Endd.

8 June.

4343. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D.x. 197.

B. M.

" . . . e felt the Emperor's disposition . . . never so well disposed, yea, wol . . . children for nothing, yet his ho . . . this message must be done, we sa[id] . . . and showed your Grace's advice ho . . . some good manner by the ambassadors a . . . by the Herald. He said it must be . . . hart. As the Emperor had provoked him . . . to speak no more in the matter, for . . . divulged and so far past that th . . . and though there were he would not use . . . the King's highness whom he knoweth of . . . a prince of honor, and to know what h . . . and also your Grace, when he shall have se . . . ye will allow; the sending of the mess[enger] . . . him rather to slack therein than otherw[ise] . . . my Lady in the same matter. We fow[nd her sorrowful] and dolent for the same, and also on the . . . inclined to the respect mentioned of th . . . honor. She said that the time was n . . . the beginning, she said she advised . . . all that she could that no such . . . fearing the exasperating of th . . . thereof. She sware that she . . . from her son's knowle[dge] * * * th as touching this matter . . . there is no remedy. First the thing . . . copies thereof comen unto the Emperor's h[ands] . . . [o]wn ambassador hath been advertised of . . . e herald and particularly of his mes . . . [be]cause the Emperor hath sent him 3 self[conducts, exp]ressing in each of the same the cause of tha . . . nyng, and hath sent divers of his own ga[rde to meet the] said herald at the confines, and so to co[me with him i]nto his presence. And that the said herald . . . and conducted by them of the Emperor's guard xx . . . [days] past entered into Spain, and by all likelihood . . . this day, or at the least wise before any letters co[me] . . . there should be at the point of doing his message . . . this thing was not possible to be remedied her . . . called the Great Master for witness in the pre[mises], who, as he had afore unto us affirmed the s[ame to] be true in very earnest manner, as to be plain wi[th your] Grace he is in many other matters very sore quye . . . suall, albeit we find him otherwise very cou[rteous an]d gentyll, and at all times himself he bringeth . . . King and to my Lady and maketh as much o . . . man can. After much communication of this" * * *

Mutilated. Modern heading: 8 Ju[ne].

1528.

8 June.

4344. WILL. GONSON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

On Saturday conveyed the Great Master of St. John's and Mons. de Morett from Dover to Boulogne. As their wages and victuals end on the 27th, desires to know if they have to serve at sea any longer. Their victuals must chiefly come from London. Understands from Tho. Spert that all Spanish ships may be taken, but not Flemings. The King has, no doubt, heard of the displeasures done to his subjects in Flanders, and to Gonson's goods and servants, "with their beastly and sedwciouse words." On board the *Minion* between Calais and Dover, 8 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To the King's highness." *Endd.*

8 June.

4345. CLEMENT VII.

Vit. B. x. 97.

B. M.

Herbert,

p. 107.*

Pocock, I. 167.

Commission to Wolsey and Campeggio to examine and decide as to the validity of the King's marriage, without appeal. Viterbo, 1528, 6 id. Jun., 5 pont.

Lat., draft, pp. 7.

4346. HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. xii. 5.

B. M.

Licence to Wolsey and Campeggio to execute the bull dated Viterbo, 6 id. Jun. 1528.

Lat., draft, mutilated, pp. 4. *Endd.*

9 June.

4347. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 254.

Bull of indulgence for visiting Cardinal's college, Oxford. Orvieto, 9 June 1528.

Lat., vellum. Two originals, both with seals.

9 June.

4348. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 71.

To show the gratitude of the Holy See to the King, will endeavor to discover, however arduous the task may be, some form of satisfying his Majesty. The Pope must proceed in this business deliberately. Hopes the King will continue in his efforts to restore the Holy See. Viterbo, 9 June. *Signed*: J.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. and endd.*

R. O.

2. Copy of the same.

Endd.: 9 June 1528.

9 June.

4349. WILL. LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 496.

Received last night letters from the Borders, one of which, a letter from Angus to Sir Chr. Dacre, he would have presented to Wolsey this day if he had been well. Had a fall from his horse and broke his arm in returning from his pilgrimage to Canterbury this vacation. Sends Angus's letter, with one from the lord Maxwell to Sir Christopher, and another from the writer's wife. Wishes to know what order shall be taken if the king of Scots come forward. Thinks the Borders should be well furnished, so that all fugitives from Scotland may be apprehended, and no ground left for complaint. Reminds Wolsey of the letters he ordered to be sent to the king of Scots and Angus in answer to the request in the Earl's letters which Dacre delivered to Wolsey by Brian Tuke. Advertisements sent to them now by the King and Wolsey would quicken James's good purpose. London, 9 June.

Signed.

Add. Endd.

* With some inaccuracies.

1528.

9 June.

R. O.

4350. RIC. BANK to CROMWELL.

Sent his servant yesterday to Mr. Haydon to ask if any privy seals had gone out against the persons mentioned in the enclosed bill; and he sends word that both attachments and privy seals had been sent out.

Asks him to procure a letter to restrain them, from Mr. Chancellor to Sir Alex. Osboldstone, sheriff of Lancashire, and to Robt. Parker, messenger within the county palatine. Reminds him that the Chancellor wrote to Banks, at the instance of the duke of Suffolk, last Easter, that Banks's sureties might tarry at home; and now attachments are sent down for them.

Will be utterly undone if Cromwell does not help him. From the Cow in Southwark, Tuesday morning, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell at Hampton Court. *Endd.*

9 June.

Wilkins,
III. 712.**4351. SYNOD HELD AT ELY.**

Statutes made by the Synod of Ely, held 9 June in the convent church of Barnewell.

1. No layman who comes to the diocese of Ely from any other place shall be admitted to marriage within a year of his arrival. If he has contracted marriage, no curate shall celebrate it without a testimonial from the ordinary of the place where he formerly resided, or unless he is reported to be of honest conversation in the parish. 2. Rectors, vicars and curates are to read the *Exoneratorium curatorum* in their churches every year. 3. No priest or chaplain newly arrived in the diocese may be admitted to serve cures by rectors or vicars for more than one month, without examination by the bishop or his officer, on pain of suspension for two months. 4. No person is to be allowed to publish the liberties and privileges of brotherhoods, hospitals, &c., or to ask for alms for them, without licence from the bishop. 5. Parish clerks must wear surplices while serving the priests at high mass. 6. No curate, chaplain or priest is to perform mass in "ruggid gownes." 7. Rectors and curates must not allow Bibles according to the new interpretation to be used in their churches, or employ them for their sermons. 8. Two solemn processions are to be held every week until St. Peter's *ad Vincula*. 9. Four commemorations have been held in the diocese, time out of mind, excepting in places where the church is dedicated to St. Mary or St. Etheldreda, and in East Hatly church, and some churches in the deanery of Shingay. 10. The Feast of the Translation of St. Mary Magdalen is celebrated on March 19. 11. The following pœnitentiaries were named for the deaneries in Cambridgeshire: *Cambridge*, Mr. Aspe; *Chesterton*, Mr. Lumpin; *Shingay*, Mr. Risseley; *Borne*, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Holder; *Barton*, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sterne; *Camps*, Mr. Beeton, Mr. Heyton, Mr. Smith. 1528, 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

10 [June.]

R. O.

4352. The WAR IN NAPLES.

News of the 10th, from Naples, by the cardinal Triulzi.

Things are going badly for the Imperialists; and if the Germans at Rome do not help them, Lautrec has gained the whole kingdom without drawing a sword. Thinks it is God's judgment upon them, for disorder is increasing among them every day, as they have news of the progress of the French. It is the opinion here that whoever first occupies Apuglia will be the conqueror. The archbishop of Capua took leave of us this morning, to go to Capua, and escape from these embarrassments.

ii. Other news from the same, without date.

Has done his best since he is here to find out how they are satisfied with the Pope. They are not pleased with him, though he can see no reasonable

1528.

cause. Some say that he has not kept the time for the first payment; moreover, that Frenchmen did whatever he counselled them. Whatever be the fact, they say his Holiness left Orvieto on the 5th for Ancona, being bound by a secret declaration against the Imperialists. These latter seem to be in the greatest disorder; and if Lautrec pushes on, as he seems to be doing, it is thought that this kingdom is in great danger. A bishop who is the soul of the archbishop of Capua (*qual e l'anima de l'arcivescovo de C.*) said yesterday that the Archbishop had been in doubt what to do amid all these novelties, whether to go to Ischia or to Gaeta, but had changed his purpose, and determined to place himself in this castle. Does not know about the progress of the war, or how they get supplies of money. Many are very anxious, and they say Don Hugo is in despair. Cannot speak of the protests made of the prince of Malfi in Apruzo, and of the general disorder of the Imperial forces. Our courtesies, &c. are at end. ("Le nostre careze, cortesie et trattamenti buoni sonno resoluti.") It is eighteen days since we arrived, and we have not left our chambers, except once. Don Hugo has not come to see us, nor has anything been heard of him.

. *Italian, pp. 2.*

[10 June.] **4353.** PIERS EARL OF OSSORY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. After the taking of the baron of Delvyn, the vice-deputy, by St. P. II. 133. O'Conour, Kildare's son-in-law, the Irishry determined to aid O'Conour to destroy the Pale, hoping that the King would be moved to release Kildare, and send him here to rule again. Rode to their country, and with no little trouble separated them by policy and promise of reward, of which he wrote to the Council in Ireland. Thought it dangerous to have war with O'Conour without knowing the King's pleasure, as he still has war with the earl of Desmond, whom the Brenis aid more than ever. Asks for orders. Waterford, Corpus Christi Eve. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

10 June. **4354.** LEDER and REYNOLDS.

R. O.

Deposition of Thos. Howell touching the accounts given to Leder by Reynolds, of which he has obtained more knowledge since his last examination. He now states, 10 June 20 Hen. VIII., that about Christmas last he was desired to examine those accounts by Sir John Alen, alderman of London, William Roche and Paul Wythypoll, owing to Leder's complaint that Reynolds had left out of his account all the profits of the first six years' occupying between him and Francis Bawdwyn. Richard Davy was appointed to examine them along with him. They found that their first occupying began in 1502. Reports the profits received at various dates, with references to Reynolds's ledger, &c. Deponent has been in Spain, coming and going, for about 26 years.

Pp. 6, large paper.

R. O.

2. "Answer to the examinations of Thomas Howell and Bedford in June, anno 20 H. Octavi, in the Chancery."

Pp. 2, large paper. Endd.

11 June. **4355.** GARDINER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 77. Has at last conduced to the setting forward of Campeggio, as will appear by the Cardinal's letters sent to Fox. Thinks the King will be satisfied with their services. It is a great heaviness to them to be accused of want of diligence and sincerity. After many altercations and promises made to the Pope, he has consented at last to send the commission by Campeggio. We urged the Pope to express the matter in special terms, but could not

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GARDINER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

prevail with him in consequence of the difficulty. He said you would understand his meaning by the words, "*inventuri sumus aliquam formam.*"* I may be deceived, but I think the Pope means well. If I thought otherwise I would certainly tell the truth, for your Majesty is *templum fidei et veritatis unicum in orbe relictum*. Your Majesty will now understand how much the words spoken by you to Tuke do prick me. Apologises for his rude writing. Viterbo, 11 June.

Hol. Add. Endd.

11 June. 4356. THOMAS HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O. This day, as the King came "towards evensong," the marquis of Exeter brought two great bucks from Burllyng, the best of which the King sends to your Grace. This day the King has received his Maker at the Friars', when my lord of Lincoln administered. On Tuesday the King goes to Waltham. Greenwich, Corpus Christi Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

11 June. 4357. LADY ELIZABETH TAILBOIS to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has received his letters, dated Durham Place, 15 May, desiring her to deliver to Sir Gilbert Tailbois, her son, lands to the yearly value of 100*l.*, the residue of those worth 200*l.*, appointed by Act of Parliament to him and his wife after her husband's decease, an annuity of 40*l.*, and the money received from the lands from Mayday last. Will give him the lands, but begs to be excused from giving the money for the following reasons:—
1. Since her husband's visitation, when he was committed to Wolsey by the King, his rents have been employed for household expences and the marriages of his children, and not in wasteful expences. 2. There is now 150 marks owing of the marriage money of one of their children, for which her nearest friends are bound. 3. Her other son, brother to Sir Gilbert, has no assignment for his living, and must be provided for. 4. Wm. Bongham, an old servant of her husband's, who was accustomed to provide wheat and grain for the household, has gone away with money enough to provide for the whole year, and she is obliged to make fresh provision with the rents of the lordships for which her son Sir Gilbert asks, and of other lands also. 6. There are 10 score wild beasts in the lordship of Kyme, from which they used to provide beef for the household, but from which they can now get no profit. Has had little comfort since her husband's last visitation, "and for the pleasure of God I have yielded me thereunto," and now my husband is aged it would be hard to live in penury, and be unable to discharge our friends of the sums in which they are bound for us. If my son obtain his demands, we shall be obliged to break up house and "sparpull" our children and servants. He has now in his hands lands worth 342*l.* 17*s.* 11¼*d.*,—more than she and her husband have. Will do all she can for him when her children are provided for and her debts paid. Goltaght, 11 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

11 June. 4358. BRIAN TUKE to THOMAS DERBY.

R. O. Perceived by his letters that my Lord's pleasure is that lady Margaret's secretaries should be with him on Friday morning. Tuke will be there, but is forbidden to ride, and will therefore go by water. Is to assure Wolsey that Stephens' letters did not come in the packet, as the bishop of

* See the Pope's letter of 9 June.

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Bath stated; and therefore Tuke supposed they were either in Mr. Peter's (Vannes') packet, or the same as the letters in Latin to Wolsey. Doubts not that the Cardinal will find they were not sent in the packet Tuke had. Missed them as soon as he read the bishop of Bath's letters, expecting himself to have heard from Mr. Stephens. This is all he can say. Thinks they have been left out of the packet by inadvertence, or else that my lord of Bath called Mr. Gregory's Mr. Stephens' letters. The bishop of Bath's packet came whole in a cover from the deputy of Calais, who said they had "flyen over the walls to him at 10 of the clock at night, and should fly over again to the post, to send them over incontinently; and with that packet was a truss in canvas, directed to my Lord's grace, which was not cast over the walls." The letters of sundry dates were put by Tichet into one packet. Sends various letters, and mentions others that came; some directed to the ambassador of Florence, others for Anthony Vivaldi, one to Nich. Carewe. Begs he may come on Friday, as, but for the King and Wolsey's commandment, he would not stir from his chamber for 100*l.*, "till a thing that is amiss in my body be better amended, for stirring is the most dangerous thing I can do, and besides potions and other medicines I am anointed morning and evening, and have other things administered to me not meet to be used in Court." London, Corpus Christi evening, late.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my loving friend Thomas Derby, clerk of the King's signet. *Endd.*

11 June. 4359. BRIAN TUKE to CLERK.

R. O.

Clerk will perceive by Wolsey's letters to him and Tayler that there has been an odd mischance. Never knew letters of importance miscarry before, since the beginning of the King's reign; but it seems, from what they and Sir Gregory Casalis have written, that letters from Mr. Stephens have been intercepted or lost,—which concerns Tuke, as he has the control of their conveyance. No such letters of Mr. Stephens could be found when the packet came to hand, for Tuke received the packet in bed, opened it, and read Clerk's letter to himself, and immediately looked for those mentioned, "as those which I longed longest for," but found none, except from Clerk and Tayler; so that, finding one which he knew to be in the hand of Silvester Darius, he supposed Clerk had written Stephens instead of Silvester; but on going to Wolsey he found that they had written about the conveyance of letters from Rome from Dr. Stephens and Sir Gregory, "which, as they said, required haste." The word *they* made the King and Wolsey think that Clerk had letters from them both, and as Clerk and Sir Gregory both wrote that Mr. Stephens had written at length, they inferred that the letters had come to Clerk's hands. Two packets of Clerk's letters came to Calais at once, containing those of the 5th and 7th inst., and with them a truss in canvass, which, as they arrived after the gates were shut, were cast over the wall to Mr. Deputy, and from him again to the post, who trussed both packets into one. Does not know if Mr. Stephens' letters were trussed in Clerk's packet, or apart. Clerk says that he sent a servant to Calais for those letters, and to revoke young Denham; and Tichet writes that a servant whom he left with Clerk brought the letters to Calais. Other explanations suggested. Hopes the matter will be cleared for both their sakes. Has written to Calais to put Tichet's man in surety till the truth be known.

Copy, in Tuke's hand, pp. 4. *Headed*: "The copy of my letters to my lord of Bath."

4360. [ANNE BOLEYN to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. XII. 4.

B. M.

My Lord, in my most humble wise I desire you to pardon me that I am so bold to trouble you with my simple and rude writing, proceeding from one who is much desirous to know that your Grace does well, as I perceive

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[ANNE BOLEYN to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

by this bearer. The great pains you take for me, both day and night, are never likely to be recompensed, "but alonely in loving you, next unto the King's grace, above all creatures living," as my deeds shall manifest. I long to hear from you news of the Legate, and hope they will be very good.

Added by the King :—The writer of this would not cease till she had called me likewise to set to my hand. Both of us desire to see you, and are glad to hear you have escaped the plague so well, trusting the fury of it is abated, especially with those that keep good diet, as I trust you do. The not hearing of the Legate's arrival in France causeth us somewhat to muse ; but we trust by your diligence shortly to be eased of that trouble.

Hol., mutilated.

[12 June.] 4361. WOLSEY to CLERK and TAYLER.

R. O. Since my last, received yours of the 2nd, and two others of the 5th and 7th ; the first in answer to mine of the 19th and 23rd, concerning the truce ; the second relating to Denham, who, by your letters of the 7th, had been revoked by the French king. I have shown your letters to the King, who is surprised that any advertisement should be given to Francis that lady Margaret's secretaries had agreed for the comprehension of the duke of Gueldres, as I could never bring them to such an agreement. Since then the French ambassador has offered terms from his master which will make the comprehension practicable. Till, however, further instructions be sent to the bishop of Bayonne, the truce cannot be concluded. Therefore, beg the French king to consider what his ambassadors and Morette have written on this matter, and accelerate the same, as this is important for the King's merchants trading at Antwerp. Send information respecting two clauses in Clerk's letters, touching letters from Dr. Stephens, which have not been received. The King fears they have been intercepted. A special man is sent to you for information on this point ; and you are to explain whether you saw the letters packed, &c.

I have had letters from Sylvester Darius, dated Bayonne, 18 May, stating that the French herald had arrived there with the challenge. Sylvester was anxious that the herald should delay his mission for the present. Of this you have given no notice in your letters. You are therefore to advertise the French king, and ask him to comply with Sylvester's proposal. I have written to Sylvester on the subject. The King is surprised to learn, by Clerk's letter of the 2nd, that he sent a packet of letters to Mr. Stephens by Anthony Vivaldi, an Imperialist, and desires him to be careful.

Headed : Copy of my lord Legate's letters to my lord of Bath and Mr. Tallor.

4362. J. DU BELLAYE, BISHOP OF BAYONNE, and DE MORETTE, to WOLSEY.

Cal. E. i. 94.

B. M.

..... "trouve cest apres disner, ou recueil et parolles
d promectre, et que fusmes ung peu entrez
ou propoz votre moyen de luy pour le Roy
son bon frere et perpetuel alye a remis la resolu-
tion dudit ayde en ce que touche la contribuc[ion] la commission
nouvelle pour faire la tresve.

"[Mon]seigneur, nous n'avon voulu luy faire de rien instance pour la charge que [n]ous avon du Roy votre grant amy de ne parler que par votre bouche mais il nous semble qu'il seroit meilleur que resolu- tion se prinst aup dudite affaire, non obstant que la commission ne soit venue, (presuppos[ant] qu'il ny aura faulte qu'elle ne vienne et que suyvant icelle la tres[ve soit] conclue, comme desja le devez tenir pour fait,)

1528.

faisant, Monseigneur resolution, et moy, Morette, incontinant l'apportant au Roy, seroit d plus avance et dilligente l'affaire de Lombardie, qui plus chauldeme[nt] sans point de doubte se conduira, moy retourne avec ladite resolution.

"Monseigneur, non pour espargner notre peine, mais pour ne vous donner avons choisi de plustost vous envoyer ce memoire qu'aller vers vous actendant que vous ordonnerez, ce qu'il vous plaira que nous facion, qu'entierement vous trouviez telle obeyssance que sont tenuz vous porter" *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.: [A] Monseigneur [le] Cardinal d'Yiorch, legat et Angleterre.

12 June. **4363.** JOHN DE SELVA to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has been acquainted by the bishop of Bath, and the conversation of Morette, of Wolsey's good inclination towards him. Is rejoiced to find that he is agreeable to one whom all admire for his great ability and patriotism. Has been induced to write at the suggestion of the bishop of Bayonne. Paris, 12 June 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 June. **4364.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O. Assent, by Campeggio, as bishop of Sarum, to the annexation of the prebend of Blowbery to Wolsey's college in Oxford, according to the decree of incorporation by the Pope, dated Orvieto, 1528, pridie idus Junii.

In Cromwell's hand (?) Lat., pp. 5.

12 June. **4365.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O. Bull of confirmation for Cardinal's college, Oxford. Orvieto, 12 June Rym.xiv.255. 1528.

Lat., vellum. Leaden seal.

4366. BRIAN TUKE to PETER VANNES.

R. O. The French ambassador, after having received and read his packet of letters, sent them by a servant to Tuke without any other message. Found letters to the King and Wolsey, both open, and one to the ambassador from Robertet, acknowledging the ambassador's letters of 19 and 23 May, hoping the truce was concluded upon the last resolution sent by the French king, and stating that they looked hourly for Morette. Robertet's letter was despatched in haste by the English courier, without waiting for any from the great master, who was then asleep. Tuke sent the letters back by his French clerk to the ambassador at his village, to know what he was to do with them, saying he was surprised at the King and Wolsey's letters being opened, "though it seemeth they were never sealed but with a label put through;" and also that the French king should take the truce for concluded, as there was no such appearance. Desired his clerk also to inquire of him "whether in those letters he wrote any such comfort," and whether he had not written otherwise since. Sends his answer along with the said two letters, which the ambassador returned. He retained Robertet's, pretending it was so ill written it would require some one to decipher it; but Tuke read it well enough. Perceives they wrote too comfortably about the truce at first, and that the ambassador is looking for a further answer, which he fears will be of no effect before Morette's arrival.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Mr. Peter Vanne, secretary to my lord Legate's grace. For my Lord's grace.

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13 June.

R. O.

4367. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Sends the King's progress as devised "for this grass season." He had intended to go to Ampthill immediately after being at Honysdon, Hartford and those parts; but he has postponed it, as Fitzwilliam told him Wolsey could not be there so soon on account of the term. Greenwich, 13 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

13 June.

R. O.

4368. ITALIAN NEWS.

"Ex Viterbio, die xiiij. Junii."

Campeggio has come hither from Rome to go to England in the cause of the divorce. He stays here, awaiting an answer from Genoa to a request for a galley to carry him to Marseilles, but if it do not come he will go by land. Those at Naples are badly off,—without wine or meat, and with a great pestilence. Those without think it impossible they can hold out till the middle of July. The Imperialists pretended they can hold out to the middle of August, but their faces belie their assertions. The bishop of Lecce (*Lechiensis*) leaves tomorrow for Spain for the liberation of the Cardinals. Believes they will be set free before his return. The ambassador who came from Naples is still here; and though what he demands of the Pope is not well known, it is supposed he has offered him the restitution of Ostia and Civita Vecchia, and the liberation of the Cardinals, for a payment of 40,000 scudi, and a grant of a tenth to the Emperor. Believes, however, that he is awaiting an answer from Naples. You have heard of the recovery of Rimini. Nothing is wanted now but that of Cervia and Ravenna from the Venetians, and Ostia and Civita Vecchia from the Spaniards.

ii. Extract from an intercepted letter of the prince of Orange to the duke of Brunswick, dated Naples, 31 May.

Has written to him several times this month, with great urgency, to come to Naples, as they cannot stand a longer siege than to the time he before mentioned in writing to Andrea de Burgo. Are in greater distress every day. Urge him to come by way of Tronti, as the enemy did, for the way is smooth, and full of good cities. Naples, 31 May 1528.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd. in same hand: "Nova ex Italia."

13 June.

Galba, B. ix.

123.

B. M.

4369. JOHN HACKET to BRIAN TUKE.

Has received no letter from him since he wrote last by Lassaux on May 22. My Lady writes daily to her ambassadors to show Wolsey her opinion. Since Mid-Lent there have been but few days that he has not had complaints from the King's subjects of the taking of their ships. My Lady and the Council ordered restitution immediately on hearing of it, and seem displeased at this treatment of the English. The procurer-general has been sent to Seeland, and tomorrow the receiver of the "Exsplottes" will go to Flanders to cause restitution to be made, especially of Mr. Gonston's galleon, with express commission to command my Lord Admiral and the rent-master of to punish those who have committed the injuries. Finds my Lady, the cardinal of Liege, Berghes and others well disposed to preserve the amity, as far as it is not to the Emperor's prejudice.

Letters from Dutchland state that Antony de Leva has taken Pavia, and the duke of Brownswyk Parma and Alexandria. Has seen a letter from Trent, that says only that the Duke has taken two towns in the duchy of Milan, and that, for all the bad fortune of the Imperialists, they have now nearly 30,000 men in Italy. Hesdyng recommends himself heartily to Wolsey and to Tuke, and wishes Hacket to say that the kind letter Wolsey sent to

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my Lady in his favor was not as well accepted as it ought to have been. The cardinal of Liege tells him it has caused "more retardance of Hesdyng's business than any awan[cement], all proceeding of the good love and favor that *Hoghestrat* owes to the *King* and *Wolsey*." Thinks Hesdyng will write by a servant of his own in a few days.

It is said that Ytchyngham arrived at Paris from Spain on the 28th M[ay]. Supposes he is by this time in England. Hears that *Hoghestrate* has daily letters from France, but none knows the secret except *my Lady* and him. Machlyng, 13 June 1528.

Is desired by Mr. Luys Sowche, secretary to t . . . , to send the enclosed copy of my Lady's [letter] that Tuke may remind the Lord Chamberlain to fulfil my Lady's request in favor of Mychel de Lombyer, merchant.

After the letter was closed, my Lady sent Mons. Dayngny, second president of the council, with the receiver of the "Exsplottes" and the captain of Byerflit, to take his advice about opening and breaking up all Englishmen's and strangers' [letters] which the said captain has found in Gonson's galleon, which was laden at Antwerp with Englishmen's and strangers' goods for London, and was stopped at sea and brought to Byerflit, on the pretext that it contained French goods and merchants, and must be examined. Said the truth might be known as well by the purser's book as by other letters, that it was not his business to advise in the matter, and he knew my Lady and the Council to be wise enough to know what they ought to do.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.

13 June. **4370.** FRANCIS CARDINAL CORNELIUS to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. x. 101.

B. M.

Has always admired the King since he saw him while on an embassy from Venice to the Emperor. Informs him that the Pope has conferred the cardinalate on him, and offers his services. Venice, 13 June 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Address pasted on.

13 June. **4371.** FRANCIS CARDINAL CORNELIUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Notifying his appointment to the cardinalate. Venice, 13 June 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

14 June. **4372.** NEWS FROM ITALY.

R. O.

i. From an intercepted letter of cardinal Colonna to count Andrea de Burgo, Gaeta, 9 June.—Has heard of the resolution of the Germans to march to Milan and attack Lodi. Does not approve of the resolution, considering the great extremity of Naples. Unless it be succoured it will be lost, and the Imperial interests in Lombardy cannot be saved.

ii. From a letter of the prothonotary Casale, Venice.—The Imperialists are intending an attack against Bergamo, which has been prepared for its defence. 4,000 fresh Germans have arrived at Ivrea. The Venetian ambassador is at Viterbo, and finds the Pope resolute to have the "said" lands, and unwilling to declare himself on any other conditions. The Venetians (*isti domini*) will not restore them, although Francis has written to them strongly on this subject, and has ordered viscount Turenne, who is with the Pope, to further the business. No news of Lautrec. Johannes de Urbina has left Naples, and suffered a defeat from our troops. Francis writes that he has sent his fleet to Genoa under the command of captain Barvegius. He has also sent 200,000 *scudi* to Lautrec.

Lat., pp. 2.

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14 June. **4373.** HENRY VIII. to MARGARET OF SAVOY.Le Glay, Ana-
lectes Hist.,
p. 196.

"Il annonce a Marguerite d'Autriche que les députés ont conclu avec l'Empereur et le roi de France un traité de commerce pour la restitution des vaisseaux, effets et prisonniers." Greenwich, 14 June 1528.

14 June. **4374.** JOHN CLERK to WOLSEY.R. O.
St. P. VII. 79.

On Corpus Christi Day, at the procession, thanked the King for the trouble he had taken in writing to the Pope for the King's matter, at your request. He said he did it gladly, and would do anything to further it, "that the Pope should do it," and that he had written to the Venetians for the restitution of Cervia and Ravenna. He said they would certainly restore them, and he would press the Venetians thereunto for the King's sake. Then the Pope would be too unkind if he made any more sticking in the matter. He takes the King's matter as much at heart as if it were his own. Wished he had more earnestly pressed the Pope in his letter, but did not dare say so, as he had taken so much labor in writing. If there was any fault, it was in the secretary who prepared the minute, for the French king cared not what he wrote, provided the King's matter was advanced. Sends a copy. Sent the original yesterday to Dr. Stevens, and another letter to Mons. Turayn.

As the matters go pleasantly, brought master Dean* to the great President, who made much of him. The two young men attached for Lutheranism have this day been sent to Calais. Poyssye, 14 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

14 June. **4375.** MONTMORENCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wolsey will have learnt from the bishop of Bayonne the satisfaction of the King and Madame on hearing by Morette the good and honorable words which he was desired by Henry to report to them. Besides the assurances Mons. de Bayonne will give of their great affection to Henry, wishes to let Wolsey know how much they feel bound to him. The bishop of Bayonne will also inform him of what Francis has done for the Holy Father, whose cause he is determined to support, as will appear by the copy of the letters written with his own hand, which he has sent to the Pope by a gentleman express. He will also give full instructions of his intentions to the viscount of Thuraime (Turenne), his ambassador with his Holiness. St. Germain en Laye, 14 June. *Signed.*

Fr. Add.: Mons. le Cardinal archevesque d'Iort, legat et chancelier d'Angleterre.

15 June. **4376.** ENGLAND, FRANCE and FLANDERS.

R. O.

Treaty made by don Inigo de Mendoça, Wm. des Barres, and John de le Sauch, on the part of Margaret of Savoy, with Cuthbert bishop of London, Privy Seal, and Brian Tucke, treasurer of the Chamber, on the part of England, and John du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, on the part of France, for a truce of eight months. Charles of Gueldres to be comprised, on condition of restoring Utrecht to the bishop of Utrecht or to the Emperor, and submitting to the penalties incurred by him for breaking his truce with the Emperor. The truce not to be in force in Spain or Italy. The cardinals of York, Lorraine and Liege to be protectors of the truce. Hampton Court, 15 June 1528. *Signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries of Flanders.*

French.

R. O.

2. French counterpart of the same. Hampton Court, 15 June 1528. *Signed and sealed by Du Bellay.*

French.

* Wynter.

1528.

15 June. **4377. TRUCE with the LOW COUNTRIES.**

R. O. Promise made by Wm. des Barres and John de la Sauch, in the name of Margaret of Savoy, that all English ships arrested since the intimation of war made by England to the Emperor at Burgos shall be released. 15 June 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr. On parchment.

R. O. 2. Oath taken by don Ynigo de Mendoza, bishop elect of Burgos, in the name of Margaret of Savoy, for the observance of the truce made 15 June 1528. *Signed.*

Fr. On parchment.

4378. ARTICLE of TREATIES with FRANCE and FLANDERS.

Galba, B. IX. 1. Article of a treaty with France, declaring that the privileges granted to English
63. merchants by the treaties of 18 Aug. 1527 and 30 Aug. 1525 shall be in accordance with
B. M. the book hereto annexed. *Signed by Wolsey and Montmorency.*

Lat., pp. 4.

Galba, B. IX. 2. Grant of Philip duke of Burgundy, of certain privileges to English merchants.
65. Brussels, 6 Aug. 1446.

B. M. *Copy, Lat. and Flemish, pp. 8. Signed by Wolsey and Montmorency; the latter signature almost entirely cut off.*

Galba, B. IX. 3. Articles of commercial intercourse between the English merchants and the town of
69. Antwerp, 1 June 1518.

B. M. *Copy, Lat., pp. 22. Signed by Wolsey and Montmorency. Of the latter signature only the two dots placed over the name remain.*

Galba, B. IX. 4. Confirmation by Chievres, Escambeke, and Sempì of commercial treaties between
81. England and the Low Countries.

B. M. *Copy, Lat., pp. 7. Signed by Wolsey and Montmorency.*

Galba, B. IX. 5. Minutes of treaties between Henry VIII. and Francis I., Hen. VIII. and Maximilian,
85. and the kings of Navarre and Spain, Henry VII. and the archduke of Flanders, and
B. M. Henry VIII. and Charles V., from 1495 to 1527.

Lat., pp. 9.

Cal. D. x. 60. 6. Abstracts of treaties between England and France.

B. M. *Pp. 5, mutilated, in Tuke's hand.*

Cal. D. x. 7. Fragments of treaties with France.

66-102.

B. M.

15 June. **4379. THE DIVORCE.**

R. O. "Ex literis D. Gregorii die xv. Junii Viterbii datis."

Pocock, I. 170. Wrote last by his chaplain, Barlo; after which he went to Rome, that he might, by all possible means, induce Campeggio to second the mode desired by the King of a commission with power to decree (*de commissione decretali*), and say he should consider it a special favor if the Pope conferred it upon himself. Suggested two motives for this: 1, to merit the King's favor; and 2, that his honor was concerned in the confirmation of the sentence. Moreover, the Pope seemed to refer the matter to Campeggio, and would do nothing without his counsel, so that it was of the utmost consequence to prepare him. He is now most anxious to accommodate himself to the King's will.* Got him to give up his journey to Bologna, where he would have

* Noted by Wolsey in the margin.

1528.

THE DIVORCE—*cont.*

wasted time. He will travel by post horses, if the gout permits him, by the road we would wish for speed. Having crossed the sea from Corneto to Marseilles, he can make the journey in three days. Has sent Baptista to ask Andrea Doria for two galleys, in the name of the Pope and the French ambassador, to conduct the Legate from Corneto. A good deal of tact will be necessary to get them, as he is afraid of more Germans coming to Genoa. Baptista will endeavor to get them "*securas et non pestiferas*." Meanwhile Campeggio will make his will, and arrange to go to Portus Veneris or Leghorn, if the galleys are not sent to Corneto. We have got the president of Provence, the French ambassador here, to write, that everything may be ready for him at Marseilles. If the galleys cannot be had he will go by land, and has arranged to procure clothes at Avignon. At 12 leagues beyond Lyons he will enter the Rhone (*sic*), and soon get to Paris.

Lat., pp. 3.

15 June. 4380. THE DIVORCE.

R. O.
Pocock, i. 172.

Extract from letters of D. Gregory (Casale), dated Viterbo, 15 June. Has obtained the commission for Campeggio, although he feared the Pope would not keep his promise to him and Dr. Stephens. Went to Campeggio, but first convinced D. Florian, without whom nothing could be done. Then went to the Pope, and told him that Campeggio was not only contented to take with him the commission, but approved of our procuring it, and even wished to procure it himself, not knowing a better way to render the sentence safe, and that he thought the Pope should grant it soon. Told Campeggio that they had written to England that the Pope would grant the commission if Campeggio would take it; and thus the King knew that it depended on him.* Said they had written thus to increase the esteem in which he was held, so that he was obliged either to comply or decide in opposition to the King. Acted thus from doubts as to his sincerity, &c. The Pope did not wish them to tell Campeggio that they had spoken to him. Excused himself for having done so. Did it lest the Pope should impose upon them. His Holiness granted it unwillingly, saying that he did not wish it to be known, either openly or secretly.

Wolsey will hear from Baptista, whom they have sent to Genoa, when the Legate is likely to arrive in England. Has persuaded Lautrec to send two galleys, in case the other two are not provided by Andrea Doria. Two are also expected from Naples. Has sent to sea to stop them, as they may be of service. Are working at this matter day and night. Have made this provision through Lautrec, because the Germans are at Bergamo, and say they are going to Genoa. If so, no land route would be safe for the Legate, and Doria would not grant the galleys.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

15 June. 4381. ANTONIO DE LEYVA to COUNT HIERONYMO MORONO, the Emperor's Commissary.

R. O.

Prays credence for Sigismond da Ferrara, and that the commissary will take care that provisions be sent in good time, or else all will go wrong. At the Imperial palace, 15 June 1528.

Ital., p. 1. Headed: "Copia de lre de Antonio de Leyva al Morono."
Endd.: "Copia literarum ducis Brunswic."

* Note in the margin in Wolsey's hand: "*prudenter factum*."

1528.

16 June. **4382.** HENRY [OF NAVARRE] to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. III. 57.

B. M.

Has written already to him in favor of Peter and Michael Dardara, natives of Navarre, in their suit against Martin Deguigne. Sentence has been given in favor of his subjects, but the opposite party has fled. Desires his favor to procure speedy justice in their suit against the sureties. Paris, 16 June.* *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: "Mon frere le cardinal Dyort, legat en Anglaterre."

[16 June.] **4383.** HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
XII.

There came to me in the night the most afflicting news possible. I have to grieve for three causes: first, to hear of my mistress's sickness, whose health I desire as my own, and would willingly bear the half of yours to cure you; secondly, because I fear to suffer yet longer that absence which has already given me so much pain,—God deliver me from such an importunate rebel!; thirdly, because the physician I trust most is at present absent when he could do me the greatest pleasure. However, in his absence, I send you the second, praying God he may soon make you well, and I shall love him the better. I beseech you to be governed by his advice, and then I hope to see you soon again.

*Fr.*16 June. **4384.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD SANDS.

[Cal. E. I. II.]

I. 213.

B. M.

Sent last Thursday M[ons.] de Veruyn to Ardre on his master's affairs, and charged him to visit Sands; but he heard that he was not then at Guisnes. Sends, therefore, the present bearer, who was brought up by Sands, to inquire after his health. Wishes to hear from him, and offers his services. Boulogne, 16 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: A Mons. le Chambellan du roy d'Angleterre, chevalier de son ordre, cappitaine de Guisnes.

17 June. **4385.** FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Attestation of William des Barres and Jehan de le Sauch, secretaries to lady Margaret, of the commission by Francis I. to Jehan du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, dated at St. Germain-en-Laye, 19 May 1528, 14 Francis I., for a truce between himself and the Emperor.

This attestation is granted to the English ambassadors, Cuthbert bishop of London, and Brian Tuke, for their greater security, Du Bellay not having at the time a power to deliver to the English as well as to the Imperialists. Dated 17 June 1527 (*sic*). *Signed.*

Fr., vellum.**4386.** FLANDERS.

Galba, B. IX.

104.

B. M.

Power of Margaret of Savoy to ——— to treat for an abstinence of war with the kings of England and France.

Draft, Fr., pp. 4. *Endd.*

17 June. **4387.** CHARLES DUKE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. I. II. ?]

I. 141.

B. M.

Has seen the articles Wolsey has sent about the truce. Two of them concern his mother and himself, and do not seem reasonable. Has made a memorandum of the difficulty therein, and sends it to Mons. de

* "1528" added in a modern hand.

1528.

CHARLES DUKE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Bayonne to show him. Asks him to correct the said articles. St. Denis, 17 June. *Signed*: Charles.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: A Mons. le legat d'Angleterre, card. d'York. *Endd.*: A Magno Magi[stro]

18 June.

R. O.

4388. RICHARD CAVE to CROMWELL.

Recommends himself to him and his wife. Thanks him for his good cheer when last with him. Asks for his favor concerning Tykford, according to what he and his son Croke said at Westminster. Asks him to do something for his son Antony Cave, who wants a place in England, and would be very meet for a merchant. Wishes his favor for himself and his cousin Rowland touching Skalford. Stanford, 18 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right worshipful Mr. Crumwell at London.

18 June.

Galba, B. VII.
373.

B. M.

St. P. I. 290.

4389. WOLSEY to the BP. OF LONDON and BRIAN TUKE.

I enclose letters received this hour from Mr. Treasurer, by which you will see that the King is not quite satisfied with the truce, as there is no provision in case any Spaniards should take any of the King's subjects on the coasts of Brittany, Gascony, Guienne, Normandy, or in the ports of Spain, that my Lady shall make restitution of such Spaniards' goods as shall be found in Flanders; and though Master Treasurer made good answer to the King, his Highness wishes to discuss the matter with you tomorrow morning, or at least with Brian Tuke. I wonder he does not better consider the effect of the truce, with whom it is made, and to what places it extends; for neither my Lady nor the Emperor's ambassador is authorised to conclude anything relating to the ports of Spain, and the truce does not extend to them; yet it is provided that no Spaniard shall attempt anything against the King's subjects on this side of Spain, either in Guyenne, Gascoigne, Brittany, or Normandy, and for this my Lady is bound both for herself and for the Emperor. This prohibition implies restitution, if it is infringed, and there is no other provision in case any Fleming take an Englishman. You can inform the King what sticking I have made for restitution of the English ships taken by the Spaniards, and what answer was made by the Emperor's ambassador and my Lady's secretaries, what obligation my Lady has made for the same, and what promise I demanded of the Emperor's ambassador, who said he would procure restitution, but had no commission to bind himself. In going to the King, take with you all the writings about this matter, and the little memorial in English, and I doubt not he will be satisfied. As to the detention of the secretaries, I suppose they are gone. If they be longer stayed it will be impossible to publish the truce in Flanders by Monday next. The French king and his ambassador here are quite satisfied with this provision for the sea, though, being nearer Spain, they are in greater danger than Englishmen. Hampton Court, 18 June.

P.S.—You can tell the King the reasons why I made such haste for the publication of the truce,—that the merchants might have a market for their cloths at the Synchyeme mart; and for fear lest my Lady, on the arrival of Beaurain with the Spaniards, having made other provision for the defence of the Low Countries, and for keeping Francis occupied on this side so that he would not send succours to Italy, should altogether refuse to treat,—as I was warned by Hacket and others. The King ought to see that the provision against attempts by sea is more to the advantage of himself and France than of the Emperor; for the two Kings can prevent any Spaniard coming out of a Spanish port, but the Spaniards cannot do the same towards the English and French. Tuke may deliver the King's letter for my lady Margaret to one of her secretaries left behind for that purpose. I send you my

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letters addressed to Gonson. See that they be despatched according to the King's pleasure. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.

18 June. **4390.** JOHN CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O. St. P. VII. 81. As to the letters of Dr. Stephyns, which are supposed to have miscarried, cannot for his life say more than this : when he was commanded by the French king to send for Denham, a packet of letters was brought him by the Great Master, addressed to Tayler and himself, with a letter to the Great Master, and a small packet of letters. Cannot recollect whether this was for Wolsey, Tuke or Peter Vannes, or whether it was one letter or more. The letter to us was a few words only, desiring us to forward the packet. It was signed by Master Stephens and Sir Gregory. Is sure of Sir Gregory's signature ; but Master Stephens writes two or three hands, of which he has not taken so much notice ;—if it was any of them, it was his Italian hand. Has made repeated searches for that letter. Dr. Tayler never saw it, as he was then writing for the dispatch of a courier ; but he might see by the letter to Wolsey, which he subscribed along with Clerk, that such a packet was sent. The packet never went out of Clerk's sight after it once came to his hands ; and he inclosed it in his own packet himself, and delivered it to his servant, whom he sent after Denham to Abbeville, at which place he overtook Clerk's steward ; and the latter sent it to the deputy of Calais, by whom it was forwarded. These were the only letters he meant when he said he had received letters from Master Stephens. As to his writing "from Rome," he meant from the Court of Rome, which is always considered to be wherever the Pope keeps residence. Trusts, if the contents of Master Stephens' letters were good, Wolsey will witness for him that he would be more anxious that the King should know them by himself than by any one else ; and why he should conceal them, if unfavorable, he does not perceive. Deprecates Wolsey's suspicions, and implores his mediation with the King to avert his displeasure.

Perceives Wolsey is not pleased that he sent the Cardinal's letters to Dr. Stephens by Peter Spyna, who is an agent of Antony Vivald. Assures him that he cares no more for Vivald than Clerk does, except in the way of business. He is a Florentine, who has followed the French court for many years, and has been the main agent in procuring Francis money for his affairs in Italy. If he leaned to the Emperor, Francis would not use him. But for this assurance, would neither have put Wolsey's letters in his hands, nor these last of the French king and my Lady,—which he is assured went in seven days from Paris, and he supposes reached Orvieto on the 7th or 8th inst. Advises that no letters be sent upon this great matter, except by express messengers, the King's own subjects. The charge of 300 or 400 marks, more or less, is not worthy of consideration. Paris, 18 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. : To my lord Legate's good Grace. Endd.

18 June. **4391.** DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand,
III. 129.

Has waited till now to send the treaty of the truce, because it was necessary to make the oath in ceremony, and arrange with Wolsey and the others about the form of the ratification. Yesterday the oath was made "en belle eglise," where the Emperor's ambassador was present, and we shook hands ; so that our old quarrels are extinct, for he has repented and made amends like an honest man. Advises *feux de joie* to be made, as it is no small matter that such potentates have come to agreement. The Flemings wanted to dissemble the truce,—both for the reasons I mentioned, and because, as they knew of the contribution, they expected that the truce would take place, and partly acknowledged it. As to the article about restitution of

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

their goods to those of the opposite party, they are either the most subtle dissemblers in the world, or they have extended their commission a little at their own risk. But Wolsey made such protestations in answer to me (*à l'encontre de moy*), in their presence, to make me pass the affair of M. de Gueldres, giving me a pledge, "*soubz son sein*," that he would discharge me towards you; and, having thus got my consent, held out to them such menaces that they were compelled to complete the business (*passer la carrière*).

I was at Hampton Court five days, and met "the aforesaid" secretaries every day at my ordinary, which Wolsey made me on leaving the table (*à mon ordinaire que me faisoit M. le Legat au partir de table*). I had much conversation with them, but took care not to commit myself. Will. des Barres, whom you have seen in Spain (whither, he has confessed to me, lady Margaret sent him to prevent the return of Francis), declared to me touching the proposal of peace, that he was very glad he had found occasion to refuse the journey taken by Marnix, owing to a dispute he had with John Lalement, whom he calls a wicked man. He thinks that journey lost labor, because Francis will make an abatement from the sum offered if he conquer Naples, and because he allowed, or, as some think, made the union of Genoa, that it might not be delivered to the Emperor. He says that, but for that, and but for a word which I shall mention hereafter reported to the lady Margaret, peace would certainly have ensued.

Reports a discussion he had with Des Barres touching the restitution of the children and the war in Naples. Des Barres showed him letters from Naples, stating that the Imperialists had ample provisions, and were so eager to fight they could hardly be kept in. They are going to send John de la Saulx to the Emperor for the ratification of the truce.

Wolsey spoke to them of the defiance sent by Francis to the Emperor, and said he could do no less after the terms the Emperor had used, but, as it was sent before the negotiations set on foot by him and lady Margaret, they need not be suspended on this account. Had several conversations with Wolsey at Hampton Court while he was walking in his gardens;—among other things, of the Pope's negociation with the Imperialists, and his ingratitude to England. Being asked what I thought of it, I said I supposed by sending Campeggio he meant to put a bridle on the Emperor, as the Cardinal could always advance or delay, on pretext of his gout, while they waited to see the result in Italy, and could give a sop to either of the two Princes, helping himself if he pleased "*de l'ombre du personnage*" (the Pope?), telling the one he had made him a good Englishman (*l'avoir baillé bon Anglois*), and the other a good Imperialist. Wolsey looked wonderfully grave, and abused the Venetians; for if they would have restored Ravenna and Cervia, and the Pope had refused to interdict the Emperor as he promised, we might honorably have compelled him to accept our conditions. And incidentally he said the Pope could not have refused them to take cognizance of the cause at once, considering the imminent danger to this kingdom if the King died without declaration of the validity or nullity of his marriage. This he said *bien legerement*.

On Tuesday one of the ladies of the chamber, Mademoiselle de Boulan, was infected with the sweat. The King, in great haste, dislodged, and went 12 miles hence, and I hear the lady was sent to her brother the Viscount in Kent ("Cainet"). As yet the love has not abated. I know not if absence, and the difficulties of Rome, may effect anything. This sweat, which has made its appearance within these four days, is a most perilous disease. One has a little pain in the head and heart; suddenly a sweat begins; and a physician is useless, for whether you wrap yourself up much or little, in four hours, sometimes in two or three, you are despatched without languishing, as in those troublesome fevers. However, only about 2,000 have caught it in London. Yesterday, going to swear the truce, we saw them as thick as flies,

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rushing from the streets and shops into their houses to take the sweat whenever they felt ill. I found the ambassador of Milan leaving his lodging in great haste because two or three had been suddenly attacked. If all the ambassadors are to have their share of it, you will not have gained your cause; for you will not be able to brag you made me die of hunger, and the King will only have gained nine months of my service for nothing. In London, I assure you the priests have a better time of it than the doctors, except that the latter do not help to bury. If the thing goes on, corn will soon be cheap. It is 12 years since there was such a visitation, when there died 10,000 persons in 10 or 12 days, but it was not so bad as this has begun. The Legate had come for the term, but immediately bridled his horses again, and there will be no term appointed. Every one is terribly amazed.

Wonders he has had no instructions what answer to make about the contribution, as to taking any of it by writing or not. It would have been much better at the beginning, and shown less mistrust. Has done, however, the best he could about the truce, and hopes he has not exceeded his commission. Has discovered partly why the other side did not wish every one to have his goods restored. The Audiencer and others of the Council, hearing that they were involved in war before the men of property knew it, had demanded compensations and confiscations of those of our party, for themselves and their adherents, great wagonners or brewers,—who, if they lost all their inheritance, would not have lost 100 sous of rent, while the poor gentlemen of the country remained fed with words (*peuz de parolles*) to sue their compensations. Knows not if there were any other reasons. John de la Saulx, who went to urge them to agree to the truce as drawn by Wolsey, spoke so much in its favor (*en parla si avant*) that he was removed from the Council as one suspected.

Has written to Brienne to publish the truce on the frontier of Picardy by Monday or Tuesday at the furthest. Wolsey desired that the form of publication should be so lengthy. Is not able to send the oath of the others. Waited for them the whole of this morning, as two doctors of the Legate, who had received them from all the parties, had promised to let him have them; but found the doctors had been attacked with the plague, and it is thought they are already dead. If they die there will be no means of getting the instruments, but 100 witnesses can be got to witness the oath. London, 8 June.*

Fr. Add.

18 June. 4392. MARY THE FRENCH QUEEN to the GRAND MASTER OF FRANCE.
Béthune MS.
8468, f. 11.

In behalf of Anthoine du Val, who was her *clerc d'office* when in France. Begs the Grand Master to obtain for him a like post in the household of Francis. London, 18 June. *Countersigned*: De St. Martin.

Fr. Add.

There is also a letter of Suffolk, to the same effect, signed by St. Martin.

19 June. 4393. WOLSEY to SIR RIC. WESTON.
R. O.

Hears from the Lord Chamberlain, capt. of Guisnes, that Weston has not paid his and his retinue's wages, according to the King's letters to him, and the mayor and fellowship of the Staple, because the late receiver has not paid him the revenues, 400*l. gr.* Informs him that the said sum has been expended by the King's command on the repairs of the castle, and desires

* So here: but the heading to the letter at p. 129 is dated in margin 18 June, which is certainly the right date.

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WOLSEY to SIR RIC. WESTON—*cont.*

him to allow the said sum to the receiver, and to pay immediately the wages of the Chamberlain and his retinue. Hampton Court, 19 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my loving friend, Sir Ric. Weston, knt., treasurer of the King's town and marches of Calais.

19 June.

4394. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Advertises him that on the 5th he sent letters that, by the advice of the bishop of Bath, he attached Sir Philip Smith, chaplain of the Staple, &c. Yesternight a chaplain of the Bishop, accompanied with three or four others, and the Master of the Rolls' servants, brought here Denham and Corbet with a letter, stating that the three prisoners and their books should be transmitted to England. No ship will be ready to leave before Tuesday or Wednesday. Begs Wolsey will write a letter to the commissary, Sir John Butler, to take charge of them, as this is a spiritual matter. Calais, 19 June 1528. *Signed. Sealed.*

Hol., pp. 2. Endd.

19 June.

4395. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

R. O.

Advertises him of the coming of Denham and Corbett, and of two letters, which he has enclosed in one of his own to Wolsey. Has had letters from the bishop of Bath and the Master of the Rolls, ordering him to send to England Philip Smith, with the others. Smith is in the commissary's hands, who had better be ordered to take charge of the books and the prisoners.

The Burgundians before yesterday were before Montreuil, and yesterday at Margysyn. Last night John de la Sauch and De Bares, who have arrived, informed him of the truce. Hopes it may be the foundation of a general peace.

Calais, 19 June 1528.

P.S.—Had written in his former letters of the great necessity of the whole retinue in the town in consequence of their lack of wages; at which they are the more surprised, as the King had written that my Lord Chamberlain should have incontinently the wages due for Guisnes, which have hitherto always been paid last. Would be glad if the Council and others here were paid, especially considering the dearness of the times.

Second P.S.—Sends a packet of letters from the Master of the Rolls, directed to his cousin Robert Dacres at the Temple or the Rolls.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: Master Bryan Tuke, of the King's Privy Council, and Treasurer of his most excellent Chamber. *Endd.:* Mr. Wyngfield, deputie of Calais.

4396. FRANCIS DYNAMIS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Confesses a previous acquaintance with George Constantine, Fische, Bilney and others, whom he abhors as pestiferous followers of Luther, at whose suggestion he had translated into English the first book of Francis Lambert, *De Causis Excecationis*, and a letter which Pomeranus sent "ad fideles (sic enim eos vocat) in Angliam." He had visited Paris, and spent ten months in Constantine's house, and there he had bought Luther's works *De Servo Arbitrio* and *De Captivitate Babylonica*, Lambert's *Commentarii de Prophetia, &c.*, *De Littera et Spiritu*, Luther on the *Magnificat*, *De Instituendis Ministris*, *Hieronymus Savonarola super Psalmum "Miserere," De Cursu Verbi Dei*, by Gaspar Schuuenckfeldius, *Luther's Letter to King Henry VIII.*, and a little book of an author unknown against *Natalis Beda*; in French also, *The Book of Deuteronomy*, *Oratio Dominica*

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cum Expositione, De uno Mediatore Christo, De Imaginibus, De Fundamento Evangelicæ Doctrinæ, the Epistles and Gospels for 52 weeks; the New Testament in English, with an Introduction to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, &c. But being taken and committed to prison these books were found among his effects, and he was brought before the English ambassador at St. Germain's [Clerk bishop of Bath]. He ends by bespeaking the usual clemency of the Cardinal.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Fraunces Denhams confession."

19 June. **4397.** JAMES V. to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Wrote lately to the King, his uncle, proposing to lead an army against the rebels on the Borders, and desiring that Henry would cause the wardens on his side to assemble the lieges to assist him. Disturbances have since occurred "in the inland of our realm," and James has ordered a convention of the great barons to be hastily summoned. It has therefore been thought advisable to defer "the passing at this time upon the said thieves and rebels" till after the said council. A substantial host may be led against them at the time of year when most harm can be done them. Stirling Castle, 19 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: The Erl of Northummerland, wardane of the Est Merchis of Ingland.

20 June. **4398.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. II. 134. Yesterday at Esterforde heard that Wolsey had broken up the term, because of the infection in London. Returned hither, and intends to go to Kenyngdale. Asks how long he may stay here before being sent for by the King or Wolsey. Is well amended of his sickness, not having been ill since Thursday week. Sends letters which he has received from Ireland. Unless Wolsey remedies the great danger of "that poor land," fears it will not be recovered without great expense. If the land is overrun and spoiled by the Irish, there will not be victuals to support the force the King will send to punish the rebels, and his Grace will be forced to begin a new conquest as Henry II. did. The only cause is the malice between Kildare and Ossory. Stoke, 20 June.

Hol. Add.: To my [lord] Legate's good grace.

20 June. **4399.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

According to Wolsey's letter, ordering him to see restored to a Dutchman, named Jacobson, his ship and goods taken by a Frenchman, and bought by the prior of Bromeholme, Norf., for 42*l.*, has examined the prior and others, and finds that Jacobson asked one Katcham, and then the prior, to buy it for him, and then refused to give the prior more than 30*l.* He said he could have kept his ship well enough if it had not been for the prior and his folks. But that is not true; and he has confessed that the prior hindered him in nothing but from taking the Frenchman who had come to the prior's house, on a promise of safety, to make the bargain. They ought not to have allowed the Frenchman to meddle with the ship, being on dry ground; but they say they did not know it. The affair was caused by a French baker, living in Yarmouth, named Nicholas, who manned, victualled, and ordnanced the ship, and hired four Englishmen to go in her; three of whom are in Iceland, and the other confessed it. Has sent Nicholas up to Wolsey. He ought to recompense the Dutchman and all others who have lost by it. Has arrested his goods, which will cover all losses. Will see it done if

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NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Wolsey will commit it to him and Suffolk, who is steward of Yarmouth. Stoke, 20 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*: My lord of Northfolke, off the xxth of June 1528.

20 June. 4400. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Wrote on the 16th of May of our deliverance, by letters sent by De Tarbes. Since then we have remained in Valladolid. Echingham departed from Bordeaux back. Before his departure he delivered his letters to a Frenchman to deliver to us; who came to Fonterabia on the 17th. On the last of May, Darius was at Bayonne waiting for a safe-conduct. The English in Andalusia are set at liberty. Other things we have written in cipher. In Madrid the Empress is making provision for the Emperor's absence. Sends a copy in Spanish of a paper written by the French king in answer to the Emperor. Valladolid, 20 June 1528.

Hol. Add.

20 June. 4401. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O. Extracts from a letter of Baptista, servant of Gregory (Casale), dated Levezo, near Genoa, 20 June.

Reached this place on the 17th, where Andrea Doria, on account of the plague that was so violent in Genoa, had hardly 60 persons remaining. Urged Doria that an ambassador should be sent to England, telling him in how high esteem he was held by Wolsey. I requested him to lend us a couple of galleys, in order to transport Campeggio to Marseilles. He gave me a favorable answer, and offered one, although it was full of sick people and troops that he had brought from Naples, whom he offered to remove. On my requesting him to let me have a French galley, he offered to send in that behalf to Antonio Doria, but said he could not get an answer for 15 days. In the meanwhile he had despatched a message to the French captain, Berbeyncy, who commands the galleys, and I am in hopes of obtaining my object. He thinks the more expeditious plan would be to write to count Filippino at Naples to take the Legate on board at Corneto. This cannot be done before 6 July.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

20 June. 4402. For NICHOLAS SYNSON, groom of the Privy Chamber.

R. O. Annuity of 20 marks out of the issues of the county palatine of Lancaster. Lancaster, 20 June 20 Hen. VIII.

Draft for signed bill, p. 1. Below is written: "Robertus Hogan, master coke for the Kynges mouth." *Endd.*: "A copy of the Kynges lettre patent for Mr. Hogan diseased."

4403. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
III.

The doubt I had of your health troubled me extremely, and I should scarcely have had any quiet without knowing the certainty; but since you have felt nothing, I hope it is with you as with us. When we were at Waltham, two ushers, two *valets de chambre*, your brother, master "Jesonere" (Treasurer), fell ill, and are now quite well; and we have since removed to Hunsdon, where we are very well, without one sick person. I think if you would retire from Surrey, as we did, you would avoid all danger. Another thing may comfort you:—few women have this illness; and moreover, none of our court, and few elsewhere, have died of it. I beg you, therefore, not to

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distress yourself at our absence, for whoever strives against fortune is often the further from his end.

Fr.

21 June. 4404. TUKE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

237.

B.M.

St. P. I. 293.

According to the purpose he expressed in his last letter to Wolsey, sent to Mr. Treasurer to know if he should repair to the King. His messenger found Mr. Treasurer sick of the sweat at Waltham, and the King removed to Hunsdon, whither he followed him, and delivered him Wolsey's letters to the bishop of London and Tuke, Tuke's to the Bishop, his answer and Tuke's to the Treasurer. The King asked the messenger what disease Tuke had. The messenger told him wrong; and the King bade Tuke come, though he had to ride in a litter, offering to send him one. Rode thither on his mule at a foot pace, with marvellous pain; for on my faith I void blood *per virgam*. Arrived yesterday afternoon. The King seemed to be satisfied in the matter of the truce, for which he said he at first sent for him, but now he must put him to other business, saying secretly that it was to write his will, which he has lately reformed.

As to the truce, he said the Spaniards had a great advantage in the liberty to go to Flanders, but the English had not like liberty to repair to Spain; and he also complains that my lady Margaret is not bound to make restitution for injuries done by Spaniards out of the property of other Spaniards in Flanders. Answered that the liberty to go to Flanders was beneficial to England, which would thus obtain oil and other Spanish merchandise; and, besides, English cloths, which would have been sent to Spain, can now be sent to Flanders. Showed him also the advantage that French or English men-of-war might have, in doing any exploits beyond the French havens; for directly they have returned to safety on this side the Spanish havens, the Spaniards are without remedy, as all hostilities must cease in the seas on this side.

Told him how glad the French ambassadors were when Wolsey, with marvellous policy, brought the secretaries to that point. Assured him "it was tikle medeling with them, seeing how little my lady Margaret's council esteemed the truce," by which the French were enabled to strengthen themselves in Italy, and their cost in the Low Countries was lost. The King doubted whether the Spaniards would be bound by my lady Margaret's treaty. Told him she had bound herself that the Emperor should ratify it, and that she would recompence goods taken by Spaniards; adding that if this order had not been taken by Wolsey, the King's subjects passing to Flanders, Iceland, Denmark, Bordeaux, &c. would have been in continual danger of capture. "His highness, not willing to make great replication, said, a little army might have served for keeping of the seas against the Spaniards; and I said, that his army royal, furnished as largely as ever it was, could not save his subjects from many great harms in the length between Spain and Iceland."

The King, being then about to sit down to supper, bid Tuke to rest that night at a gentleman's place near at hand, and return to him this day, when he would speak with him about the other secret matter of his will. "And so, willing to have rewarded me with a dish, if I had not said that I eat no fish," took his leave, and departed two miles to the lodging. On his return this morning, found the King going into the garden, who, after his return, heard three masses, and then called Tuke to the chamber in which he supped apart last night. After speaking of the advantages of this house, and its wholesome air at this time of sickness, the King delivered to him "the book of his said will in many points reformed, wherein his Grace riped me," and appointed Tuke a chamber here, under his privy chamber, bidding him send for his stuff, and go in hand with his business. Expects, therefore, to be here

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TUKE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

five or six days at least, though he has only a bed that he brought on horse-back, ready to lay down anywhere. Must borrow stuff meanwhile, and is disappointed of the physic which he had ordered at his house in Essex, whither he sent a physician to stay with him for a time, promising him a mark a day, horse meat and man's meat. Must bid him return till he has leave to depart, when he begs Wolsey to let him attend on his physician for eight or ten days; "else I shall utterly, for lack of looking to at this beginning, destroy myself for ever." The King is expected to remain here eight or ten days. Hunsdon, Sunday, 21 June 1528.

Hol. Add.

21 June.

4405. REGINALD POLE to ROMULUS AMAZÆUS.

Egerton MS.

1998, f. 5.

B. M.

As he had worked for six days since their meeting, has gone into the country to refresh himself. Sends a copy of the letter he promised to write to Joannes Matthæus, that Amazæus may alter it if he wishes, as it concerns him. Will then send it to Rome. Ex villa Rovilliana, xi. cal. Quintilis.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

22 June.

4406. BRIAN TUKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends letters received from the bishop of Bath and from Calais. They were brought here (Hunsdon) because Tuke had given no order to the contrary. Has now appointed that all that come shall be sent straight from London to Wolsey. Sends the bishop of Bath's letter to himself, "with a piece of one comen to him (the Bishop) from Sir Gregory, lapped in a paper, perceiving well that in the end all this business shall be found to proceed of Sir Gregory's lightness." Begs that neither his nor the bishop of Bath's fidelity may be suspected. His own post is secret enough. Hunsdon, 22 June 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. and endd.

22 June.

4407. PHILIP SMITH, Priest.

R. O.

Interrogatories ministered to Ph. Smith, of Pepellynge, in the county of Guisnes, son of William ———, *alias* Smythe, in the presence of William Peterson and John Butteller, LL.B., commissaries in the town of Calais, 22 June 1528.

1. Says he has no degree because he has not read anything except Petrus Hispanus, the first part of Logic, Virgil, Terence, and Boethius *De Consolatione*.

2. Says he has the following books:—Luther on the Epistles of Peter, Jude, the Galatians, and *De pseudo-Epistolis*. Francis Lambert on the 12 Minor Prophets, *De causa*, &c., and his Paradoxes. Melancthon on St. Paul to the Romans and to the Corinthians, and on the Gospel of St. John. The Psalter of Pomeranius. John Ecolampadius on Isaiah. The New Testament of Erasmus; his treatise *De Libero Arbitrio*; the two parts of his *Hyperaspistes* against Luther.*

3. Has had these books two years and a half. 4. Has never heard a proclamation against them. 5. Thinks the writings of Luther should not be condemned except by a General Council. 6. Says he has read them, in order to form his opinions about them. 7. Does not pertinaciously defend them.

* These names are inaccurately written, showing the ignorance of the scribe of the names and writings mentioned.

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8. Has never disputed about them openly. 9. Has sometimes said, in joke, that this or that author held such and such opinions.

10. Is acquainted with Francis Denham. 11. Made his acquaintance at the Staple three years ago, where they talked about poetry, and sometimes about Luther. 12. Says Denham sent him Francis Lambert from Paris, and he gave him other books in return; also that he bought of Denham the *Servum Arbitrium* of Luther, and Melancthon on St. John. 13. Knows nothing of Denham's opinions. 14. Has no associates. 15. Their intercourse was by letters; 16. chiefly about books and Calais news. 17. Does not remember the particulars. 18. Accepts the opinions of Luther only so far as the Church accepts them. 19. Has had no communications with any one touching these answers.

Signed: Philip Smith, priest.
John Peterson, notary.

Lat., pp. 4. Add. by Sir Rob. Wingfield to Wolsey.

23 June. 4408. THOS. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"Laud be Jesu, the King's grace is very merry since he came to this house, for there was none fell sick of the sweat since he came hither, and ever after dinner he shoth (shooteth?) to supper time. This morning is told me that Mistress Ann and my lord of Roxfort had the sweat, and was past the danger thereof." Mr. Carre (Carey) begs you to be gracious to his sister, a nun in Wilton Abbey, to be prioress there, according to your promise. Mr. Tuke is here, and lies in the court under the King's privy chamber, so that he may come at the King's pleasure. At every meal the King sends him a dish from his table. The King will tarry here 14 days. Hunsdon, 23 June.

This night, as the King went to bed, word came of the death of Wm. Care.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

23 June. 4409. BRIAN TUKE to WOLSEY.

Titus, B. i. 299.

B. M.

St. P. i. 296.

Yesternight late received Wolsey's letters, dated yesterday, at Hampton Court, with others out of France and Spain. After perusing them I took them to the King, then in secret communication with his physician, Mr. Chamber, in a tower, where he sometimes sups apart. When I came to speak of the truce contained in your letter, the King said I had already sufficiently explained it before; as indeed I had, else I had not been worthy "to wear mine ears on my head," or do a message between two princes. In fact, the King did not appear to wish to hear any more reasoning in that matter, complaining only that the Spaniards had the advantage of being allowed to use the havens of England. I showed him it was not in reality less to the commodity of the King's realm than the Spaniards, and that when Wolsey had explained it, this would clearly appear. "His Highness, being singularly well satisfied and pleased, said, 'Yea, by God, they dealt with no fool;' meaning, by this word, 'they,' the ambassadors and secretaries; and so bad me read forth." I read the king of Scots' and Gonson's letter. He ordered me to write to the latter to tarry at sea. I told him this had been done by you already, and only required his signature. He ordered Norris to bring both letters; and on my asking to have them signed, Norris said the King would speak with me after supper. "And at reading of your Grace's said letter, his Highness said, 'Well, I will show you anon,' and so bade me read forth." He approves of the article touching relaxation.

In reading the letters from the bishop of Bath, he seemed to think them long; and whilst I read he sorted the letters and copies. When I read of the good offices that Morette had done, he greatly commended him, and also

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BRIAN TUKE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the bishop of Bayonne. When I came to that part of your letter expressing sorrow for my complaint, he began to tell me a medicine *pro tumore testiculorum*. I told him my complaint was in the bladder, and proceeded *ex calore in renibus*. By and by he showed me the remedies, "as any most cunning physician in England could do."

When I came to that part of your letter mentioning your counsel to the King for avoiding infection, he thanked your Grace, and showed the manner of the infection; how folks were taken; how little danger there was if good order be observed; how few were dead of it; how Mistress Ann (Boleyn) and my lord Rochford both have had it; what jeopardy they have been in by the turning in of the sweat before the time; of the endeavor of Mr. Buttes, who hath been with them in his return; and finally of their perfect recovery. He begs you will keep out of infection, and that you will use small suppers, drink little wine, "namely, that is big," and once in the week use the pills of Rasis; and if it come, to sweat moderately, and at the full time, without suffering it to run in, &c.

His Highness marvellously commends the French king's religious demeanour on Corpus Christi Day against the damnable behavior of those, worse than Jews, that would do such despite to the blessed images; and he told the gentlemen of his Privy Chamber the whole manner of it, and desired me to read to them the clause concerning it in the bishop of Bath's letter.* When in the Bishop's letter I read the clause, that many noblemen in France were right sorry the king of France had not such a councillor [as Wolsey], the King said, "Yea, by God! I blame them never a deal." He liked the rest of the letter, and the French king's letter to the Pope, and to his ambassador resident in Rome, but thought the latter more effectually worded. He said he would send copies of them to Mistress Ann for her consolation. He likes the French king's letters to the Venetians for Ravenna and Cervia; and thinks, if they are put into the hands of Francis, the Pope will be more compliant, who, he is afraid, is now sticking for fear of the Emperor, by the tarrying of Mr. Stephen's letter. All being read by 11 o'clock at night, he said he would see the news about Spain today; but he has not yet come down. Generally, in going and coming, he turns into my chamber to talk with me about his book.

At this word his Highness came in, asking me how far I had done. Thereupon I put him in mind of the news from Spain, and to sign the king of Scots' letter, which he said he would do soon; and he is gone a-walking. Mr. Cary,† whom I met after he had been with his wife at Plashey, is dead of the sweat. Will repair to Wolsey by short stages of ten miles, going by water through London Bridge. No earthly riches could persuade him to travel much now, as nothing causes the sweat more than much travel and the sun. Is worse than he was. Hunsdon, Tuesday, 23 June 1528.

Hol. Add. Endd.

4410. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
IX.

"The cause of my writing at this time, good sweetheart, is only to understand of your good health and prosperity, whereof to know I would be as glad as in manner mine own; praying God that (and it be His pleasure) to send us shortly together, for I promise you I long for it, howbeit trust it shall not be long to; and seeing my darling is absent, I can no less do than to send her some flesh representing my name, which is hart's flesh for Henry, prognosticating that hereafter, God willing, you must enjoy some of mine, which, He pleased, I would were now. As touching your sister's matter, I have caused Water Welze to write to my Lord my mind therein, whereby I

* See Clerk's letter of 7 June.

† Married to Mary Boleyn.

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trust that Eve shall not have power to deceive Adam;* for surely, what soever is said, it cannot so stand with his honor but that he† must needs take her his natural daughter now in her extreme necessity. No more to you at this time, mine own darling, but that a while I would we were together of an evening. With the hand of yours," &c.

23 June. 4411. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has explained to the English wardens his reason for delaying the St. P. iv. 498. raid against the Border thieves. The estates of the realm are in part dissatisfied with the administration of justice by Angus as Chancellor. Has summoned a general council to meet at Edinburgh on the 10th July next to reform it. Stirling Castle, 23 June 15 Jac. V. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

23 June. 4412. JAMES V. to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O. Wrote to him lately of the "continuation" of the intended diet and raid upon the broken men, and of the general convention of Lords to meet in Edinburgh on the 10th July next. Hears that greater attempts are beginning upon the Borders of both realms. Has ordered his wardens to keep good rule till new arrangements be made by the convention. Hopes the Earl will do the same. Stirling Castle, 23 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

4413. R. LORD FITZWATER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Care died on Monday last, leaving vacant the stewardship of the duchy of Lancaster in Essex, the constableness of the Castle of Plashe, the keeping of the two parks, and other offices in the King's gift. Asks Wolsey to obtain those above mentioned for him, as they are near his house. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

24 June. 4414. SIR EDWARD GUILDFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O. There is great complaint here on account of the scarcity and dearness of corn in the markets. Wheat is at 7 groats and 2d. the bushel, barley at 16d. The price of wheat has risen from 18d., and it is thought it will rise higher till harvest is past, as those who have any to sell know the people must buy for their workmen in haying and harvest. Wishes that those who have corn may be compelled to sell at reasonable price, or that some other relief may be devised. Wonders the prices should rise when there is so much fair corn upon the ground, unless the sellers keep it to make the dearth continue, as it has done these three or four years. Desires him to have the corn now upon the ground viewed, the number of acres specified, and all the farmers in the shire examined as to what corn they have sold, at what price, and to whom, that regraters may be compelled to sell at the price they bought it at. Rommeney Marsh, where corn and cattle were very plentiful, has fallen into decay. Many great farms and holdings are held by persons who neither reside on them, nor till, nor breed cattle, but use them for grazing, trusting to the Welsh cattle. Encloses some articles which Wolsey told him to send at their last meeting. Writes this after calling together graziers, husbandmen and butchers, who affirm everything stated here. Halden, 24 June. *Signed.*

* So in the Harl. Misc. copy, which seems there to give the right reading. The Pamphleteer reads: "that we shall not have poure to dyslave Adam."

† Meaning Viscount Rochford.

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SIR EDWARD GUILDFORD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

ii. (1.) Every man to sow the eighth part of his land. (2.) No calves calved between Christmas or Midsummer to be killed, except for honorable men's households, as the King and the Council shall think meet. (3.) Rooks to be destroyed, and their nests taken, and those who suffer them to breed on their ground to be fined. (4.) Constables and other officers are loth to arrest vagabonds and thieves, because of the expence of conveying them to gaol. Desires that such prisoners may be received by constables and bors-holders from hundred to hundred, till they come to the gaol. (5.) That his cousin Thos. Wilforde and Thos. Harlackenden may be justices of the "coram" in the commission of the peace in the seventh hundred, as there are none there.

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

24 June. 4415. FRANCIS I.

R. O. Ratification of the truce made with England, the Emperor and Margaret of Savoy. Paris, 24 June 1528.

Fr., vellum. Sealed.

R. O. 2. Similar ratification by Margaret of Savoy, 24 June 1528.

French, vellum, badly mutilated; with Margaret's Great Seal attached. Endd.

24 June. 4416. W. STRANGWAYS and RIC. BELLYSIS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

According to Wolsey's order, have concluded with the men of Berwick for the "dimission" of Wolsey's fishing at Norham, for which they will pay 120*l.*, half at St. John's day and half at Martinmas, besides sending 20 barrels of salmon yearly to London, Wolsey paying the carriage. Have made a book of the lands of all wards in the bishopric, and have endeavored to find who would give most for their marriages. Will see that fines for making feoffments of lands held of Wolsey without licence are accounted for. The finers Wolsey sent for smelting the lead ore at Gateshead have not yet done it, but have "changed many and divers points of their works in devising new devices." They have promised to set to work in a fortnight. Durham, 24 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's most honourable grace. Endd.

25 June. 4417. The COMMISSIONERS OF KENT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Thursday, the 25th, met at Deptford, and were informed that Edmund Tebbe, in whose house they should have lodged, has had the new sickness, and is not yet recovered. Divers have been sick at Greenwich and at Eltham; of which towns great numbers would have appeared if the sessions had been held, with other prisoners from Southwark. As baron Hales also has fallen ill at London, they have, "in a croft nigh unto the street of Deptford," adjourned the sessions to Monday next before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude. Deptford, 25 June. *Signed: Ric. Broke—Henry Guldeford—Edward Guldeford—Alex. Colepeper—Edward Wotton—T. Nevyle—Thomas Willughby—Christopher Hales. Sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. by Wolsey: Sir William Drury, Sir William Carent, Venerys (?) die do^{ca} Passionis, in domo Ichekoc.

26 June. 4418. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
1. 251.

Was at Court on Trinity Sunday (7 June), Corpus Christi Eve, and Corpus Christi Day (11 June), according to your advertisement. On the eve the King was shriven, and the next day shriven and houselled. "I

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ministered, as my weakness would serve, *in pontificalibus*," and found the King very gracious. Whilst I was at London, many were dying of the sweat. I tarried till it came to my house, and was then forced to flee, and therefore did not presume to come into your presence. Reached Woburn in a litter; sometimes on horseback. Several are dead there. As the sweat is in my house I dare not tarry, and therefore I wish leave to go to Buckeden. I have promised a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Walsyngham. I have two Lutherans in my house, one of whom wrote the letter I sent you. He is a very heretic, and has done hurt in my diocese. I purpose to abjure them both, and after they have done open penance to commit them to two monasteries. I beg you to remember and punish the infect persons in Oxford; for if sharpness be not used, many will do ill. There are more in Oxford, as appears by libels set up at night on the church doors. I gave one of them to my lord of London. As they are in my diocese, I intend to ride to Oxford myself, about Michaelmas, with your leave, and reduce them to order. Woburn, 26 June.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

26 June. 4419. LORD DACRES.

Titus, B. I. 54.

B. M.

Sign manual to the lord Dacres of the North, commanding him not to molest those who served the earl of Cumberland, late warden of the West Marches, but let them enjoy their farms till the quinzaine of St. Michael. Hertford castle, 26 June.

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding. Without date.

4420. THE BORDERS.

R. O.

" [ry]otts and other unlawfull actes and and tenaunts lately inhabytyng in of Eske and Levyn in the ce runyshe delyng and sufferaunce [wa]rden of the same Merches partly ryth to Henry erle of Cumberland."

When the Earl was warden, he rented of the duchy of Lancaster the ground between the Esk and Levyn, which was being continually harried by Scotch outlaws, and let it by acres to the inhabitants. While he was deputy, they occupied peaceably; but Dacre, since he has been warden, has suffered the Scots to dwell on the Debateable Ground, and to destroy and waste the country abovesaid, so that most of the inhabitants are fled, and their houses burnt. Dacre moved the watch which used to be kept betwixt that country and the Debateable Ground, to the south, leaving it open to the Scots. A list of the murders and the houses burned in the said country by the Armstrongs, Irwyns and others, from 23 April to 30 May; on which day 4 houses at Arthureth, 11 at the Howend, 19 at Stuble, 3 at the Skarbanke, 3 at Stublepath, 8 at Grawkhall, 6 at Stubleholme, and 7 at Netherby were burnt, and 86 head of cattle taken away. Before Dacre was deputy, the inhabitants of the country were conformable to law and of good bearing; but he says they have now become transgressors, and have fled the realm, leaving their houses and goods, which he has taken, and the corn growing after their departure is housed by them, their wives and children. It is suspected that these rebels are suffered by "sum pattisshing" made with Dacre or his deputies.

Pp. 3, mutilated at the commencement.

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4421.¹ THE BORDERS.

R. O.

March treasons, felonies, &c. committed by servants and tenants of lord Dacre.

Ant. Armstrong, a tenant of Dacre's, was indicted at a court held by the lord Warden at Carlisle, 3 Nov. last; but Thos. Wilson, Dacre's bailiff at Askerton, and others, resisted Thos. Clifford, deputy captain of Carlisle, who was sent to take him. Robert *alias* Hobe Tweddale, of Orchard House, Gillesland, is indicted for March treason, but is kept amongst Dacre's tenants there. Edward Wygan, also indicted, has fled to Scotland by their help. Armstrong and others have sold horses into Scotland, and, in company with Scotchmen, committed robberies. Last Christmas, when the stewardship of the lands of Holme Abbey was granted by the King to Dacre in place of Thos. Dalston, who had previously held it for the earl of Cumberland, lord Warden, Chr. Lee, and other servants of Dacre and the Abbot, to the number of 100, armed, went to Holme before the Earl, who was at Skipton in Craven, could send word to Dalston, broke open his chamber, and cast him and all his stuff out. Robt. Jackson, servant of Sir Chr. Dacre, with others, broke open the doors, and carried away to Kirkoswald castle the corn of Kirkland tithe, which the Earl farms from the convent of Carlisle, and had collected. Thos. Yares, Dacre's bailiff of Drybeke, did the same to the tithe of Bolton in Westmoreland, which the Earl farms from the abbot of St. Mary's; and there have been other similar acts. Lancelot Lancastre, Dacre's steward in Westmoreland, carried John Hunt, surgeon, a servant of the Earl, from Cotegill to the house of one Talentyre at Dacre, and imprisoned and punished him there for three days.

Dacre, as Warden of the West Marches, has given safe-conduct to, and received in his castle of Rowclyf, Jenkyn and Robert Irwin, Chr. and Andro Grame, and other rebels of the king of Scots, contrary to the peace; since which time they have committed many robberies and March treasons. On March 1, at Loghmabyn Stone, as soon as the wardens of Scotland and England met, Dacre's servants and tenants, 200 or 300 in number, went away without licence.

Pp. 5. Endd.

26 June. 4422. SIR J. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. I. 301.

Sends letters received by the King, from my lord of Ossory, concerning the taking of the Vice-deputy and the misrule in Ireland. The King thinks none so meet for the government as my lord of Ossory, or Master Butler, his son, and wishes Wolsey to dispatch them as soon as possible. Wolsey knows the son's activity. The father is an honorable man, wise and hardy, but stricken in age, and not so able to follow the wars. The King is much troubled with this disease of sweat. Tonight there have fallen sick my lord and lady Marques, Sir Thos. Cheyney, and Mrs. Croke. Norres and Wallop are recovered. Poynes is dead. Today the King removes to Bishop's Hatfield, accompanied only by the Privy Chamber and Master Kyngeston. Last night he took Master Bryan into the Privy Chamber. Hartford, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

26 June. 4423. IPSWICH COLLEGE.

P. S.

Grant to Wolsey of perpetual advowson of St. Matthew's, Ipswich, Suff., with power to unite it to the college of St. Mary, Ipswich. Greenwich. *Del.* Hampton Court, 26 June 20 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30.

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26 June. **4424.** THOMAS CARDINAL OF YORK, LEGATE, &c.

P. S.

Grant of the site, &c. of the monastery or priory of St. Peter, Ipswich, Suff., suppressed by authority of Clement VII., whereby it came into the King's hand. Also the manors of Bournehall and Panington, with appurtenances, in Whersted, Suff., the manor of Hyntelsham, called "the pryorie manor in Hyntelsham;" the manors of Horroldes in Burstall, Bernes in Thurlston, Suff.; the advowsons of the churches or rectories of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary ad Clavem, and St. Clement, in Ipswich; the advowsons of the churches or rectories of Wherstede, Gretingham *alias* Cretingham and Thurlston, Suff.; 15s. annual rent from a messuage or tenements, and 40 acres of land in Walton, called Matatiston *alias* Maysleston, Suff.; 5s. annual rent from the manor of Dalihill in Thurlston, Suff.; 8s. annual rent from a water-mill, called "Horsforde milne," in the parish of St. Matthew without Ipswich. Also lands, &c. in the town of Ipswich, and in the towns, hamlets, &c. of Brokes, Wykes, Erwarton, Freston, Washbroke, Chetmundeston, Sutton, Parva Belstede, Magna Belsted, Capell Holton, Stratford, Reydon, Legham, Burstall, Elmisset, Blakenham, Somersham, Netilstede, Badley, Stoneham, Jernegan *alias* Jerningham, Mendelisham, Willesham, Codenham, Henley, Thurlston, Rysshmere, Kessegrave, Gretingham *alias* Cretingham, Clopton, Grundesbourgh, Haston, Bokelysham, Kenbroke, Tremeley, Walton, Muston, Lenington, Wherstede, Berham, Branforde, Sprowton, Whitton, Westerfelde, Nacton, Hyntelsham, Chatesham, Hennyngston, Cosbeck, Stoke near Ipswich, and Grenewich, in the parish of St. Clement, in Ipswich, Suff., which came into the King's hands by the suppression of the said monastery; with knights' fees, advowsons, and other appurtenances. Greenwich, 23 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 26 June.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30.27 June. **4425.** CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Reminds him that when he was in the castle of St. Angelo he had recommended that Sebastian Sauli, who had bought alum from the heirs of Agostino Chisi, and taken it to London, might be allowed to sell it free of expence. As the King thought that these letters had been extorted from the Pope against his own consent, he now repeats his request. Viterbo, 27 June 1528.

*Lat., vellum. Add.*27 June. **4426.** TRUCE.

Harl. MS. 442,

f. 92.

B. M.

Proclamation to be published by the sheriff of London, declaring that an abstinence of war for eight months from 15 June has been concluded between the king of England, the king of France for his dominions on this side of the mountains, and the Emperor for the Low Countries. Two months' notice is to be given of the intention to break the truce. Mercantile intercourse between England and the Low Countries is to be on the same footing as a year before the intimation of war.

Although Spain and the Emperor's lands in Italy are not included, all hostilities in the narrow and main seas shall cease. Westm., 27 June 20 Hen. VIII.

*Modern copy, pp. 6.*27 June. **4427.** ODET DE FOIX (LAUTREC) to the PRESIDENT OF PROVENCE.

Vit. B. x.

101*.

B. M.

On Thursday the 26th inst.† attacked a body of troops escorting the foragers, and defeated them, taking many prisoners and horses, and some plunder. Don Ferrando de Gonzago saved himself by rolling down a

† The 26th was really a Friday.

1528.

ODET DE FOIX (LAUTREC) to the PRESIDENT OF PROVENCE—*cont.*

mountain, leaving his horse and page. The troops in the town endeavored to rescue them, but were unsuccessful. The camp before Naples, 27 June 1528.

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.*: "Doubles des lettres de Mons. de Lautrech au president de Provence, ambassadeur pour le Roy devers le Pape."

28 June. **4428.** J. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since the King's coming to Tittenhanger he has been very well, and merrier than he was since his departure from Greenwich. He likes your house very well; "and where he was to fore in great fear and trouble for this plague, and that he left some of his chamber in every place where he went, and as this night, thanked be God, there was none sick, whereof his Majesty is very well recomforted. I would not for all the good in England but that he had come to your Grace's house; and this day he has received the good Lord, and so has the more part that be about him, and he rejoices much that he has done so, and says that he is armed towards God and the world." He has eaten more meat today than he did three days before. When he heard you were coming hither, he was sorry that you should come in the "efexseon" (infection), especially as there is no lodging for you. Tittenhanger, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[28 June.] **4429.** HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King removed this day from Hertford to Hatfield because of the sweat. My Lord Marquis, his wife, Mr. Chene, the Queen's almoner, Mr. Toke, are fallen sick, and the Master of the Horse* complains of his head. Nevertheless, the King is merry, and takes no conceit (?), but heartily recommends him to you, and prays you to [do] as he does. Yesterday the King sent Wolsey [as a] "preservative, manws cresty" (manus Christi), with divers other things.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed and add.*

28 June. **4430.** WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 86.

Understands by his letters of the 11th their prudence and industry in the King's cause, and the coming and the legation of Campeggio. Returns the King's and his own thanks. Is anxious that Campeggio's departure should be speeded. Gardiner is to go to Venice to urge the restitution of the cities (Cervia and Ravenna) in the King's name. We have pressed the king of France to do the same. At the More, 28 June 1528. *Signed*: ("vester tanquam frater.")

Lat., in Vannes' hand. *Add. and sealed. Endd.*

28 June. **4431.** JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.

126.

B. M.

Received on the 24th Wolsey's letter dated 18th inst., and declared the whole to my Lady. She was thankful for the truce, and will act with the King and Wolsey for a general peace to the best of her power. She will be ready at all times to make restitution for English ships and goods taken, and asks Wolsey to do the like in England. As to Wolsey's demand for the delivery of three heretics,† after consultation with the cardinal of Liege, lords Berghes, Palermo, Hoghestrat and others, it was determined that the Emperor himself could not send any heretic as prisoner to another country without previous examination here, and that "the first examination done, the execution of the forwoyance ought to be executed by the advice of

* Sir Nic. Carew.

† Tyndale, Roy and another?

1528.

the inquisitors of the faith of these countries." They have therefore concluded to arrest them with their books, and desire Wolsey to send one or two learned men, whom my Lady will assist with the inquisitors in the examination. If they are found guilty, they shall either be sent to England or punished here. Encloses letters from Berghes, one of the most loving and surest servants that the King and Wolsey have here. Machlyng, 28 June 1528.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

28 June. **4432.** J. LORD DE BERGHES to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.
128.
B. M.

Supposes Wolsey knows that he has always been ready to assist the King and his subjects. Hears that a quantity of merchandise has been got ready to bring hither; and as the fair at Anvers is closed, asks Wolsey to order it to be sent to his town of Berghes, where the merchants shall be treated as if in their own houses. Malines, 28 June 1528. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 June. **4433.** JOHN CHEKYNGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Begs to know by the bearer, chaplain to Sir Thos. Gaghe, if Cromwell has received his account. Is in debt and pressed for money. There is not a penny in the count but was spent on Cromwell's scholars. "I speak this because of my expences when I did come to London first at your sending for." Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Mr. Thomas Cromwell at London, beside the Austyne Freys.

28 June. **4434.** LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Due to Thos. Lord Darcy, at Easter 19 Hen. VIII., for his half-yearly fees: As seneschal of the honor of Pountfretre, 12*l.*; as constable of Pountfretre Castle, 66*s.* 8*d.*; as constable and seneschal of Knaresburgh Castle, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and of his annuity, 50*l.* = 72*l.*, of which 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* is to be deducted for the fee of Roundehey and Rothwellhey parks, and 4*l.* paid to Thos. Bonham, receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster, John Burgoyne, auditor, and John Plumsted, clerk. The remainder received by Leonard Hall, 28 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Burgoyne.*

Lat. Add. to lord Darcy, and endd. by him.

R. O.

2. Pountfret.—Receipt by John Plumsted, deputy of Thos. Bonham, Esq., receiver general of the duchy of Lancaster, of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Thos. lord Darcy, as the half year's fee of the parks of Roundehey and Rothwellhey, due at Easter 19 Hen. VIII. 28 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Lat.

29 June. **4435.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE.

For Thomas cardinal, archbishop of York, &c.

Licence to found a college in the parish of St. Matthew, in the town of Ipswich, Suff., where the said Cardinal was born, or in any convenient place in the said town, to consist of one dean or master, 12 priests (*sacerdotes*), eight clerks, and eight singing boys, and poor scholars, and 13 poor men, to pray for the good estate of the King and of the said Cardinal, and for the souls of the said Cardinal's father and mother, &c., and of one under-teacher (*hipodidasculus*) in grammar for the said poor scholars and others from any part of the realm coming to the said college. Also grant of incorporation to the said college when it shall be founded, under the name of the Cardinal's college of St. Mary in Ipswich, with mortmain licence to endow the said college to the annual value of 1,000*l.* for the erection of chantries and

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CARDINAL'S COLLEGE—*cont.*

appointment of anniversaries and other prayers in the burial place of the said Cardinal. Hampton Court, 29 June.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 32. (Two inrolments, m. 32 and 33.)

R. O. 2. Letters patent for the same.
Vellum. Great seal attached.

R. O. 3. Duplicate; with a remarkable coloured miniature of Henry VIII. sitting on a throne, and a top line tricked with a pomegranate, thistle, rose, fleur-de-lys, and lily, with the royal arms and crests.
Vellum. Great seal attached.

R. O. 4. Other letters patent for the same; the clause respecting the statute of mortmain being altered.
Vellum. Great seal attached.

R. O. 5. Draft of the same.

29 June. **4436.** HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O. I have received Mr. Arundel's letters, showing that for extreme danger
St. P. i. 302. of the sweat your Grace intends to remove to Hampton Court. The King is sorry you will be so far from him. He is this day advertised of the death of young Browgton, by which, as he said, he had two goodly wards to bestow, namely, the two sisters; although we think that the elder is of full age, and the younger is your ward by the King's grant. My lady Russell takes the death of her son so sore that Russell fears, if he should not obtain your favor for the wardship of the younger sister, it will be her utter undoing. He will give you as much for her as any other man will do. St. Peter's Day.
Hol. Add.

29 June. **4437.** J. RUSSELL to TH. ARUNDEL.

R. O. My son Browtthon is departed this day. "Thus day the Kyng sayde
St. P. i. 303. that he hade to good mareage yn hys hondes as warddes, and I schwede hym that one was owt of herre wardeschype; and so sche ys, for sche ys 15 yere wolde w'tyn 3 monethes." I think that one is Wolsey's ward, and have therefore written to Hennege to let me have the preferment [of] her for my money, paying as much as another. Will be glad of Wolsey's favor, as great solicitation will be made for her, and the King has already been asked by some to write in their behalf to the Cardinal. Tittenhanger, 29 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

[30 June.] **4438.** HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O. The King begs you to be of good comfort, and do as he does. He is
St. P. i. 303. sorry that you are so far off, and thinks that if you were at St. Alban's you might every hour hear the one of the other, and his physicians attend upon you, should anything happen. News is come of the death of Sir Wm. Compton. Suits are made for his offices, and the King wishes to have a bill of them. All are in good health at the Court, and they that sickened on Sunday night are recovered. The King is merry, and pleased with your "mynone house" here. Tuesday.

P.S.—I will not ask for any of those offices for myself, considering the little time I have been in the King's service. The King sent for Mr. Herytage today, to make a new window in your closet, because it is so little.

Hol. Add. Endd.

1528.

30 June. **4439.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Is glad the King has escaped the plague. Has just heard of the death of Sir Wm. Compton, and advises the King to stay the distribution of his offices for a time. Is sorry to be so far away from the King, but will at any time attend him with one servant and a page to do service in the King's chamber. Hampton Court, 30 June. *Signed.*

*Add.*30 June. **4440.** DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
143.

Such conversations as he has had with Wolsey he has pretty well foreseen. Will not presume to say things are going wrong, but if they go on, you will not gain much. I protest, if I have not my recall, I will go without it; and whoever would whip me, not being my master, shall find I fear less 100 deaths than one dishonor. Job would have lost patience in my place. Whatever you have done, I hear from Richard d'Albene that he has not a crown, and I am sure if my man had one, he has given it him. He would have spent 1,000 crowns in nine months in that stupid way;—a good thing to resolve me, seeing I had assigned all my property to bankers and bull-brokers before my departure.

News has arrived that Campeggio is coming. Dr. Stephen will be soon at Lyons, who is coming to prepare his lodging; "et puis en dancera qui pourra." The young lady* is still with her father. The King keeps moving about for fear of the plague. Many of his people have died of it in three or four hours. Of those you know there are only Poowits [Sir Fras. Poyntz], Carey and Cotton (Compton) dead; but Feuguillem, the marquis [Dorset], my lord William, Bron (Brown), Careu, Bryan [Tuke], who is now of the Chamber, Nourriz (Norris), Walop, Chesney, Quinston (Kingston), Paget, and those of the Chamber generally, all but one, have been or are attacked. Yesterday some of them were said to be dead. The King shuts himself up quite alone. It is the same with Wolsey. After all, those who are not exposed to the air do not die. Of 40,000 attacked in London, only 2,000 are dead; but if a man only put his hand out of bed during twenty-four hours, it becomes as stiff as a pane of glass. So they do need patience; but I would sooner endure that than what is inflicted on me, for it does not last so long. But, with your aid, or even without it, I mean to be off. After my protests for the last four months, no one will be able to blame me. Let those who have the charge look to it. Moreover, in choosing the persons, you had better not send an Italian, for Wolsey will not have one. Some days ago he told me he would not trust them for their partiality; besides, a man who speaks Latin is required, and he has often been in terrible difficulty for want of it; but you have plenty of bishops and others who will do. In any case, don't send a man who will not spend money, else matters will not mend. I do not speak without reason.

As Wolsey told me he would cause the money of the contribution to be paid to me for you, I spoke to a merchant that it might be paid you at Lyons. Let me know how much is due to you at the end of July, if, as I suppose, it begins on the first day of this month.

Wolsey is informed of great overtures made by the Emperor to the Venetians and duke of Bari, which he thinks they will accept, and that the Duke's ambassador had yielded to the Emperor the investiture of Milan, pretending he had been forced to do so.

The King and Wolsey wish a confirmation by France of the privileges of the isles of Grenesay (Guernsey),—a sort of neutrality which they obtained

* Anne Boleyn.

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

long ago from the Pope. Such a confirmation was made by Louis XI. London, 30 June.

P.S.—There have died at Wolsey's house the brother of the earl of Derby and a nephew of the duke of Norfolk; and the Cardinal has stolen away with a very few people, letting no one know whither he has gone. The King has at last stopped twenty miles from here, at a house built by Wolsey, finding removals useless. I hear he has made his will, and taken the sacraments, for fear of sudden death. However, he is not ill. I have not written this with my own hand, as you do not read it easily when I write hastily.

Fr. Add.

30 June. 4441. CROMWELL to THOS. ARONDELL.

R.O.

Has received Wolsey's letters, telling him to be diligent about the perfection of the college in Ipswich. Wishes first to know who is to be dean, and wants the bill assigned of the King's licence for the erection of the college, so that the signet and privy seal may be made out upon it. Asks also whether Wolsey intends the next dean to be elected by the college, or whether he will remit it to be done according to his statutes; whether he intends to give absolutely to his college in Oxford the late monastery of Wallingford, the parsonage of Rudbye, and the other lands he has purchased from Sir Ant. and Robt. Ughtred in cos. York and Lincoln, or whether he intends to give them in exchange for the lands belonging to Snape, Dodneshe, Wyks, and Horkisley for his college at Ipswich.

He must not proceed to the erection of the college till 21 July, as the offices in Chancery will not expire, and he cannot have the site of the late monastery of St. Peter's till then. When he knows Wolsey's pleasure will perform everything with the help of the Chief Baron. Asks for Wolsey's signature to the letter for the poor man of Arragoser, who is lying here to his utter undoing; and to a letter in French to the governors of Dieppe for the delivery of Englishmen's goods taken at sea. The minute of the erection is ready drawn. London, 30 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

4442. SIR WILL. COMPTON.

R. O.

Will of Sir William Compton, made on 8 March 1522, 14 Hen. VIII. Desires to be buried at Compton in Warwickshire, beside his ancestors:—That if his wife die before he return home from his journey, she be afterwards brought to Compton and buried there. Bequeaths to his wife all his movables at Bettyschorne, and at the great park of Windsor, and the plate which belonged to Francis Cheyny, "my predecessor." If his wife be delivered of a son, bequeaths to him all his household stuff at Compton, with the plate which was given him by the French king in a schedule. His wife to have the control of it till the child be of age. If he have a son, bequeaths to each of his daughters 1,000 marks for their marriages, and 100 marks in plate. Wills that 40 pair of vestments be made of one suit, to be distributed to the parish churches in the counties of Warwick and Worcester, adjoining to Compton. All his apparel to be used in making vestments and other works of charity. Bequeaths to the abbey of Winchcomb his wedding gown of tynsen satin, to make a vestment that they may pray for the souls of his ancestors. Wills his executors to release to the monastery of Denny all the debts they owe him, and bequeaths to them 10*l.* for an *obit*. Bequeaths goods to the value of 200 marks to be distributed to poor householders, and to the marriages of poor maids in the counties of Warwick and Worcester. Wills that a tomb of alabaster be prepared for his father, with his arms graven upon it. Bequeaths to the King his little chest of ivory with gilt lock,

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"and a chest bourde under the same, and a pair of tables upon it," with all the jewels and treasure enclosed, now in his wife's custody; also "certain specialties to the sum of 1,000 marks, which I have of Sir Thos. Bullen, knight," for money lent to him. Wills that his children have their plate on coming to their full ages; *i.e.*, on the males coming to the age of twenty-one, and the females to the age of eighteen.

Bequests to his sister [Elizabeth*] Rudney, and his cousin John Rudney, her son. Wills that his mother's body be taken up and buried at Compton. Bequest to the daughter of his aunt Appulby. 20*l.* to be put in a box at the abbey of Winchecombe, to make defence for all such actions as may be wrongfully taken against his wife or his executors. Two chantries to be founded in his name at Compton, to do daily service for the souls of the King, the Queen, my lady Anne Hastings, himself, his wife and ancestors. The priests to be appointed by the abbot of Winchecombe, or, failing him, the abbot of Evesham. 5 marks a year to be paid to the parson of Compton to keep a free grammar school. 100*l.* a year to be paid to his wife during her life, for her jointure, besides her inheritance in Barkeley's lands. Bequests to the monasteries of Evesham, Hayles, Winchecombe, Worcester, Croxton, the charterhouses of Henton and Coventry, for *obits*; to Sir William Tyler, Sir Thos. Lynne, Thos. Baskett and George Lynde; to his servants who happen to be with him this journey; to John Draper, his servant, and Robt. Bencare,† his solicitor; to Griffin Gynne, now with Humphrey Brown, serjeant-at-law, for his learning; and to lady Anne Hastings. Executors appointed: Dame Warburgh my wife, the bishop of Exeter, Sir Henry Marney, lord privy-seal, Sir Henry Guildford, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir John Dantsy, Dr. Chomber, Humphrey Brown, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Leson, clk., Jas. Clarell and Thos. Unton. Appoints my lord bishop of Canterbury supervisor of his will. Gifts to the executors.

Copy, pp. 26, with title page in Wolsey's hand: "Copia testamenti Willmi. Compton, militis."

R. O. 2. A catalogue of bonds, receipts, inventories, and accounts belonging to Sir Will. Compton.

Pp. 10.

ii. A further catalogue of documents belonging to Thos. Leson, Bachelor of Divinity, one of them as late as 30 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 9.

R. O. 3. Bargain and sale by Sir Henry Guildford, Humphrey Brown, Thos. Hunton and Thos. Leeson, as executors of Sir William Compton, to Sir Thomas Arundell, of certain tenements in St. Swithin's Lane, [London,] lately in the possession of Lewis and Humphrey as executors of Sir Richard Wingfield.

Roll of paper. Imperfect, the beginning being lost.

R. O. 4. Inventory of the goods of Sir Wm. Compton in his house in London.

Ready money, gold and silver, 1,338*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* Jewels of gold and silver, 898*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Gilt plate, 85*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Parcel gilt plate, 31*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* White plate, 90*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* Silks, 210*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* = 2,654*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Endd.

R. O. 5. Names of the officers upon the lands late Sir Wm. Compton's.

Stewards. — *Hunfrey Brown*: Tottenham, Middx., Rokealds and Chobham, Essex, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Finchley, Middx., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Thos. Pace*: Bettysthorne, Asheley Arnewood, Exbury and Leope, Mynsted Totton and Barkeley, Playteford, Gremsted, Bymmerton, Wissheford, Stowford and Chadenwyche, 40*s.* *Roger Badger*: Netherham, Kyngton Magna, Langenham and Elme, Somerset, 20*s.* *John Goer*: Lokyngton and Hope, Wilts and Gloucester, 6*s.* 8*d.* *Thos. Umpton*: Chepyng Norton, Oxon, 26*s.* 8*d.* *John Palmar*:

* Supplied from an after mention of her name.

† Elsewhere the name looks like Beniare, and even here there is a dot that seems to indicate an i instead of a c.

1528.

SIR WILL. COMPTON—*cont.*

Compton Vynyeats, Compton Longa, Walford Magna and Parva, Tyshoo, Whatcoote and Evenlode, Warw. and Worc., 53s. 4d. Maxstock, Warwicksh., 26s. 8d. *Robt. Hasilrigge*: Hertysborn, Derbysh., 26s. 8d. *Bawdwen Malett*: Overn Dencourt, Bucks, 26s. 8d. *Sir Wm. Parre*: Aldwynele, Northt., 26s. 8d. Yerdley and Asheby, Northt., 10l. Harwold and Thurlighe, 66s. 8d. Scotton and Browton, Yorks., 20s. Levesham, Wrelton and Craneholme, Yorks., 26s. 8d.

Bailiffs.—*Roger Tussar*: Tottenham, Middx., 4l. *Gostwyk*: Fynchley, 60s. 8d. *John Granger*: Greenwich, Kent, 66s. 8d. *Thos. Pace*: Bettisthorne, Hants, 60s. *Ric. Trynkard*: Asheley, Arnewed, 6s. 8d. *Rob. Johnston*: Mynsted Totton and Barkeley, Playteford, Grymsted, More Abston, Bymmerton, Quydamton and Wilton, Wisheford and Stowford, Hants, 60s. 8d. *Wm. Awbrey*: Chadenwiche, Westknoyle, Norton and Kylmyngton, Kyngton Magna and Langenham, 40s. *John Wales*: Netherham, Somerset, 26s. 8d. *Roger Badger*: Elme, Somers., Lokyngton, Culston and Horton, Wilts, Chelnam and Hope, Glouc., Evenlode, Worc., 66s. 8d. *Robt. Busby*: Chepyng Norton, Oxon, 60s. 8d. *Martin Mountford*: Tyswo, Warw., 60s. 8d. *John Ingram*: Compton Longa, Walford Magna and Parva, Warw., 40s. Maxstock, 30s. 4d. *Thos. Spencer*, keeper of the castle, 53s. 4d.; of the park, 60s. 8d. *Ralph De Benchebyn*: Hertysborn, Derbysh., 40s. *Wm. Sambache*, keeper of Compton Park, 60s. 8d. *Wm. Warrall*, keeper of the garden, &c., at Compton, 6l. 13s. 4d. *Ant. Fenton*: Levesham and Wrelton, Yorks., 60s. 8d. *Wm. Cony*: Aldwynele, Northt., 40s. *Wm. Fyll*: Asheby, 40s. *Wm. Thorne*: Yerdley, 60s. 8d. Harold, Beds, 40s. *John Brewreton*: Thurlyghe, Beds, 26s. 8d.

Pp. 6.

R. O.

6. Inquisition taken in Middlesex on the death of Sir Will. Compton, 20 Hen. VIII.

Found that Ric. Broke, serjeant-at-law, [Walter Rodney]*, Will. Dyngley and John Dyngley, now surviving, with [Sir Rob. Throgmerton and Will. Tracy,]* deceased, were seized of the manors of Tottenham, Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeneyes and Mokkyngs, with lands in Tottenham, Edelmeton and Enfeld, to Compton's use; and that Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Henry earl of Essex, John Bouchier lord Bernes, [Sir Rob. Ratclyf,]* Rob. Brudenell, justice of the King's Bench, Ric. Sacheverell [and Thos. Brokesby,]* now surviving, with [Sir Ralph Shyrley,]* deceased, were seized of the manor of Fyncheley and lands in Fyncheley and Hendon to his use. His son, Peter Compton, is his heir, and is six years old and over.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

R. O.

7. Citation by Wolsey, as legate, of Sir Wm. Compton, for having lived in adultery with the wife of lord Hastings, while his own wife, dame ———, was alive, and for having taken the sacrament to disprove it.

Lat., pp. 5; *an unfinished copy. Endd. by Wolsey.*

4443. SIR WILL. COMPTON.

R. O.

Inventory of the goods of Sir Will. Compton at his places in London, Compton, Bittisthorpe, the Great Park of Windsor, Sir Walter Stoner's place. Total of moveables, 4,485l. 2s. 3½d. "Sperat dettes," estimated at 3,511l. 13s. 4d. "Chatell Royall," 666l. 13s. 4d.

Wards.—One ward that cost 466l. 13s. 4d.; another of 500 marks land; the third, "Sir Geo. Salynger's son and his heir." There is at Windsor Great Park plate embezzled to the value of 579l. 2s. 6d., as appears by a bill found in Sir William's place at London. Desperate debts estimated at 1,908l. 6s. 8d. Debts owing by him estimated at 1,000l.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

* The names in brackets are crossed out. The inquisition actually returned adopted the alterations in this draft.

1528.

4444. HERESY.

R. O.

Articles exhibited by Wolsey against a supposed heretic.

(1) That Wolsey is legate to Henry VIII. for his whole life, by the appointment of Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., (2) with jurisdiction over all his dominions, (3) and therefore over the accused, who is a parish priest (*parochianus ecclesie parochialis*) of ———*, in the city of London; (4) that the accused was baptised and professed the Catholic Faith; (5) that he knew of Luther's condemnation by Leo X., and to ask him when he first heard of it; (6) and the same of his writings; (7) that he knew of the publication of the bull against him; (8) that he possessed, read, or heard read books of Luther's after the condemnation; (9) that he knows that those who read, print, &c. Luther's books are liable to be punished for heresy; (10) that he is an adherent of Luther; (11) that he held and taught Luther's heresies, that the Pope is not the successor of Peter nor the vicar of Christ over all the churches in the world, but that he and the ministers under him are Antichrists; (12) that he ate meat on fast days. (13.) That he taught that the Church could not ordain fasts, and that Christians could neglect them without mortal sin; (14) that the existence of Purgatory could not be proved from Scripture; (15) that the body of Christ is not in the Sacrament, but only bread and wine; (16) that a bad priest cannot consecrate, nor confer baptism or any sacrament; (17) that the laity, *non communicati sub utraque specie*, are deceived by the Church; (18) that the power of the Pope and other bishops is equal; (19) that there is no foundation in Scripture or the early fathers for the division of repentance into contrition, confession and satisfaction; (20) that no one ought to presume to confess venial sins, nor all mortal sins, for it was impossible to discover them all; (21) that the lowest priest is as efficacious in the sacrament of penance or remission of sin as a Pope or bishop, and, in the absence of a priest, any Christian, even a woman or boy, would suffice; (22) that it is a great error to take the Eucharist, trusting to this, that they have confessed, and are not conscious of mortal sin; that such persons eat and drink judgment to themselves; whereas if they trusted that they would obtain grace thereby, this faith alone would make them pure and worthy; (23) that indulgences are of no use; (24) that excommunications are only external penalties, and do not deprive a man of the prayers of the Church, and that Christians should be taught rather to love excommunication than to dread it; (25) that neither the Church nor the Pope can fix articles of faith, or laws of morals or good works; (26) that freewill after sin is merely a name, and that while a man does what is in him he sins mortally.

Pp. 6, Lat.

R. O.

2. Articles exhibited by Wolsey against some one charged with heresy.

Wolsey was appointed Legate for life to Henry VIII., by Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., (2) with jurisdiction over all the said King's dominions. (3) The accused, being a parish priest † of Stonehouse, Worcester dioc., is under his jurisdiction. (4) He was baptized and professed the Catholic Faith; (5) believed, assented, and preached certain heresies condemned by the Church; (6) expounded and wrote annotations on the Scriptures out of his own mind, abandoning the doctrines of the Church; (7) that he said that prayers ought not to be made for the dead, and that there was no Purgatory; (8) that all prelates after the Apostles, and all the Popes, were false prophets and Antichrists; (9) that no image, even of the Virgin, ought to be adored; (10) that fasts ought not to be kept, and were not appointed by Christ; (11) that all regulars living according to their rules were robbers and thieves; (12) that clerks cannot possess money or property; (13) that praying in churches, and the ceremonies of the Church,

* Blank in MS.

† *parochianus parochiae de Stonehouse.*

1528.

HERESY—*cont.*

were bad, and that prayers ought only to be in secret; (14) that he held many false opinions about the articles of faith, sacraments, pilgrimages, and indulgences; (15) that all Christians were kings and priests, and that both clerks and laymen can consecrate the body of Christ; (16) that the Lord's Prayer only ought to be used; (17) that he knows that a certain Martin Luther was condemned for heresy by Leo X.; and let him be asked whether he ever knew or heard Luther or any of his disciples preach, whether he ever heard him spoken of in his province, and when he first heard of his condemnation. (18.) Ask him when he first knew that all Luther's books were condemned. (19.) That he knows that Leo published a bull through all Christendom in condemnation of Luther and his books; (20) that he knows that all who kept, read, printed, published, or defended the said books were liable to be punished for heresy; (21) that after the condemnation he kept, read, &c. some of the said books; (22) that he has approved, preached, and favored by word and deed Luther and his opinions; (23) that he brought or caused to be brought to England books by him or his disciples, and to ask him by whom; (24) that he burnt certain of the books after his arrival in England; and if he says yes, ask him when, where, and before whom; (25) that he had, sold and gave away some of the said books; and if he confesses, ask him to whom; (26) whether he was afraid of being discovered reading or expounding the opinions expressed in a German book of Luther's which he kept; if he says yes, let him confess that the book contains errors.

Lat., pp. 6.

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GRANTS in JUNE 1528.

June.

GRANTS.

4. Rich. Foster, yeoman usher of the Crown. To have the Crown fee of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Rob. Withers, deceased. Greenwich, 19 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 June.—P.S.

4. Rob. Putnam *alias* Dymarshe, of London, fishmonger. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 4 June 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

4. Tho. Hyll of Melles, Somers., jun., tucker, and Agnes Peny of Melles. Pardon for breaking into the house of Margery Robyns, widow, and robbing her of 95*l.* on 31 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

5. John Pen. To be rider of the chace of Sutton, Warwick, *vice* Sir Hen. Wyloughby, deceased. Greenwich, 21 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 June.—P.S.

5. Anth. Mores of Calais, a native of Alexandria de la Paye in Lombardy. Denization. *Westm.*, 5 June. — *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

5. Reprisal.—Constat and exemplification, at the request of John Phylips, of patent 6 Feb. 13 Hen. VIII. authorizing reprisal against France and Britanny, in behalf of Christ. Coö.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.*

10. John Madeson, servant to Katharine, Queen Consort. Pension of 12*d.* a day. *Del. Hampton Court*, 10 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

10. Edw. Ingham, yeoman usher of the Chamber. Grant, in reversion, of the fee of

the crown of 6*d.* a day, granted to Wm. Standon by patent 28 May 5 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

10. Wm. Sparke, of Boreston, in the parish of Halwill, Devon, husbandman. Pardon for having robbed John Jakson and John Pernell at Badparke of certain white rams. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 29.*

12. Tho. Griffith and Joan his wife. Licence to enfeof Sir Rob. Ratclyff, viscount Fitzwater, Sir John Tuchett, lord Dawdelegh (*sic*), Sir Ric. Whetill, Sir John Dygby, Tho. Nevill and Edw. Griffith, and the heirs of the said Edw., of the moieties of the manors of Obleygh and Childokford, Somers. and Dorset, and of the advowson of the church of Childokford; and to the said visc., &c. to re-enfeof thereof the said Tho. and Joan to hold the premises in survivorship, with remainder to Rise Griffith, s. and h. of the said Tho. and Joan, and the heirs male of his body, with contingent remainders to John Griffith, brother of the said Rise, and to others. *Westm.*, 12 June.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3.*

12. Geo. Morys of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 12 June 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

12. The mayor and burgesses of Redynges. Mortmain licence to acquire possessions to the annual value of 5*l.* *Del. Westm.*,

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June.

GRANTS.

12 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

15. Roger Radclyff, gentleman usher of the Chamber. Grant of the castle of Okeham, Rutland, with lands, &c., forfeited by Edw. duke of Buckingham; on surrender of patent 24 April 20 Hen. VIII. granting the same in a different form. *Del. Westm., 15 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

16. John Asshton, one of the auditor-accountants of Buckingham's lands. Reversion of the office of one of the auditors of the Exchequer, the present auditors being John Sydley, Tho. Tamworth, Edw. Chamber, John Goldyng and Wm. Pryce. *Del. Hampton Court, 16 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

17. Sir Edw. Beynton. Grant, in tail male, of certain lands in Cawlne, Wilts, parcel of the manor of Chiriell, Wilts, parcel of Warwykes lands, held by Henry Parsons, at the annual rent of 4 marks. *Del. Westm., 17 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

Duplicate of the preceding, undated.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

17. Deryk Peterson *alias* Peter Buer, coppersmith *alias* cooper, native of Gelderland. Licence to retain in his service four journeymen. Greenwich, 15 June.—*Del. Hampton Court, 17 June 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 21.*

17. Wm. Hutchins, gentleman of the chapel. Corrody of the monastery of Tywardteth, Cornwall, *vice* Simon Burton, resigned. Greenwich, 14 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 17 June.—P.S.*

20. Gaol Delivery.

Hertford castle: Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld and Ric. Lyndesell.

The same justices for *Colchester castle, Guldeford castle, and Lewes castle.*

Aylesbury gaol: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Fitzhugh and Wm. Wyat.

The same justices for *Bedford castle, Cambridge castle, Ipswich gaol, Huntingdon castle, Norwich castle, and Bury St. Edmund's.*

York castle: Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Ric. Lyster and Jas. Fox.

The same justices for *Appulby castle, Carlisle castle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York city, and Newcastle-on-Tyne (town) gaol.*

Winchester castle: Sir John Fitzjames, Wm. Shelley and Rob. Dacres.

The same justices for *Fyssherton Anger, Dorchester, Ilchester, Exeter castle, and Launceston castle.*

Northampton castle: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwich and John Jenour.

The same justices for *Okeham gaol (Rutland), Warwick county gaol, Coventry, Leicester gaol, Leicester (town) gaol, Nottingham*

gaol, Nottingham (town) gaol, Derby gaol, Lincoln gaol, and Lincoln (city) gaol.

Oxford castle: Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhale, and Tho. Brudenell, sen.

The same justices for *Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Stafford gaols.*

Westm., 20 June.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20d.

22. Walt. Walshe, groom of the Chamber. To be master of the hunt in the royal park of Bussheley, Worc., as held by Wm. Tracy deceased, and to have, besides other emoluments, a cottage and land called Strippeling-place. Hunnesdon, 22 June 20 Hen. VIII.—*P.S.*

22. Nich. Gerebrande *alias* Clayse Calebrand *alias* Cloyse or Classe Jerbrand, shoemaker, native of Holland, in the dominions of the Emperor Charles V. Pardon of all offences against the statute concerning apprentices of aliens. Greenwich, 15 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 22 June.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 28.*

23. Hen. marq. of Exeter, seneschal of the duchy of Cornwall; John bp. of Exeter; Sir John Arundell, receiver; and Sir Peter Eggecombe, Sir Tho. Denys, Sir John Chamound, John Turnor, and Guthlac Overton, auditors, of the said duchy; Wm. Lowre, John Tregian, Wm. Godolgham, John Thomas, serjeant-at-arms, and John Godolgham, comptroller of the coinage of tin in cos. Cornw. and Devon, Walt. Borlace and Tho. Cokkes. To be commissioners and assessors of the duchies of Cornw. and Devon. *Del. Westm., 23 June 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

26. John Middleton, man-at-arms at Calais. To be keeper of the tolls at the turnpike of Markes, in the lordship of Marke, and also at Oye Sculse, in the lordship of Oye, in the marches of Calais, with fees of 11*l.* 12*s.* a year. Greenwich, 19 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 26 June.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

28. Tho. Rogers of Plynton, Devon. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hertford, 28 June 20 Hen. VIII.—*P.S.*

28. Ric. Camme, gentleman usher of the Chamber of princess Mary. Lease of certain pastures in the lordship of Abboteley, parcel of Warwick's lands, Worc., in the several tenures of Tho. Notte, John Fydo, Elizabeth Kay and Wm. Gladwene; also lands in the lordship of Bussheley, parcel of Warwick's lands, late in the several tenures of John White and Rob. Cole; at various annual rents, and 12*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm., 28 June 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

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4446. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 216.

B. M.

“ of any good will but rather a de
being now so far onwards, if they
should attain nothing thereby without any
profit, reckoning that so nigh to the point
as by all ly[kelihood they now] should be, and being in custody and . . .
. could be no great treating of alterin[g]
. with reproach, and that the Emperor in soch[e]
herald being so nigh at hand, and kn[owing his] message already as he
doth, would do li[ttle that was of] great importance unto such time as
he [had heard the said] herald's message. The best that we can
. is this. Master Silvester, between whose
. . . . the heralds from the confines there can be in
time, doubtless will use diligence will train his
journey as long as know well that he is instructed so
fro shall, albeit they will not now be a
. Master Silvester use diligence and
and negligence, it is likely enough shall have
trained some part of his arrival of the herald or
else right wisely pondereth, it should . . .
. impossible practising of this
in una manu panem, in [altera] * * * * Emperor's
letters aforesaid, ye gs demeanor, and think that
h of honor if he did otherwise. A
. matters of Naples, the King showed [us that he had heard]
by sundry advices that the city was n[ow in great extr]emity, and not
like to continue long unta[ken. He also] said he had word assuredly
that his arm[y] by sea [was arr]yvyd at Lyvorn, and should be at Naples
shor[tly] the lanceknights comen into Lombardy, the
. [th]ey pass not 8,000 or 10,000, and there were co
. ij. mil more, which with evil contentation be r[eturned back] again,
and these that be remained they be and wot not what
way to take. They have lien month in one place consuming
money and vit[ails] without anything resolving themselves
what th[ey shall d]o, which he reckoneth to be a very good sign
said that at their first coming into Italy all was sore abashed,
and feared them greatly; [but, see]yng the said Almayns thus lashely do
demean [th]e[m]self, the towns and cities do begin to take cora[ge and] to
assure themself and to cast away all fear good chance for
the League that the said Al[mains be so] slowe, for doubtless if they had
marched [o]thers for any repair sufficient that . . .
. King showed us of many * * * *
f. 217. then unto him, therefore no
further mention. The Great [Master hath been in] hand with us very
earnestly to ma[ke inquiry] for the letters that be missed, and s[wear]eth
many and] marvellous oaths, that such letters [as have come] unto his hands
from time to time [he hath sent] and delivered them unto our hands, [without
keeping back] them or any part of them; and to [say truth] we think verily
that he so hath [done, insomuch] that it is half a miracle that any [should be
missing]. Therefore, Sir, for the Passion of God, with
but with these men here, God forbid th[at they should be any] thing
charged with the matter more t[han] The Great Master
was *multus in pur[gando]* showed him that such letters were
myssy[ng] [your] Grace had commanded us to make
search though your Grace made inquiry therefor [you
desired] us to do the same, yet that was without

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the letters might be lost by negligen[ce] servants
 or such other as might hav[e] them to and fro,
 and of the faith King's highness, and also
 your Grace Master as much as in any man . . .
 best we could unto him for l
 no fault, and we trust * * * * * yth, and
 that he is adver[tised] the French ambassador
 there th [High]nesses great matter goeth marvellously
 my lord Cardinal Campegius was d[espached]
 t and coming away for the finishing [mat]ter
 and the bringing thereof to the King's desired end.
 The which end we beseech votis precibusque continuis to
 send his Highness

"[A]s touching the article for the enjoyment d the
 King hath spoken unto us to desire your Grace t[o] unto the duke
 of Vandosme, surely it should see[m] in the same article he is
 very hardly dealt with is a noble prince and as free and frank
 a heart any liveth, and hath oftentimes offered hym[self]
 unto us to do the King's highness the best service [he could], and not to
 spare for that purpose ne body nor [goods] as frank, gentle and as
 liberal a heart as a[ny man] an, God forbid, but your Grace
 should favor him acc[ordingly], a[ssuring] your Grace that he hath all his
 trust an[d con]fidence in your Grace that he will. He hath de[clared all]
 his desire in writing, which we send your Gr[ace] humbly
 according unto our promise unto him ing, the same to be as
 good unto him as ye the latter that we have promised
 so your Grace will. Thus
 from " * * *

Mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's G[race].

4447. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 215.

B. M.

" yn with the Leg[ate]
 unto him, and as cause
 why they hear so is because his Holiness
 [w]ithe the powers of Italy to
 to say with the Florentines under his power or
 at the again the family of the
 Ferrara for Modena and Reg[io] Ravenna and Servia
 and by the pike's point with these
 here do the best they can to reason and
 sowing matter of brought the French king here . . .
 the Pope's holiness, which must
 doubtless the Pope shall be forced to and
 what evil consequents may but your Grace of your
 wisdom doth showeth us that as for the Floren[tines]
 Ferrara, they suspect his Holiness w
 content to pass over those matters grieveth
 his Holiness in that the right color nor title do keep
 fr Servia, and surely there is no reaso[n]
 Therefore, according unto your commandm[ent], we will do]
 the best that we can in this m[atter] for we think that
 Ravenna on the Pope frank and prone enow
 [an]d rather than fail if th " * * *

Hol., mutilated.

1528.

4448. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 212.

B. M.

“ that yesterday
 [Ic]hyngham arrived here ng removed and
 had h days, for the which time th
 [t]hat the King would go about con-
 veniently, ne he ne my L[ady] [St.] Germain attend to debate
 m we thought it expedient to
 so resorting to our instructi[ons] the ways
 devised for the revo[cation] thinking it expedient that
 th them for the better acceleration
 in to Spain, and thereupon we m
 and went the same morning to him and divers
 others of the con communication upon the said
 ways. A made a great ground general to a
 treaty and concluded solemnly sworn with
 interposition of the censures [of the Church, that it] is not likely that any
 prince of side violate any part thereof, sp[ecially]
 beginning for his part to observe sunk right
 well into many off at the last we began to go f
 King should upon trust hereof cities.
 Then the Great Mast[er] * * * * *
 ence of the Church reates and
 for other his he so that there was no gr
 thinking it therefore very
 yng should either deliver Cit any such trust.
 There wa[s] de also that if they should in
 Dolphyn and leave the duke of [Orleans] [re]voca-
 tion of the army, the Emperor Dolphyn, and so
 deliver him bei[ng] should not long continue, so that k
 Orleance he should be sure to have his
 hands.† At this difficulty we la [t]hat if they would
 stick upon such diff[iculties it would] be long or they should have their
 chyl[dren] e passed and the King ready to depart
 long debating of the first degree rejecting
 the same, they desired to s and so we perused them one by
 one, and some [of them we li]kyd very well, notwithstanding they said
 [ma]ke the King privy unto them and willy[d]
 to speak with the King, and so we tarry s, at the last
 the King came forth, saying [that he] had seen the King's highness' devices,
 a[nd that he w]ould more ripely consider them, and d
 other and thereupon have farth[er] [t]he same. As
 tou[ching] * * * * *
 be prolonged as [sus-
 pen]tion of arms he gave standing in these
 matters [com]munication ne leisure to reyso[n]
 but at our next meeting I t[rust to] [and
 there]upon advertise your Grace more of the
 Great Master whet[her] that we should follow
 him that it was the King's pleas[ure]
 in Paris, till we should be se God preserve
 your Grace. From Paris, the”

Mutilated.

† There is a mark for the insertion of a word here.

1528.

[1 July.] **4449. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.**

R. O. The King and his household are well, except one of his wardrobe, and
St. P. i. 305. a gentleman's servant. I received your letters yesternight at 10 o'clock, for the King, who marvelled that my servant made no more diligence; for he departed at 11 o'clock, and was, I trust, at Hampton Court by 3 or 4. "But I fear me there lack diligence there in some persons for the delivery of the same unto your hands, which I beseech your Grace may be amended hereafter," for he thought to have had an answer yesternight. He thought your Grace had a bill of Compton's offices, when you were last with him at Windsor. Recommends Sir Thomas Denyce for the under-treasurership. Great suit is made for Gage, the vice-chamberlain. The King wishes for the bill (prescription) that Mr. Fynche made for such as fell sick in your house, as he is informed it has been very successful. Wednesday.

P.S.—After writing the above, I received your letters and showed them to the King. The King will not speak to the Queen for such offices as Compton had of her, but leave her to bestow them at her pleasure, except the keepership of Odyam park, "for the serjeant of his Sheler (Cellar)."* The offices which he had of abbots and others the King desires may be stayed. This morning he has given commandment to have provision made at Ampthill. Cannot make up his mind to speak for himself, but wishes Wolsey would do so in his letters to the King.

Hol. Add. Endd.

1 July. **4450. SIR WM. SANDYS to WOLSEY.**

R. O. Does not presume to visit the King or Wolsey, as he has had the sweat in his house. Desires to have some of the offices of the late Sir Wm. Compton. He was steward to Cicester, Malmesbury, and many other religious places. Desires Wolsey would write letters to them, willing them to give the said stewardships to Sandys. At the Vyne, 1 July.

P.S.—Begs some of the offices for his poor brother, who has much chargeable business. Sends a schedule of the vacant places.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 July. **4451. CLERK, BISHOP OF BATH, to TUKE.**

R. O. Sends letters lately received from Master Sylvester, by which he will see what likelihood there is of peace, and how much wind and paper has been wasted. They have not yet resolved here on sending a safe-conduct for the Emperor's herald. Wishes it were done; then the hearts on both sides will be inflamed, as many reckon, but, as I reckon, well eased. It is said that those with Antony de Leva have betrayed Lodi. The matter of Andrea Dorea is of great importance. His loss will be a great hindrance to the Spaniards. The King has sent a gentleman to see if he can be won. The Plague is great here. Paris, 1 July.

P.S.—Hears that the Imperial lance-knights have passed Lodi and gone to Genoa, where there is a great plague, and it is badly defended in consequence.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

2 July. **4452. JOHN MORDAUNT to [WOLSEY].**

Titus, B. i. Asks him to obtain him the place of under-treasurer, void by the
320. death of Sir William Compton, about which he spoke to Wolsey at the last
B. M. vacancy. Last Lent, at Hampton Court, asked him for Sir Harry Wyat's room, but he said he had determined to give it to Tuke, though he answered

* "for the servant of his, Sheler," in the St. P.

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JOHN MORDAUNT to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

favorably his request to promote him to some such place. Thanks him for all his kindness. Asks his acceptance of 500 marks for the college at Oxford. Will give 100*l.* to the King, if Wolsey pleases, "for his gracious goodness to be showed to me therein."

Asks for the wardship of one of the sisters of the late Mr. Browghton, for his younger sons, as their lands lie in Bradford, in which Mordaunt dwells. Will give 200*l.* more than any other will give. Cannot pay ready money, owing to his expence in buying the heir of Sir Ric. Fitzlewes and in marrying his daughters, but he will give Wolsey a manor or two instead. Would have attended on Wolsey in person, but dares not presume to do so, in consequence of the sickness. When he first heard the premises, was busy in viewing the King's forest of Rockingham, where the King suffers daily great loss. His servant, the bearer, will attend on Wolsey daily to know his pleasure. 2 July.

Asks him to burn this letter.

Hol., pp. 2.

2 July. **4453.** RIC. BROKE to NICH. TOWNESLEY.

R. O.

Received his letters dated at Hampton Court, 1 July, requiring him to attend my lord's Grace that day or else tomorrow. Would have done so if he had not been sick of the sweat; from which one of his clerks at London is newly recovered, and another who yesterday wrote divers letters for him fell ill shortly after 12 o'clock at afternoon. All his horses are in Mortlake Park, beside Putneyth. Has ordered his servant, the bearer, to take them out, and get ready his saddles and harness at London that he may ride the circuit. Will be with my Lord whenever his servant brings his horses. Sutton, in Kent, 30 miles from Hampton Court, about midnight before the 2 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Master Nicolas Townesley, clerk. *Endd.*

2 July. **4454.** WM. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Recommends Rauf Pexsall for the office of under-treasurer, held by the late Sir Wm. Compton. He is Wolsey's old servant. Hopes Wolsey will excuse his being so importunate, but it is an old saying, "Where a man best loveth, there he dare be boldest." The Vyne, 2 July.

P.S.—Received a letter from my brother Essex, desiring the stewardship of Abingdon, lately held by Compton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

2 July. **4455.** SIR EDW. GUILDFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends by his servants the French priest who took church at Rye, and confessed to the Mayor that he had escaped from prison, to which he had been sent for clipping coin, as appears by his former letter of June 3. Encloses his confession, and the letter from the mayor of Rye. Asks him to remember his letter of the 24 June, and the articles enclosed, for wheat was 8 groats and 3*d.* a bushel at Cranebroke last Saturday, the market price being 7 groats and 2*d.* It is thought it will rise every market day till harvest be "inned" and the corn thrashed. Has written to Baron Halis to remind Wolsey of the premises. Halden, 2 July. *Signed.*

ii. Examination of Sir John Trenquart, of Herkennill in Normandy, taken by Sir Edw. Guildford, warden of the Cinque Ports.

Was attached on May Day morning at Nutteley by old Stapeley of Franckefeld and his son. They found 3*s.* clipped in his purse, and took him with it to Lord Dacres. Was in prison there four days. Dacres sent him to

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Sowtheworke, where he was put in prison, but he does not know whether it was in the Marshalsea or the King's Bench. Next morning a keeper took him to Westminster to speak to the lord Cardinal; but as he did not come to the court that day, the keeper put him in a prison at Westminster, and went to breakfast. "And he being in prison, looked about him, and see that the prison was not strong, and broke a place of the prison and went his way." Came to his host, John Erley, at Buckestede, where he had left $2\frac{1}{2}$ ells of black worsted, 1 ell tawny worsted, 1 ell black worsted, a pair of russet hose unmade, a pair of violet hose, a matins book, a razor stone, and 10 groats for a trentaill. He would not deliver them, so Trenquart came to Rye, and lodged at the Rose. Changed his gown for a cloak with one of his countrymen, that he might not be known as a priest, and so took the church, fearing he was pursued. The Mayor came and asked him why he took the "franchesie" of the church, and he answered as above.

Pp. 3. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

R. O.

2. John Wymond, mayor of Rye, to Sir Edw. Guildford.

Today a French priest in merchant's apparel required the liberty of Christ's church for the safeguard of his life. As he said he had broken prison, where he was detained for clipping money, in which case there is no sanctuary, has committed him to sure keeping till Guildford can examine him. He seems an ignorant person. Wishes him to be assigned to his delivery as shortly as possible, for he doubts his safe keeping. Rye, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

2 July.

4456. J. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I have received your letter dated 19 June, mentioning the death of my son Browthon, and for the sure custody of his sisters, and the gracious mind you bore him, and the trust you have in me for their custody. This day I received another letter from you, of the 1st, saying that you understand by a letter of mine to Arundel, and by one of Henes (Hennege's), that great suit is made to the King, who thought they were his wards. I showed him that you had them from heir to heir; at which he was satisfied. I am sorry you should write somewhat sharply, as if I and my wife would bestow the eldest without your consent. I have borne my heart and service unto you above all men living, saving only the King. One is of full age; but I will do nothing without your consent. I must needs speak in her behalf, as I am bound to do. This mistrust of me comes not of your Grace only. You will remember that I moved you a year and a half past for the marriage of my younger daughter with one Dormerson, who made great offers; but I stayed for two causes; one, that I would have matched her with better blood; the other, that if my son Browthon should depart, it would be a great hindrance to you.

I wrote to Arundel, to ask you to let me have the youngest, paying as much as any other. I desire her for nothing else but my wife's pleasure, "for she would be very loth that another should have her said daughter afore her, for it is all her joy in this world." You mentioned that you were satisfied that I and my wife should having the keeping of her said daughters, so that they be kept in clear air, which we will do to the best of our powers. But I had rather that they were out of my hands than you should distrust me. "Great labour is made to the King by Sir Thomas Cheney and Sir John Wallop, and also to mistress Ann, for that matter; and the King is very desirous to the same." Master Kingston desires the stewardship of the bishop of Worcester's lands, and I beg your Grace to give it him, as he will be very grateful. Tittenhanger, 2 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

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2 July.

R. O.

4457. The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Received on the 25th June his letters ordering him to advance and put down the Liddesdale malefactors. Has therefore come to Prowdehowe, which is within twelve miles of the Borders. On the 24th received from the king of Scots news that the intended voyage against the outlaws would not be kept. Sent a spy to Scotland to know the occasion. He reports that on the 19th the King, by the advice of the Queen, the bishop of St. Andrews, the earls of Warran (Arran), Argyle, Eglantyn and Murrey, and others, made open proclamation that neither the earl of Angwisshe nor any other Douglas should come within seven miles of him, because they had spoiled the realm for their own profit and kept no justice, and that his nobles should meet him at Sterling on St. Peter's Day the 29th, go with him to Edinburgh on the 10th July, and there hold a general council, and call the Earl to account. He will be content to "leave his rooms" if he is pardoned for past acts; but if he cannot obtain pardon, he and his friends will fight with his enemies about the King. On the 31st, Ogleston, a servant of the king of Scots, brought Northumberland a letter from the King, desiring him to see good order kept upon the Borders; which, with the former letter, he incloses. Has made proclamation and sent orders to his lieutenants and deputies for this purpose. Since his coming, the Scotch have had no cause of complaint against the English. At my castle of Prowdehowe, 2 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

3 July.

R. O.

4458. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

St. P. VII. 87. You will understand by Gardiner what we have done to satisfy you in consideration of your services. We wish we could add to them the recovery of our cities. The Venetians, however, will pay no attention to the King's remonstrances. Viterbo, 3 July 1528.

Hol., signed "J." Lat. Add. Endd.

3 July.

R. O.

4459. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

St. P. II. 135.

The bearer, Thomas Bath, a merchant of Drodagh, has been with Norfolk on his return from Walsingham, and can give Wolsey much information about Ireland. He is a gentleman of good blood, a true man, and loves more the wealth of the land than the parties of the Garentyns or Butlers. He has done more to restrain O'Nele from war than any other. Hears from him that the Marchers, as they cannot defend themselves, allow the Irish to come through them and hunt others within. If this is not remedied, 20,000*l.* will not repair the damage that will be done before the middle of September. Begs Wolsey's attention for Ireland, which is in great danger, considering the lack of good captains of the Englishry and of men-of-war, the great dissension between the greatest bloods of the land, and the strength of the Irish. If the King does not send the earl of Kyldare thither, advises the continuance of his brother in authority, assisted either by 300 or 400 Englishmen with good captains, or else a good sum of money to wage men with, and to distribute among the Irish adjoining the Englishry by the advice of the Chancellor and Chief Justice. Money should be sent to Ossory also, to induce Irishmen to aid the Deputy, or at least to prevent others passing through them, and to do no hurt to the King's subjects. Neither Ossory nor his son should be made deputy; for, considering their distance, and their war with Desmond and O'Bryne, it will be impossible for them to defend the four shires, and scarcely their own country. Kenyngdale, 3 July.

Hol. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

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3 July.
R. O.**4460. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.**

Commission by cardinal Wolsey to John Higden, dean of Cardinal's College, Oxford, Lawrence Stubbes, his almoner, Ric. Ducke, dean of his chapel, William Capon, dean of the college to be erected at Ipswich, Cuthbert Marcial, S. T. P., and Stephen Gardiner, LL.D., empowering them to amend and reform the statutes of his colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. Hampton Court, 3 July 1528.

Lat., pp. 4. Endd.

3 July.
R. O.**4461. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.**

Notarial attestation by Richard Watkyns of the foundation charter of Cardinal's college, Ipswich, made in the south gallery at Hampton Court, 3 July 1528.

Present: John Higden, dean of Cardinal's college, Oxford, Cuthbert Marcial, archdeacon of Nottingham, Peter Vannes, John Gostwyck and Tho. Alford. *Signed and sealed by the Cardinal.*

Lat., vellum.

3 July.
Vesp. F. XIII.
112 b.
B. M.**4462. THOMAS LORD LAWARR to Dr. CROMER.**

Desires to be commended to his wife. Thanks him for his manifold kindness to himself and his sister Katharine. Dr. Blewitt writes to him in what case she is, and what medicines he has given her. Fears she is in great danger. She will take nothing to do her good; she has not eaten bread or meat this fortnight. In haste, the 3rd of July.

P.S.—Sends . . . angels, and would send more if he could have Cromer with him for two or three days.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

Written under the address: "My sister K. wold have sum kastyfystelay mayd in a boxe, and as you were wont to make her."

Some medical directions endorsed, (qy. in Cromer's hand?)

[4 July.]
R. O.**4463. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.**

St. P. i. 307.

The King is well, but is somewhat perplexed at not hearing from you, as there are many flying tales that your people are sick. He speaks very kindly of you, and likes your house* so well that he does not propose to depart so soon as he had appointed. He expects the bill of Compton's offices tonight. As I hear nothing from you touching the abbot of Peterborough's letters, I purpose to send his servant to Dr. Stubbs with such things as he has brought. The King has sometimes asked me of my reckonings with your Grace. Therefore I beseech you to look upon my books, and give me a general acquittance. As I have somewhat overcharged myself in purchasing a little land of lord Delaware, I beseech you to let me have the money that remains in your hands, which Mr. Tonyee had in his keeping before his departing. Saturday.

Hol. Add. Endd.: From Mr. Henege, the 9th day of July.

4 July.
R. O.**4464. CLERK and TAYLOR to WOLSEY.**

Wrote on the 1st. Hear that the lanceknights have not gone to Genoa, but are at Lodi. The King is hunting at Fontainebleau, and will stay there all this month. My Lady is at St. Germain's; the Council at Paris. Much rain has fallen, and destroyed the corn and the vines. It is to be feared that a universal decay and dearth will prevail through the whole

* Tittenhanger.

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CLERK and TAYLOR to WOLSEY—*cont.*

of France. We are told the plague is very bad in England. Paris, 4 July.
Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4 July. **4465.** CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received yesterday Wolsey's letter of 27 June. Is much comforted about Master Stephen's letter. Though Wolsey's former letters were very sharp, and Master Tuke's somewhat earnest, yet when he considered, first, what he had to say, and, secondly, with whom, and most of all with how wise and gracious a prince he had to do, he felt somewhat more at ease. Is now fully comforted. Has this morning received other letters from Dr. Stephens and Sir Gregory, from Ville Andre, the secretary, in two little packets, each directed to himself. As Master Stephens writes that they require haste, forwards them by the messenger sent hither by Wingfield with Wolsey's last. Wolsey's letters to Dr. Stephens will go in a day or two, so that he may have them before his departure from the Pope; for it appears by the Legate's letters that they are waiting for galleys to conduct them to Nice, and that meantime Master Stephens has gone on the Pope's matters to Venice. Paris, 4 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

4 July. **4466.** WM. MUKLOW, cofferer to the Duke of Richmond, to
 R. O. WOLSEY.

Desires preferment to one of the offices in Worcestershire held by the late Sir Wm. Compton. Has been the King's, the Prince's, and Wolsey's servant for 17 years, and had nothing. Worcester, 4 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

[5 July.] **4467.** HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 308. When the King was advertised this morning that you intended to visit him, he begged you to defer your coming till the times are more propitious. He is glad to be so nigh to you, and is well contented with the air and site of this your place. He wishes general processions to be made through the realm for good weather and for the plague. Tittenhanger, Sunday. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

5 July. **4468.** WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. I. 309. Sends him a list of Sir Wm. Compton's offices. Begs they may not be re-granted until they have been carefully examined, and that the undertreasurership be not disposed of till he can repair to the King's presence. Commends Norris and Hennege. Begs the King, out of consideration for his long service, "to be good and gracious lord to my soul," and that what he has devised for the increase of God's honor, learning and virtuous living may, by the King's favor, be accomplished, according to the purport of his last will and testament, in which he has had a loving remembrance of the King. "And one thing, if it shall fortune the same to be the last word that ever I shall speak or write unto your Highness, I dare boldly say and affirm your Grace hath had of me a most loving, true and faithful servant; and that for favor, meed, gift, or promise of gift at any time I never did or consented to thing that might in the least point redound unto your dishonor or disprofit. And herein spiritually rejoicing, conforming my mind to God's pleasure, whatsoever shall chance of me, I most humbly, and with all mine heart, service and prayer, bid your Grace farewell." Hampton Court, 5 July. *Signed.*

Add.

1528.

5 July.

4469. JOHN CROKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends a list of Sir Wm. Compton's patents. Sent also to the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster a list of those held by him under the duchy seal. Cannot learn as yet what he held in the Exchequer, as Smyth is not in London. Dares not visit Wolsey in consequence of the disease in his house. London, 5 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*: John Croke, of the Chancery.

5 July.

4470. JOHN BP. OF EXETER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Begs the preferment of some of the Princess's household servants to some of the offices held by Compton. Bromley has done long service, and his fee has been abated 20*l*. Sir Edw. Croft is a man of inflexible justice, and will do well in Worcestershire. Rossell's secretary does well, and had in the duke of Buckingham's time the keepership of the park of Maxtoke, now vacant. Salter says his offices in North Wales do not sustain his costs in riding thither. The matter between lord Ferrers and young Mr. Risse is pacified. God preserve you from the pestilent air about London. Ludlow, 5 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed and add. Endd.*

6 July.

4471. For THOMAS CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, Legate, &c.

P. S.

Grant of the foundation, lands, site, &c. of the priory of Holy Trinity, Wallingford, Berks, which was suppressed by the authority of Pope Clement VII., and came into the King's hands, as appears by inquisitions before escheators. Also the manors of Wallingford, Westhenreth and Clopcote, Berks, Chalkforde, Oxon., with the advowsons of the churches of Westhenreth and St. Mary in Wallingford, Berks, Chynnor, Garsington, Aston Rowant, with the chapel of Stokenchurch (Oxon), and Shobuden *alias* Shobingden, Bucks, and all tithes or portions of tithes belonging to the said monastery; viz., 14*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Donyngton, Berks, paid by the prior and convent of Donyngton, Berks; 40*s*. annual rent in Kerswell, in the parish of Bucklond, Berks, paid by the rector of Edindon; 40*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in South Morton, Berks; 14*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Aston Toralde, Berks; 40*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Mulsforde, Berks; 3*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. annual rent for tithes in Sottewell, Berks. Also, 10*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Gangulnesden, Oxon, paid by the prioress and convent of Goring; 7*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes paid by the rector of Chynnor; an annuity of 2*s*. paid by the rector of Chinnor; an annuity of 100*s*. in Garsington, Oxon, paid by the vicar of Aston, Oxon; 5*s*. 6*d*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Kymbell Magna, Berks, paid by the abbot and convent of Missenden; 8*s*. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Estclaydon, Bucks, paid by the prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England; 6*s*. 8*d*. annual rent for tithes in the parish of Temesford, Beds; 46*s*. 8*d*. annual rent for tithes in Donton, Beds, paid by the prioress and convent of Halywell, near London; 8*s*. annual rent for tithes in Swyndon, Wilts, paid by the vicar of Swyndon, Wilts; 6*s*. 8*d*. annual rent for tithes in Redborn, Wilts. Also a water-mill in the town of Northstok, Oxon; a water-mill called "Cuxham mylne," in the town of Cookehame, Oxon; a water mill in Ethorp, Bucks; and all messuages, lands, &c. in Wallingford, Clopcote, Westenreth, Donyngton, Kerswell, Bucklond, South Morton, Ardington, Sotwell, Bryghtwell, Huddisbuddes, North Morton, Aston Toralde and Mulsforde, Berks; in Chalkeford, Aston Rowant, Stoken Church, Northstoke, Garsington, Chynnor, Oxford, Bryghtwell, Watlington, Rytherfelde, Pyppard, Huddesbudds, Coxham, Holcombe, Bensington, Chalford, Stanlake, Chalgrave, Stoke

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For THOMAS CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, Legate, &c.—*cont.*

Basset, Newenham, Mapilderham, Henley, Wynhall, Crowmersshe, Nettelbed and Nusfelde, Oxon; in Kymbell Magna, Schobudon *alias* Shobyngdon, Ethrop, Blackgrave, Estclaydon and Queynton, Bucks; in Shepeale, Herts; and in Swindon and Redborne, Wilts; which came into the King's hands by reason of the suppression of the said monastery; with knights' fees, advowsons, and other appurtenances. Greenwich, 3 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 July.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30.

6 July.

P. S.

4472. For THOMAS CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, &c.

Grant of the site, &c. of the late priory of St. Mary de Pratis *alias* Pray, Herts, which became extinct by the death of Eleanor Barnard, prioress. Also of the manors of Pratis *alias* Pray, Playdell, and Beaumont, Herts, Wyng and Swanburn, Bucks; the advowsons of the church or rectory of Wyng; 12s. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Redburn, Herts, paid by the vicar of Redburn; 22s. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Sarette, Herts; and 20s. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Dolowe, paid by the abbot and convent of St. Alban's; 3s. annual rent for a portion of tithes paid by the [*? sacristan*] "*sacaristerius*" of St. Alban's; 3s. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Codycote, paid by the prioress and convent of Sopwell. Also all messuages, lands, &c. in the town of St. Alban's, and without the bars of the said town, and in Pray, Playdell, Beaumont, Hempstede Abbots, Waltham, Beacheworth, Berkehamstede, Westwycke, Whethamstede, Redburn, Sarette, Watforde, Childewyk, Lecheworth, Flaunden, Dagnale, Hexton and Hexham, Herts; Wyng, Croston, Swanburn, and Brickhill Magna, Bucks; and in the town of Cambridge; which came to the King's hands by the dissolution of the said monastery. Greenwich, 3 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 July.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 32.

R. O.

2. Letters patent for the same.
Vellum. Great seal attached.

R. O.

3. Draft of the same.
Pp. 5, large paper.

6 July.

P. S.

4473. For THOMAS CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, &c.

Grant of the advowsons of the churches or rectories of Bynsey and St. Clement, in the suburbs of Oxford, St. Peter, in the bailiwick of St. Aldate and St. Michael, at the south gate of the university of Oxford, with all tithes, &c. thereto belonging; and 27s. annual rent in the town called Rolyerth and Church Hill, Oxon; 3s. annual rent from a mill called "*Saunford milne*" in Yesterly, Oxon; 4s. annual rent from a messuage and "*half-virgate*" of land in Tackeley, Oxon; 10s. annual rent from a tenement and half virgate of land in Whateley, Oxon; 9s. annual rent from a messuage and a parcel of meadow in Kenyngton, Berks; 18s. annual rent in Abingdon, Berks, paid by the abbot and convent of Abingdon; all which came to the King's hands by the suppression of the monasteries of St. Frediswide and St. Nicholas, Litlemore, Oxon. Also the advowson of the church or rectory of Gyngemargarete *alias* Margarete Yng, Essex; an annuity of 5s. out of the manor of Barnarston Hall, Essex; all the marsh called Colharberd, in the parish of Alnethle, Essex; which came to the King's hands by the suppression of the monasteries of Blakamore and Wyk, Essex, and Lyesnes, Kent. Also all messuages, lands, &c. in the towns, hamlets and parishes of Gyngemargarete *alias* Margarete

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Yng, Ryvenhall, Falborne, Terling, and Fordam, Essex; which came to the King's hands by the suppression of the monasteries of Blakamore, Tiptre and Wyk, Essex. Also 26s. 8d. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Asshewyk, Suff.; 3s. 6d. annual rent for a portion of tithes in Hulton; and all messuages, lands, &c. in the towns, hamlets and parishes of Neyland, Stoke Neyland, Wyston, Bures, Reydon, Shelley, Benflete, Oteley, Wenham, Westowe, Gipswicke (Ipswich), Leighan, Stradbroke, Hacheston, Glenham, Blaksall, Rendham, Carleton, Saxmondeham and Benhale, Suff.; which came to the King's hands by the suppression of the monasteries of Horkesley Parva and Wykes, Essex, and Snape, Suff.; with knights' fees, advowsons and other appurtenances. Greenwich, 3 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 July.

Pat. 20 *Hen.VIII.* p. 1, m. 31.

4474. [WOLSEY] to BULMER.

Cott. App. 3.
B. M.

Has received his two letters, and thanks him for his pains in devising and sending them. Would rather that the matter concerning the parsonage of Rudby were heard between his own counsel and lord Conyers' than that it came before the law. As Bulmer is lord Conyers' friend, he can incline him to reason. Thanks him for the advertisement he sent him concerning the constable's demea[nor]. From my manor

In Wolsey's hand; mutilated, p. 1.

6 July.

4475. For CARDINAL WOLSEY.

P. S.
Rym. xiv. 265.

Mortmain licence to appropriate the rectory of Rudby, York., (of which the Cardinal has the patronage,) to Cardinal's college, Oxford, provided the vicarage in the said church be always kept up. Greenwich, 3 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 July.

Pat. 20 *Hen.VIII.* p. 1, m. 30.

7 July.

4476. DR. BELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. I. 310.

In consequence of the notice from Cooksey, under-sheriff of Worcestershire, of the state of the shire, left destitute by Compton's death, the King desires you will direct a commission to Sir Edw. Feres (or Ferrers), of Warwickshire, "for the finishing of this present year," unless you know of any more suitable person. He will make a further arrangement at your next repairing here. He desires you, by virtue of your legatine prerogative, to bestow the vicarage of Thaxted on his chaplain, Mr. Wilson, and the prebend in the college of Tamworth on his chaplain, Dr. Dyngle, vacant by resignation of his chaplain, Mr. Stapulles, for whose preferment he thanks you; and that the small benefice held by Forest, servant to the duke of Richmond, named Covyngton, in Huntingdonshire, be also given to Dyngle. He wishes the high stewardship of Salisbury to be given to his servant, Sir Edw. Baynton. He desires the rest of Compton's offices to be stayed; among others, the office of Furnesse, which he intends for Mr. Treasurer (Fitzwilliam) and Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy (More), as joint patentees. He orders me to tell you that himself, the Queen, and all others here are well, and the plague so far ceased that none have had the sweat these three days, except Mr. Butt. He is very desirous for your health, and that you will put aside all fear and phantasies, make as merry as you can, put apart all cares for the time, and commit all to God. Though he commends your virtuous and religious disposition, yet he oftentimes wishes your Grace's heart were as good as his is. He desires to have an answer to my former letter to you, concerning the election at Wilton. Tittenhanger, St. Thomas's Day.

Hol. Add. Endd.

1528.

4477. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
XIII.

Since her last, Walter Welshe, Master Browne, Thos. Care, Yrion of Brearton, John Coke the potecary, are fallen of the sweat in this house, and, thank God, have all recovered, so the plague has not yet quite ceased here. The rest of us are well, and I hope will pass it. As for the matter of Wylton, my lord Cardinal has had the nuns before him, and examined them in presence of Master Bell, who assures me that she whom we would have had abbess has confessed herself to have had two children by two different priests, and has since been kept, not long ago, by a servant of lord Broke that was. "Wherefore I would not, for all the gold in the world, cloak your conscience nor mine to make her ruler of a house which is of so ungodly demeanour; nor I trust you would not that neither for brother nor sister I should so distayne mine honor or conscience. And as touching the prioress or dame Ellenor's eldest sister, though there is not any evident case proved against them, and the prioress is so old that of many years she could not be as she was named, yet notwithstanding, to do you pleasure, I have done that nother of them shall have it, but that some other good and well-disposed woman shall have it, whereby the house shall be the better reformed, whereof I ensure you it hath much need, and God much the better served. As touching your abode at Hever, do therein as best shall like you, for you know best what air doth best with you; but I would it were come thereto, if it pleased God, that nother of us need care for that, for I ensure you I think it long. Suche (Zouch) is fallen sick of the sweat, and therefore I send you this bearer because I think you long to hear tidings from us, as we do in likewise from you."

7 July.
R. O.**4478. STANISLAUS CZYPZAR, Consul of Cracow, to HENRY VIII.**

The subjects of the king of Poland are grateful for the King's liberality to them in his kingdom. Has come to Antwerp, and brought from Poland at great hazard some hundreds of sables, which he begs to submit to his Majesty. Has letters from the chancellor Christopher de Schydlovyetz. Antwerp, 7 July 1528.

*Hol., Lat., p. 1. Sealed and add. Endd.*7 July.
R. O.**4479. ED[MUND] FOXE to EDW. FOXE.**

About a horse which he has bought for his brother. Edm. Foxe's wife sends thanks for the "letuse bonet" he sent her, and for the glass Mr. Subdean sent. She fears she cannot welcome him and the Subdean when they come to Salisbury. Asks him to speak to Cromwell, whose letters Chr. Chafyn doth little regard. If that is no use, wishes him to ask Mr. Waren to make the writer his deputy for the bailiwick of Salisbury; for as Waren's brother is slain, he has no deputy, but has asked Ant. Stileman to occupy the said room till his return from France, which will be at Michaelmas, if he can get leave from my lord's Grace (Wolsey). Salisbury, St. Thomas's Day.

*Hol., p. 1. Add.: To his right worshipful brother, Mr. Edward Foxe, att my lord Cardinalls place.***4480. ANNE BOLEYN to WOLSEY.**

Otho, C. x. 218.

B. M.

Burnet, i. 104.

In most humble wise that my poor heart can think, I thank your Grace for your kind letter and rich present, which I shall never be able to deserve without your help; "of the which I have hitherto had so great plenty that all the days of my life I am most bound, of all creatures, next the King's grace, to love and serve your Grace." I beseech you never to

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doubt that I shall ever vary from this thought while breath is in my body. As to your Grace's trouble with the sweat, I thank God those that I desired and prayed for have escaped,—namely, the King and you. I much desire the coming of the Legate, and, if it be God's pleasure, I pray Him to bring this matter shortly to a good end, when I trust partly to recompense your pains.

Hol., mutilated. Add.

8 July. **4481.** THOMAS CAVE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for the good blue dog he gave him when last at Stanford, but it went home to Ph. Stafford at Daventry the day after, and he has not got it since. Next time Cromwell comes to see him, will give him any "grewnde" (greyhound) he likes. Asks him for the tithes of Westhaddon at a reasonable rent. Supposes it is in his hands, unless Mr. Stranguisshe has it with his grant of Daventry. Stranguisshe has let most of Thropp fields till Holyrood Day in May for more than the old rent. Asks if he can have the whole or half at the old rent from that day. Desires an answer for the bearer. Stanford, 8 July.

Reminds him of his promise to his father for Tykford for his brother Antony.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, besides the Austin Friars, London.

8 July. **4482.** ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O.

From the letters of the prothonotary Casale, Venice, 8 July.

The French ambassadors have been urgent with the Venetians for the restoration of the cities belonging to the Pope. Before they had given their answer, Dr. Stephen arrived, and asked an audience. They put it off till the next day, until they should have answered the French, which displeased him and myself; and, in order to put a stop to delay, we resolved to tell them that the answer to the French ambassadors was, in consequence of the alliance of the two crowns, an answer to us, and to beware of what they were doing. When Dr. Stephen was very pressing against all delay, they asked him to wait, alleging that after they had seen the urgency of this affair they had written to declare their intentions to the two Kings by their respective ambassadors; and though we affirmed that the meaning of our two Sovereigns on this matter was well known to us, we could get nothing from them.

The Germans have been defeated at Lodi, and had resolved to leave, had they not been dissuaded by Antonio de Leyva. They have been sent for by those at Naples. They asked the Pope for passage and supplies; on which the Venetians excused themselves for not restoring the Papal cities, on the plea that the Pope had sided with the Germans. They are now, however, well satisfied, having heard that the Pontiff will grant nothing, and will remain neutral. The lord St. Pôl will soon be here.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 3. Endd.

8 July. **4483.** SIR GEO. THROKMORTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote lately, desiring to be had in remembrance for some of Compton's offices held in Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Would like the sheriffwick of Worcestershire, and to be *custos rotulorum* of Warwickshire; also the stewardship of the see of Worcester, and the under-treasurership of England. His ancestors have in times past been the under-treasurers and stewards. Wolsey has always promised to help him; if he do so now, Throkmorton will be a benefactor to the building of his college at Oxford.

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SIR GEO. THROKMORTON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

I waited for your Dean at Raunston these eight weeks ; now he says he is not coming. Raunston, 8 July.

P.S.—Would be glad to know his pleasure by the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

8 July.

4484. E. COUNTESS OF OXFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Would gladly have complied with the request in his letter of the 2 July, to allow the master of his works to take stone and "calions" out of her cliff of Herwiche ; but on sending her receiver Danyell thither to meet Wolsey's chaplains, it was found little could be spared without injury to the town, as the cliff is not of stone, "but only the stone there remaining lieth as a forelonde to defend the same ; if that were gone, the cliff to be washed away within short space." Wolsey may, however, have as much as can be safely spared. 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

8 July.

4485. R. GRUFFYTH to WOLSEY.*

Titus, B. xi.

416.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.

i. 191.

20,000 Irishmen have come within these twelve months into Pembroke, the lordship of Haverford West, and along the sea to St. David's. They are for the most part rascals out of the dominions of the rebel earl of Desmond ; very few from the English pale. The town of Tenby is almost all Irish, rulers and commons, who disobey all the King's processes issuing from the exchequer of Pembroke, supposing their charter warrants them to do so. One of them, named Germyn Gruffith, is owner of two great ships, well appointed with ordnance. They will take no English or Welsh into their service. Last year, hearing of a great number of them being landed, the writer made a privy watch, and in two little parishes took above 200, and sent them to sea again. They have since returned with many more, all claiming kindred in the country, but he has ever since expelled them as before. Throughout the circuit there are four Irishmen to one English or Welsh. Order should be given that no man in these parts retain any Irishmen in his service, otherwise they will increase more and more. The mayor and town of Tenby have committed great riots, and unlawful assemblies, with divers extortions, as appears by indictments against them in the records of Pembroke. They have also aided and victualled the King's enemies at different times. Caermarthen, 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate's most noble grace. Endd.

9 July.

4486. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. i. 312.

I delivered the King your letters, for which he thanks you, especially for the good news out of Italy from Dr. Stevyns. He has heard that my lady Marquese of Exeter is sick of the sweat, and he will therefore remove upon Saturday to Ampthill. He has ordered all who were in the Marquis's company to depart. He is glad you have made your will, "and ordered yourself anenst God," as he has done. He intends to send his will to you, by which you will perceive his hearty mind towards you above all men living. By the death of one of his chapel, divers gifts have fallen, which he desires may be stayed until you have further knowledge of his pleasure. "Also he desireth your Grace that he may hear every second day from you how you do ; for I assure you every morning, as soon as he cometh from the Queen, he asketh whether I hear anything from your Grace." He has told Herytage what alterations he desires here. Tittenhanger, 9 July.

Hol. Add. Endd.

* This letter has been already printed (Vol. III. App. 44) as of the year 1523, but it more probably belongs to this period.

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9 July.

4487. CLEMENT VII. to FRANCIS I.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 105.

Notwithstanding Francis's promise to the Pope, Ravenna and Cervia are still retained by the duke [of Milan] and the Venetians. The king of England has instructed his ambassadors at Venice to insist on the restitution of those towns to the Pope. Viterbo, 9 July 1528.

Ital.

10 July.

4488. BELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. I. 313.

I have declared to the King your pleasure concerning the election of the new abbess of Wilton, at which he is somewhat moved, remembering his advertisement of my former letters that the prioress should not have it, as he had promised it to certain friends of dame Elinor Care. And though on the report of the dissolute living of dame Elinor he was content to desist, and referred to your Grace that some able and religious woman should be preferred, his mind and expectation was that in no wise the prioress should have it; at which some will find themselves aggrieved. I would rather have parted with my goods that some other might have been elected. The King is surprised that you have given away the stewardship of Sarum, considering that his and your mind was to stay such offices for a time. He desired those rooms for Mr. Baynton. He proposes also to bestow other offices, and therefore desires you to stay them; amongst others, the office of Furnes. His pleasure is that Sir Edw. Feres be sheriff of Worcester till the close of this year, so that Cookessey occupy under him. The King is glad to hear of your health. Eight or nine have been sick, but in no jeopardy. Tomorrow the King removes to Hamptyll. 10 July.

Hol. Add. Endd.

10 July.

4489. TUNSTAL, BISHOP OF LONDON, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Master Staples, the King's chaplain, has been put in possession of the hospital, after election, confirmation, &c., in accordance with Wolsey's letter and the King's pleasure signified to Tunstal before his departure from Greenwich. Dares not come to Wolsey, though he is anxious to see him, as nearly all his servants are troubled with the sweat. Had 13 of them sick at once, on St. Thomas's Day. I pray Jesu keep the King and your Grace from it! Has caused general procession to be made, and prayers offered for its cessation. Fulham, 10 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 July.

4490. JO. CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. I.
II. ?] I. 35.
B. M.

Asks the assistance of Wolsey in their present business. Writes more fully to the bishop of Bayonne, the French ambassador in England, for whom he desires credence. Fontainebleau, 10 July. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R^{mo}, &c., Cardinali Eboracensi, totius Angliæ Primati ac Legato nato.

10 July.
Cal. E. II. 167.

4491. JO. CARD. OF LORRAINE to MONS. DE BAYONNE, Ambassador in England.

B. M.

Cannot get the fruits of his bishopric of Ther[ouenne], most of which is in the county of Arthois, though he has remonstrated with Madame and her council on the subject. Desires him to ask Wolsey, to whom he writes a letter of credence, to speak to the Flemish ambassadors and Madame in his favor, and to suggest to him that he will be thankful for a benefice in England. Fontainebleau, 10 July. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated. Begins: Mons. de Baionne.

1528.

10 July.

4492. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote on the 8th, sending a letter from one of his spies. Sends him another of the same, showing that the people of these parts were more afearred than needed. The French merchants taken at St. Omer's were released within 24 hours. Calais, 10 July 1528, at 4 in the morning.

P.S.—The sweat has arrived, and has attacked many. Two only are dead: one, a gentleman of Lancashire, named Syngilton, "who was toward the religion of the Rhodes," the other a fisherman.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "First."

10 July.

4493. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote at 4 in the morning, and sent a letter received yesterday from a spy. Was informed by the scourer of the West Pale that, notwithstanding the great storm, the inhabitants were driving their cattle to the Marches, and conveying their goods to Guisnes and to this town, by reason of a report that war should be proclaimed between England and France, at Boulogne, at 7. Sent out horsemen to inquire the grounds of it, and comfort the people, assuring them they had nothing to fear. A man has come from Abbeville, who said that upon Wednesday morning, at the opening of the gate, the peasants came and said with a loud voice that the Burgundians had broken the truce, and the Emperor refused to ratify it with England on that account. All this has arisen from the taking of prisoners at St. Omer's. Sends his spy's letter in proof. This morning 20 horsemen armed came from Boulogne to Guisnes, conveying a prisoner, who had been taken by the Burgundians and escaped; and if the writer had not sent horsemen, the inhabitants would have removed their goods and chattels. Four more are dead of the plague. One of the men was of the number of the two sent by my lord of Bath from Paris, named Denham, "a personage of goodly fashion, and marvellously well learned, both in Latin and Greek, but was also right excellent in musical instruments." The other was the keeper of the water-house, excellent in the science of geometry. Both of them were in good health yester even when they went to their beds. Calais, 10 July 1528.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: "Second."

4494. [SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 405.

B. M.

"[Please it your] most reverend Grace
my last letters to the same of the month past, I have
written [a letter to Master Tu]ke, containing such matter and
[in]closed in the same, that I doubt not but [ere now] he hath opened the
whole unto your Gra[ce. I trust] I shall right shortly have knowledge
of your [pleasure] concerning such things as were conteey[ned therein].
Nevertheless, because that in manner every things appear
as of duty I must discharge advising your Grace of them, it
[may please your Grace to] understand that though I have used all industry
[to make the] East Pale clean from all suspicion of war, an[d persuaded the]
inhabitants of the same to use their husbond[ry and] other businesses dili-
gently without any shee because I hoped it should be the
next mean [to cause the] captains on the frontiers to have the less su[spicion
of war,] and also the less occasion to take any avaunta[ge of giving] the
first blow, yet the people of the said paa[le are in] such a sudden fear that
without advisement [they] have yesterday and yet continually bring in
[their] cattle into this town, with which we are not to be daily
more and more, but greatest doubt shall take the doing to the
worst and advantage, to the ruin of t
. er of Sa * * *

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..... have so happen [h]ow
 for my part I have done er strained myself above
 my p[ower] n with corn, yet considering the soo
 s made by the French, and the great apparence
 [t]he King will join with the French king ag not only
 caused the most part of our prov[isions] pyd in the Emperor's
 countries, but also is a great let [p]artys of England there
 cometh almost nothing war the frontiers of France
 shall be so [tha]t they shall be in great peril of scarcity them-
 [selves, co]ncyderynge that the frontiers of both parts be the
 ntres that other both princes hath. Wherefore [I]
 have advised your Grace of the premises after understanding,
 your Grace shall also understand that an [sh]all take place
 many things are to be considered por e for the sure weal and
 safe guard of this town, all n sure been most firmly printed
 in your gracious r[emembr]aunce. Nevertheless, because that by a long con-
 tinuance [there ha]the been no war, but peace betwixt
 the hou[ses of En]gland and of Burgoyne, me seemeth under correction
 t many things are to be considered in this war wh[ich]
 tt be put in ure, when the war was but only b[etwixt England an]d
 France, for then it was no great business action of
 which there was alw[ays]

Hol., badly mutilated.

10 July. **4495.** LORD DACRE to the EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Has received the King's letter by Nich. Denton. Marvels at the report sent to his Highness, that Dacre oppresses the tenants who served the Earl when he was warden, seeing that Dacre's father allowed the Earl, "after the discharge comen unto him," to let the King's lands about Carlisle, during the time the Earl was officer. Thinks as the Earl was discharged and Dacre appointed officer of the West Marches, he should in like manner allow him to occupy peaceably. As to the Earl's request by Thos. Blenkinsop for part of the King's meadows, there are but two, called Brode Medowe and the Swift, of which he is willing the Earl should have one. Kirkoswald, 10 July.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: Copy of the lord Dacre's letter to the earl of Cumberland.

10 July. **4496.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGE at OXFORD.

R. O.

Power of attorney by John Higden, dean of the college, appointing Nicholas Gifforde and Hugh Whalley to take seisin of the suppressed monastery of Wallingford and its lands, &c. 10 July 1528.

Vellum. Part of a very magnificent seal attached.

11 July. **4497.** HENNAGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. 1. 315.

Received your lettter this morning at 4, and showed it to the King as soon as he was up. His Highness is glad to hear of your health, and recommends you, as the plague is near, to remove to Anworth, thence to Dicton, and so to Easthampstead. He is not best content with the election of the abbess of Wilton, as you will learn by Dr. Bell's letters, for of all women he would not have had her, nor Caryys eldest sister. He has showed Mr. Herytage such buildings as he desires at Tittenhanger, and is sorry for the death of Mr. Redman, his mason. 11 July. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1528.
11 July. **4498.** ——— to CORNELIUS, Secretary of Card. Salviati.
Vit. B. x. 102*. B. M. The count of St. Pol will not be in time to hinder our enterprise, for Anthony de Leyva has collected corn and forage for Milan and Pavia, and has taken the enemy's corn. The lanzknechts are going to succour Naples, and beat the French in skirmishes.
Three French galleys have been sunk in a sea fight. Fabritio Marrania had agreed to surrender a gate to the French, but was discovered and taken. The bishop of Colonna has defeated the abbot of Farfa, near Sulaco, who fled, and has not been found since. The Siennese have defeated John Paul, son of Renzo di Cere.
News has come that Don Ferdinand has made a truce with the Turk, and sent 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse into Italy. Viterbo, 11 July 1528.
"Non desunt qui bona Italica bona Latina reddant. Scriptæ fuere istæ literæ quarum vides exemplar cuidam Cornelio, Cardinalis Salviati, Romani Legati in Galliis, &c., secretario. Non dubito magnificentiæ tuæ recentiora esse quæ antiquent ista."
Ital., p. 1.
- 11 July. **4499.** FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.
R. O. Has written to the bishop of Bayonne, his ambassador in England, to speak to Wolsey in favor of Pasqual Spinolle, of Genoa. Fontainebleau, 11 July 1528. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: A Rege Christianissimo pro aluminibus.
- 11 July. **4500.** FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.
Cal. D. x. 286. B. M. "[Mons.] de Bayonne, ceulx de ma ville et cite de [Gennes m'ont fait t]resgrande instance, me suppliant et requerant voull[oïr] sorte envers le roy d'Angleterre mon bon frere et pe[rpetuel] allye, et] pareillement envers Mons. le Legat mon bon amy, a ce que d'alumes, lesquelz ont este parcidevant prins et arrestez en An[gleterre] de Pasqual] Spinolle mon subject et citadin dudit Gennes, a la requeste de disant y pretendre aucun droict, luy soient renduz et restituez que je desire singulierement ayder et subvenir a ceulx dudit que en particulier comme a mes bons, vraiz et loyaux subjects et repete, a ceste cause je vous prie presenter a mondit sieur [le Legat la] lettre de creance sur vous que je luy escrips, laquelle je vous e[nvoye] dictes de ma part que je luy prie tant et si tres affectueusement [qu'il est] possible, qu'il vueille tenir la main et faire en sorte que justic[ce] soit faite] et administree audit Spinolle touchant ceste affaire la plus brief[ve] qu'il est] possible, et que iceulx allumes luy soient renduz et restituez, s par raison et justice que faire se doive, et s'il est besoing que cest affaire a mondit bon frere et perpetuel allye le roy d'Ang[leterre] j'entends que vous le faciez selon et ainsi que ledit Spinolle vous informer[a plus] amplement." [Fontaine] le Bleau, 11 July 1528. *Signed.*
Add. Mutilated.
- 11 July. **4501.** SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.
R. O. On Sunday last, 5 July, Roger Horne, of Kenerton, and John Bell, of Apuldre, came to me at Hallden, and showed me the lewd sayings of Sir John Crake, parish priest of Brensett in Romney Marsh. Sends a bill of it. Has committed the priest to Maidstone gaol until Wolsey's pleasure be known, as it was not meet to trouble him with strangers in the time of this plague. Has been ill of it himself. Would be glad to have one of the late Sir Wm. Compton's offices. Hallden, 11 July. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.

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13 July.

Cal. D. x. 299.

B. M.

4502. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

"[Mons.] de Bayonne, j'ay tout a ceste h[eu]re
 . . rouen mon ambassadeur pardevers nostre S[ain]t Pere] Il a
 eue de Mons. de Lautrech du 28^{me} pource que par le contenu
 d'icelle vous verrez faicte sur noz ennemys que c'est une
 victoire que une bataille gaignee. Saichant le
 [au Roy] mon bon frere et perpetuel allye de l'entendre, [et a
 Mons. le Legat] mon bon amy pareillement, j'ay bien voulu inco[n]tinent
 depescher] ceste poste expressement pour envoyer le[s] bonnes nouvelles],
 affin de les en pouvoyr advertir, et j'espere [qu'ils puissent] juger par la que
 lesdits ennemys sont maintenant [en telle] extremite, que bien tost je leur
 en pourray faire s que je suis tout asseure qu'ilz ne desirent
 mon Et quant aux Allemans nagueres descenduz en
 veu plusieurs advertissemens qui me sont venuz comme
 ilz avoient faict quelque baterye a Lode ja donne deux assaulx
 dont ilz avoient este [une] grande perte de leurs plus gens de byen et de
 cappitaines Espaignolz estans avecques Antho[ine de Leyva]
 est une tres mauvaise amorse pour y reto[urner] est tres bien
 fortiffiee et reparee et gens qui ont envye de se
 deff[endre] * * * * *
 [c]este heure bien avant en paye avec vi[vres]
 [a]rmee qu'il est possible de voyr et qui nes[t] a forces
 des Venitiens que de huit mille Allemans aventuriers
 Francoys sans une bonne troupe de g[ens] de cinq a six cens
 hommes d'armes avecques laquel[le] ce qu'il pourra pour les
 aller trouver sans ryens haz[arder] I ne voye estre plus que a son grant
 advantaige et es n Dieu s'ilz en vyennent la qu'il ne fera
 pas moins que sieur de Lautrech a faict jusques icy qui est
 de les battre que part qu'ilz les trouve, soit fors ou
 foibles.

"Mons. de Bayonne, j'ay semblablement ce jour d'huy receu une lettre de
 mon cousin le duc de Gueldres, le double de laquelle j'ay bien voulu vous
 envoyer a celle fin, que vous puissiez f[aire] entendre au Roy mon bon frere
 et perpetuel allye et a mon[sieur l]e Cardinal mon bon amy l'estat en quoy
 sont de present ses affaires [qui] est tel, comme il m'escript, que s'il n'est
 bien tost ayde et on il se voit luy et sesdites affaires en tres grant
 et evyd[ent] et danger. Et pour ce, Mons. de Bayonne, que
 pour est nt si proche comme il est et prince a qui je . .
 les services qu'il s'est tous[jours]
 * * * * * [quel]que bonne somme de deniers
 il me que d'icy a ung moys pour deux foiz autant . . .
 parquoy et que en cela gist le point de
 Qui ne sera de moindre gloire et honn[eur au Roy mon bon] frere que a moy
 et a mon armee vous le le plus instamment qu'il vous sera possible
 [pour] secourir et ayder a ce besoing, comme il a choses dont je
 l'ay pryé et faict prier et req[uerir] et que en ce faisant outre ce que
 ce sera le du Roy monditz bon frere et perpetuel allye son
 moy, je le tyendray a plaisir si grant et sy sy le Legat mon
 bon amy que je ne suis pour oblyer et ayant obtenu la responce
 deulx su que je ne foyz doubte devoir estre telle que
 vous pryé en toute dilligence m'en devoyr adv[ertir] je
 vous face entendre l'ordre que vous aurez a te[nir pour] ce que vous en
 recouvrierez, mais je vous Bayonne, d'autant que vous
 savez que cela bien et conduicte de mes affaires que vous
 l'instance et poursuite qu'il vous sera
 [vou]s m'en puissiez faire f * * * * *

"[Au de]meurant, j'ay commande donner ordre e pourrez

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FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

entendre par ce que l'on vous en vous pryé encores pour ung peu de temps ne me faire le service pardela que vous avez si bien [faict jusques] icy, car je vous advise que je l'estime tant et [la] satisfaction que j'espere vous faire congnoistre que vou[s n'avez pas] perdu le temps que vous y avez demeure, le voullant vous recongnoistre de sorte que vous n'avez regret de s et songneusement vous y estre conduict et acquiete [ne] voullant obliger a vous prier m'advertir de la bonne san[te] dudit Roy mon bon frere et de mondit sieur le Legat [mon] bon amy, et de la continuacion de ceste malladye ou si [elle] aura prins fin que Dieu permecte par sa grace."

Fontainebleau, 13 July. *Signed.**Mutilated.*

13 July.

4503. DE HESDYNG to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix.

125.

B. M.

Is glad to hear that the reports of his illness were untrue. Offers his services. From his house at Bayghen, 13 July 1528. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—Begs him to continue his favor. If so, will not fear his enemy. Begs him to be careful whom he believes in the present treating for peace. Desires credence for the bearer.

Fr., pp. 2.

4504. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has been prevented from writing since his return to France by ill health, and because the King could not see him. When he did see him, gave him the King's and Wolsey's letters, and told him how honorably he had been received. He approved of deferring our business till next year, and, on Wolsey's recommendation, will do all he can for the restoration of the Order. Thanks Wolsey for his influence on their behalf with both Kings. Will leave in two days for Nice. Begs his further protection. Paris. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R. &c. D. Thomæ, Car. Eboracen. Legato a latere ac Magno Angliæ Cancellario, &c.

Endd.: Litera Magri Hospitalis Sti. Johannis Jerlm.

13 July.

4505. JAMES V.

Cal. B. II. 224.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 499.

"The articles and credence to be shown by our familiar servitor and gentleman of house, Patrik Sincler, to our dearest, maist tender and best beloved brother and uncle king of England in our behalf by the advice of the lords of our council."

(1.) After recommendations. (2.) That Angus was in France by advice of the Scotch Estates, and was invited thence by Henry VIII. to England, then came to Scotland, and was put in high authority at Henry's request; (3.) applied all the commodities of the realm to his own use; as chancellor and warden of the East and Middle Marches, caused divers raids to be made upon the broken men of this realm, using the King's authority, not against them, but against the barons that would not enter into band of "man-rent" * with him to make him more powerful than the Crown. (4.) On being commanded by the King to remain in the interior of the realm, and his brother and "eme" † to "enter in ward" for the security of the kingdom during the minority, they refused to obey, fortified their strongholds, and gathered the lieges against the King's authority. (5.) Desires commissioners may be

* Homage.

† Uncle.

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sent to renew the peace about to expire for three years. (6.) That if Angus or his adherents seek help in England it may be refused. Edinburgh, 13 July. *Signed*: James Rex.

Endd.: Instructions of the kyng of Scottes.

14 July. 4506. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In favor of Patrick Sincler, whom he is sending to the King by the advice of his council with instructions signed by James. Edinburgh, 14 July 1528. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

[14 July.] 4507. HENRY VIII. to WOLSEY.

Fiddes' Col-
lections,
p. 174.

The great affection I bear you causes me, following the doctrine of my Master, *quem diligo castigo*, thus plainly to break my mind to you; not from any sinister report, interest or interference of any one. Therefore, I pray you, think it spoken in no displeasure, but of him that would you as much good both of body and soul as you would yourself.

It is not the duty of a trusty loving friend and servant, when a matter affecting his master's royalty and interest is left to his judgment, "to elect and choose a person which was by him defended" (forbidden). But what displeases me more is, that you cloak your offence by ignorance, saying that you did not know my determination in this matter. What can be clearer than these words, "*So that none of those who either be or have been at any time noted or spotted with incontinence, like as by report the prioress had been in her youth, have it;*" and in another place which says, "*Therefore his Highness thinketh her not most meet for that purpose;*" elsewhere, "*And though his Grace speaketh it not so openly, yet meseemeth his pleasure is that in no wise the prioress have it, nor yet dame Eleanor's eldest sister, for many considerations the which your Grace both can and will best consider.*"*

It is a double offence to do ill and color it also. Therefore use it no more, for there is no man living that hateth it more than I do; and I must have reserved these things in my breast, out of which more displeasure would be apt to breed, or else declare them thus plainly; because I think that *cum amico familiari sincere semper est agendum*, especially the master with his best beloved servant and friend; for so the one will be more circumspect, the other show his lothness to harbour displeasure.

Touching the redress of religion, it is a gracious act; but, if report be true, *ab imbecillis imbecilla expectantur*. Mr. Ben (Bell) informs me that her manners are grave. I understand, which is greatly to my comfort, that you have ordered yourself to God-ward, as religiously and virtuously as any prelate or father of Christ's church can do. "Wher in so doing and persevering there can nothing be more acceptable to God, more honor to yourself, nor more desired of your friends, amongst the which I reckon not myself the least."

As a master and friend, I must desire you to take what I say in good part; for I do it upon no other ground but the wealth of your soul and mine, and because I dare be bolder with you than many who mumble it abroad, and I wish success to the foundation begun by you. It is reported that the goods for building the same are not best acquired, and come from many religious houses unlawfully, "bearing the cloak of kindness towards the edifying of your College," which many cannot believe, since those houses would not grant

* Dr. Bell's letter, from which the above extracts are taken, has not been found. It must have been written between the 7th and 10th of July. (See Nos, 4486, 4488.)

Prior

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HENRY VIII. to WOLSEY—*cont.*

to their sovereign in his necessity, not by a great deal, so much as they have for your colleges. Unless they receive some benefit, they are not apt to show kindness, *tam enim est aliena ab eis ipsa humanitas*. Substantial scrutiny ought to be made of those who are put in trust by you in meddling with the religious houses. I trust there is no reason for the accusation. But *in talibus ignorantia non excusat peccatum*. I write not this upon any displeasure. It is, first, for my discharge before God, being in the room I am; and, secondly, for the great zeal I bear unto you, not undeserved on your behalf. Your fault acknowledged, there shall remain in me no spark of displeasure.

I and my people are well, ever since we came to Anthill on Saturday* last in marvellous good health and cleanness of air. "Written with the hand of him that is and shall be your loving sovereign, lord and friend."

14 July.

4508. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. i. 316.

This morning the King, after writing his letter to you, called Mr. Russell and me, and read us the same, and said he did with you as an entire friend and master should do. Wherefore be of good comfort, and take not this matter to your heaviness. This morning Dr. Waffham† was minded to ask the King to interpose with you for sealing his patent, but we prevented him, fearing the King might be displeased at your delay in the matter. I beg you not to stick at this present moment at so small a thing. Hamptell, 14 July, at 3 of the clock.

Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

[July.]

4509. HENRY VIII. to WOLSEY.

Herbert's
Life of
Hen. VIII.
p. 67.

As touching the matter of Wilton, seeing it is in no other strain than you write of,—you being afraid and your servants sick,—I marvel not that it overslipped you. But it is no great matter; for it is yet in my hand, as I perceive by your letter; and your fault was not so great, as the election was but conditional. Seeing the humbleness of your submission, I am content to remit it, and am glad that my warnings have been lovingly accepted. As touching the help of religious houses for your college, I would it were more, if so be it were offered; but there is great murmuring at it throughout the realm, among the good and bad. They say that the college is a cloak for all mischief. I perceive by your letter that you have received money of the exempts for having their old visitors. If your legacy is a cloak *apud homines*, it is not *apud Deum*. I doubt not, therefore, that you will desist; and in so doing we will sing *Te laudant angeli atque archangeli, te laudat omnis spiritus*. Thus I end this rude yet loving letter; assuring you that at this hour there remains no spark of displeasure towards you in my heart.‡

14 July.

4510. BRIAN TUKE to PETER VANNES.

Titus, B. xi.
356.
B. M.

Was much consoled by Vannes' last letters, showing my Lord's great goodness to him.

His wife has "passed the sweat," but is very weak, and is broken out about the mouth and other places. Tuke "puts away the sweat" from himself nightly, though other people think they would kill themselves thereby. Has done this during the last sweat and this, feeling sure that as long as he

* 11 July.

† Dr. Wm. Vaughan.

‡ Lord Herbert, to whom we are indebted for this letter, states that it was taken from the records, and is written in the King's own hand. It has been confounded by the editors of the "State Papers" with a letter printed in Fiddes. It is clear there is still a letter of Wolsey's wanting, to complete the correspondence.

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is not first sick, the sweat is rather provoked by disposition of the time and by keeping men close than by any infection. Thousands have it from fear, who need not else sweat, especially if they observe good diet. When a man is not sick, there is no fear of putting away the sweat, in the beginning, "and before a man's grease be with hot keeping molten." Surely after the grease is heated, it must be more dangerous for a man to take cold than for a horse, which dies in such a case. His belief that the sweat in men who are not sick "proceeds much of men's opinion," is confirmed by the fact that it is prevalent nowhere but in the King's dominion. In France and Flanders it is called the king of England's sickness, and is not thought much of there. It does not go to Gravelines when it is at Calais, though people go from one to the other. It has only been brought from London to other parts by report; for when a whole man comes from London, and talks of the sweat, the same night all the town is full of it, and thus it spreads as the fame runs. It came in this way from Sussex to London, and 1,000 fell ill in a night after the news was spread. "Children also, lacking this opinion, have it not," unless their mothers kill them by keeping them too hot if they see them sweat a little.

Does not deny that there is an infection, which he takes to be "rather a kind of a pestilence than otherwise, and that the moisture of years past hath so altered the nature both of our meats and bodies to moist humours, as disposeth us to sweat." Does not think that every man who sweats is infected, and believes that the disposition to sweat may be, by good governance, relieved. Wishes him to show this to my lord's Grace, to satisfy his mind. Dr. Bartlot, his physician, cannot deny this.

The infection is greatly to be feared and avoided, which cannot be, if men meet together in great companies in infect airs and places.

Wishes him to exhort Wolsey not to run any danger. Was sorry to see by Vannes' letters that he was doing so much with so small assistance. Can do nothing to assist him, now that his house is thus visited, and he himself is in extreme perplexity, and soon cast down by the least transgression of his diet. If he were with Wolsey, would be more likely to bring danger and trouble than do any good. Has not strength to write much or study. Writes this at his waking after midnight, fearing to be still for the sweat, with an aching and troubled head.

Remembering that, as Vannes wrote, Wolsey said that Ireland was in great danger if speedy order were not taken, sends the following news. The prior of Kilmainham, who lies within three miles of Tuke, has been with him twice or thrice. He thinks that the best thing to be done until the King and Wolsey take other order is that some fit man, as James Butler, son of my lord of Ossory, "be subrogate in the lieu of the deputy prisoner," and that raids be made to destroy the corn of the wild Irish, which is the chief punishment of the rebels. The neglect of doing this encourages and enables them to offend the English. He thinks nothing would be necessary but the King's letters to whomever it pleases him to entrust the affair to, and to the Council, to assist and to do anything else beneficial. Will draw up any minutes needed, if Vannes will send instructions, but he does not wish to come to Wolsey, considering the precarious state of his health.

Encloses letters from the deputy of Calais. Portgore, 14 July 1528.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

14 July.

4511. JOHN HACKET to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix.

129.

B. M.

Wrote last on the xxv[iij.] June, by his servant Janyn Sowhyer. Since then my Lady has caused great diligence to be made for the apprehension of the three heretics, two of whom could not be found. On the 12th caused Ric. Harman to be arrested at Antwerp, and the Margrave has also arrested his wife, as suspected of the same faction. His goods are inventoried

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JOHN HACKET to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

in the Emperor's hands. The Margrave has also taken an English priest, Sir R . . . Akyrston, mass priest of St. Botolph's in London, who, as Hacket hears, has borne a fagot at home, but for all that cannot refrain his tongue from evil speaking. Advises Wolsey to send some learned persons here to assist in the examination as soon as possible, or else to send Hacket ample information and instructions. Wishes Wolsey had Harman in England, for he is a root of great mischief. Knows no better means to get him out of this country than, if the King has any action of treason against him, that he or Wolsey should write for his delivery as a traitor. Would thus have two strings to our bow. Fears that on revoking his heresy he will escape with a slanderous punishment, but they cannot pardon him for treason to the King, in consequence of the statutes of intercourse dated 1505. Thinks it would be a good thing if Lutherans were included with traitors in the intercourse, for as soon as they have passed the sea they know neither God nor King. Is told there are many "atowss . . ." in England, and divers Englishmen on this side the sea, that have such bills and "scrowys" as are here inclosed, which they show to each other as a privy token. Does not know what will come of it, but "the calculation was never made for no good purpose."

The cardinal of Liege sends his recommendations to Wolsey, and wished Hacket to say that my lord of Montfort, a gentleman of the Emperor's privy chamber, left here for Spain on the 13th inst., trusting to the safe-conduct which Wolsey has got for him from France; and that he hears from Dutchland of a new conceit of baptism that the commonalties about the Danube and the Rhine use by *nyg[ht]*, with congregations of many hundreds together;—the one baptizing the other with oath and promise never to obey lord nor priest; of whom the count Palatine has caused divers to be burned, and will burn more if they can be found.

Since he last wrote the Emperor's army here has taken Utrecht and Hardyrwyk. Today Hoghestrat is going to Utrecht to arrange for the keeping of the towns, and for the invasion of the duke of Geldyr's lands. The Duke will not yet accept the truce; and when he will, they will cease. There is a report that the cardinal of Bourbon and Madame Vandome are coming to this country to treat for their confiscated lands. There was a French gentleman here sent to the duke of Gueldres to know his answer about the truce. He left this place on the 6th, but nothing has been heard from him. *Machlyng*, 14 July 1528.

As for himself, his heart is much better than his purse.

Hol., pp. 4.

15 July.

Cott. App.

77 b.

B. M.

4512. The UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE to WOLSEY.

Thanking him for the protection he has afforded them. It has quite obliterated from their memories the bitterness they felt at a calumny which had been circulated of their being favorable to Lutheranism. They have done nothing more than practise their old scholastic disputations. Cambridge, 15 July.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 3. *Add.*: Rmo., &c., Thomæ Card. presb. a lat. Legato et Angl. Canc. &c.

[15 July.]

R. O.

St. P. I. 317.

4513. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

Your gracious letters, by which I perceive "that no spark of displeasure remains in your heart," have so comforted me, being full of heaviness and sorrow, that I seem like one restored to life. I humbly thank you for your great zeal in desiring the purity of my conscience, and that nothing should be done by me, in the matter of my college or otherwise, which should

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give occasion to others to speak ill of me. I have received from many old friends and exempt religious persons various sums of money, but not so much as is reported; nor has any been corruptly given, as I shall be ready to prove to your Grace. But to avoid all occasion for the future, I promise your Majesty that if I should be compelled to sell all that I have, neither I, nor any other by my consent, shall take anything for the use of my college, however frankly offered, from any religious person; purposing so to order my poor life that it shall appear that I love and dread God, and also your Majesty.

Hol. Add.

15 July. **4514.** The BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Announces the death on 14 July of [John] Constable, dean of Lincoln. Desires that Geo. Hennege be preferred to the vacant place, as it is his native country, and he shall keep a house there. Offers him the archdeaconry of Oxfordshire for Wynter. The Dean held St. Leonard's in York, an honorable promotion, of the King's gift, and other things. There is a house in the close at Lincoln, belonging to the late Archdeacon, which I should be glad of for a residence for my nephew, Richard Pate, archdeacon of Lincoln, whom I should like to settle there. If master Wynter were in England I doubt not that he would be a humble suitor to your Grace in this behalf for my said nephew, who hath him in his especial favor; and he is, in his learning, and otherwise, daily attendant upon Master Dean. Buckden, 15 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

15 July. **4515.** CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 88.

The King is at Fontainebleau, my Lady at St. Germain's; the Council, part here, part with her. We are expecting to hear of the success of Naples. The Great Master wrote that the French herald has returned from the Emperor, but he has not told us the news. He was handsomely entertained. The Emperor will send an answer by his own herald, for whom Francis will grant a safe-conduct, if he bring him the Emperor's election of a place to fight in, according to the law of arms, which is that the provoker shall choose the place, and the defender *genus armorum*. Hears the Imperials in Lombardy had assaulted Lodi, but were driven back with great slaughter. St. Pôl has passed the mountains. Sylvester (Darius), on the 28th, was still at Bayonne, but has now crossed into Spain. The ambassadors of Venice, Milan and Florence have arrived here from the Imperial Court, with no hope that the Emperor will listen to peace. They lay all the fault on the Chancellor (L'Allemand). The Great Master of Rhodes has gone to Nice. Paris, 15 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

15 July. **4516.** JOHN DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF [BAYONNE], to PETER VANNES.

Cal. D. VII. 17.

B. M.

His master, the king of France, desires the speedy payment of some considerable sum promised him by way of contribution to relieve him from the burdens of the present war. St. Pôl has under him as large a body of troops as Lautrec at Naples, consisting mainly of Swiss and Germans, who require large pay. Francis is very anxious to push his advantages, and not let the victory slip through his hands. He will force the Emperor to a peace, honorable to Christendom, the credit of which will be attributed to Wolsey, but he must use all efforts, and none will be more acceptable than his furnishing the money. Begs that Vannes will lay the case before him with all the eloquence of which he is master, because he does not like to write to

1528.

JOHN DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF [BAYONNE], to PETER VANNES—*cont.*

the Cardinal himself for fear of incurring suspicion. Is not surprised that his letters make [no] mention of the ratification. **"Plane enim video ex memoria eam curarent nostris excidisse satis fortasse rati se fecisse homines ita valde oculati quod eam dominæ Margaretæ miserint."* He expects it shortly. As soon as [he] receives the letters from the cardinal of Lorraine, he will include them in the parcel. The business of the duke of Vendosme is of great consequence.* John Dancius (Sir John Dauncy) leaves for the country until September. Asks for letters from Wolsey to him for the use of his house. If he is allowed the use of it he will have to make many repairs, as it has scarcely been tenanted for three years, and the pigeons build their nests in it. Does not wish to be troublesome, except in the affair of the duke of Vendôme. *"Ex suburbano nostro xv^o die Julii."*

Hol., Lat., much mutilated, pp. 3. Add.: "Rdo. D. tanquam fratri D. P. Vannes, Ill. ac R. D. legati secretario," &c.

15 July.

4517. [GIO. BATT. SANGA] to [ALBERTO] FANTONI.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 107.

I cannot describe the Pope's pleasure on finding that his proceedings are approved by honest men, *"come è l'essersi contenuto nella naturalità,† con laude del Reverendissimo Eboracense."* No one has yet been sent to Spain. The general [of the Franciscans] has been expecting to be sent from one week to another; but we thought the bishop of Pistoia would be sent in his stead. I do not think the General could bring about any conclusion. The Pope would have sent some one else of greater ability to hasten the negotiations, but the issue of this war is still doubtful. Italian news. Viterbo, 15 July 1528.

Ital.

4518. TUKE to THOS. DERBY.

R. O.

Sends Bawdewyn, according to his letters from Windsor and Hampton Court, which he received at 9 o'clock this morning. As to the letters from the French ambassador to Tuke's clerk at London, Hawte dispatched them as soon as he had them, at 3 p.m. on Monday. Asks him to tell Wolsey that the French ambassador was never accustomed to deliver the packets to Tuke till he knew Wolsey had his. Tells his folk not to send his own letters till they have attended to Wolsey's, so they did not come till today, and he now sends them to be shown to Wolsey. His disease is mending. Tried, two days ago, to sit on his mule, "but it wolde not be; I am yet so tendre underneth, wher was like to have ben a fistula." If he were once rid of his oils and ointments would come to Wolsey. Hopes soon to be rid of his disease. Has bidden his man in London to write to Derby. Thinks the default was neither in him nor the post. Portgore, Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.

4519. BRIAN TUKE to PETER VANNES.

R. O.

Asks him to deliver to Wolsey the accompanying book, sealed, in which is to be written the cipher between Vannes and Sir Gregory, and also to tell Wolsey that he is "so vexed with the laske," that he could not without shame stay half an hour in his presence. Has reformed the other instructions as Wolsey wished. Will have them written afresh today, except

* The passage between ** is so mutilated that the sense is uncertain.

† neutralità?

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the secret matters which he will leave to be put in cipher. Will put the Spanish matters in readiness before coming to Wolsey tomorrow.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

4520. BRIAN TUKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I sent yesterday to Peter Vannes to make my excuse to you for not coming before noon. I then hoped to have come in the afternoon, not liking to plead illness. I have, however, "I trust, but a small disease, but it is dangerous;" and within these four days I have consulted Mr. Fynche, your physician, Mr. Bartlot and Mr. Peter. Mr. Fynche warns me, unless I take care there may be *ulceratio vesicæ et postea stranguria*. Mr. Bartlot calls it *apostema inter renes et vesicam*. Mr. Peter thinks it cannot be *apostema nisi interveniret febris*. They all say there is no danger if I take care for three or four days. Must therefore ask Wolsey's indulgence tomorrow and next day, otherwise he is ready to risk all the danger. Is nevertheless like a man in health. Sends letters received from France. London, this Tuesday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace."

16 July. 4521. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 318.

Has given the vicarage of Wursworth (Wirksworth) in the Peak, vacant by the death of the dean of Lincoln, to Mr. Wilson, knowing how much the King is interested in his promotion. Begs St. Leonard's, York, in the King's gift, for "the poor dean of Wells," for which he will give up a prebend in Ripon, which Wolsey will make of equal value to St. Leonard's; "and yet with the same your Grace shall, at my poor contemplation, show your gracious bounty unto my said poor scholar." Hampton Court, 16 July.

Signed.

Add.

16 July. 4522. The ABBOT OF FURNESS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received on the 14th his letter dated 2 July, blaming his negligence in delaying to answer Wolsey's first letters; requiring also a grant of the stewardship of their monastery, duly sealed, to be sent by the bearer. According to his promise, was coming to Wolsey by the space of forty miles and more, when he heard of the plague and the adjournment of the term. Since his return, he and the monastery have made a grant of the stewardship to the earl of Derby; but as a former grant was delivered to the late Earl by the pretended abbot, John Dalton, they desire to have it returned, and will deliver the Earl a substantial one in the place of it. Furness, 16 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

17 July. 4523. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 289.

B. M.

"Mons. de Bayonne, depuis la derreniere depesche
 ay receu vos lettres du derrenier du passe, et p
 entendu le discours que vous me faictes de la dif[iculte faicte] pardela
 sur l'obligation qui vous avoit este envoyee de ce que vous
 avez traicte en faisant la tr contribution d'Itallye, et
 combien qu'il ne aucune occasion de deffiance ou suspecion
 veu le refuserent a Mons. de Tarbes pour les p
 m'accorderent a Amyens pour le voyaige de Mons.
 affin de leur donner a congnoistre que je ne fai
 suis pour jamais faire qu'ilz ne me tiennent ent
 et pourront parcy apres promectre, veu la bonne et

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FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

. . . qui est entre eulx et moy, je vous pryé en c
 que derrenierement je vous en ay escript qui e je me
 tiens si asseure en l'effect de leur prom[esse] que je ne] veulx autre
 obligation que celle qu'ilz verront pa devoir bailler,
 sans aucunement les presser de l'ayant eue telle
 d'eulx qu'elle vous semblera presser de chose qui
 leur saiche engendrer comme veritablement je
 seroy tres ma pourrez monstrier le billet que
 je [cong]noistre que *
 * * * * mois la somme
 de 5732 s cest somme et secours bien petit,
 veu le groz f[raiz] que j'ai m]aintenant a porter tant au royaume de
 Naples qu Mons. de Saint Pol, lequel pour
 plus seurement de son emprinse, j'ay encores, oultre tout ce
 que j avoys escript qu'il menoit avecques luy, faict
 pay[er] mille lansquenetz qui est une belle bande et
 bien ague[rrie] laquelle je foyz acheminer apres luy, esperant
 p moyen plus tost abreger l'affaire de dela et que
 n viendrons plus aiseement a ce que tant nous
 desirons qu a une bonne et universelle paix, delivrance de mes
 enff[ans] et recouvrement de ce qui est deu au Roy mon frere [et] perpetuel
 allye. A ceste cause je vous pryé, mon[sieur] de Bayonne, le voulloir bien
 et vivement remonstrer a le Legat mon bon amy, luy faisant bien
 entendre que la qui m'a donnee de m'adresser privement a luy
 es chose[s] qui me toucheroient et ou il pourroit remedyer me fai . .
 [l]e prier et bien fort requerir avoir regard a ce que dessus
 e que a ce point gist la fin et conclusion de toutes noz
 nes qu'il vueille tant faire pour l'amour de moy e
 bon frere et perpetuel allye qu'il * * * *
 de ce monde a la ra n la
 necessite ou par faulte de na il pourroit
 tumber, comme je le vous dicelle. A ceste cause
 et que sur cela que lors vous m'escrip-
 vistes mondit sieur le bonne volonte, le cas
 advenant que l'on v m'ayder a le secourir, veu
 que pour le R et pour complaire audit Roy
 mon bon frere je comprehension de mondit
 cousin sy a son desa a este passee, je vous pryé, monstrant a [mondit
 sieur le Legat] mon bon amy lesdites lettres et luy ramentevant ce
 vous le pryéz tres instamment de ma part
 despence que je suis contrainct porter et sous[tenir] et a
 l'occasion de laquelle il me seroit tres secourir mondit
 cousin le duc de Gueldres pro il en a besoing qu'il
 vueille pour l'amour de envers ledit Roy mon bon
 frere et perpetuel [allye] vueille ayder de quelque
 somme pour po comme de ma part je suis delibere . . .
 que en ce faisant il entretiendra m
 pays de l'Empereur, mais les endom [tou]sjours
 plus d'occasyon * * * * [Mons. de] Bayonne,
 et que cest tant j'ay a cuer que
 nulle autre quelle [je] vous pryé le remonstrer et faire
 entendre de ma [part] amy par façon que je puisse congnoistre
 l'enveye chose pour moy comme tant de foyz il le
 m s, et qu'il a congneu jusques icy que j'ay faict . . .
 ses dont il m'a voullu faire requerir et je l
 lle grace et plaisir que je luy en porteray toute ma vye

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... ande et plus estroicte obligacion, vous pryant incontinant
 [me v]ouloyr advertir de ce qui vous y sera respondu, et sembla-
 b[lement d]e la reception de mes derrenieres lettres, et ce que vous
 . . . faict en ce que par icelles je vous escripvoys." Fontainebleau, 17 July.

*Signed.**Mutilated. Add.*

July. 4524. TREATY.

Cal. D. x. 298.

B. M.

* * * * * [A]ngleterre a promis fournir durant
 [comm]ancans le premier jour de Juing et finissans le [dernier] jour
 de Novembre prochainement venant par chacun desdits moy[s]
 27,800 sol., qui seroit pour lesdits six mois la somme de

"Qui seroit pour ledit mois de Juing et le present de Juillet
 surquoy est a desduyre le payement qui se doit faire au roy d'Angleterre du
 terme de May aussi dernier passe Item la partie de Mon-
 seigneur le legat d'Yorth dudict terme montant. x

"Et de ce qu'il fault rabatre 59,868 sol., par ainsi seroit encores a re-
 couvrir dudit roy d'Angleterre desdits mois de Juing et ce present de
 Juillet v^m"

Mutilated.

17 July. 4525. TH. DONYNGTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Friday, the 17th of July, was certified of the death of the dean
 of Lincoln. Wishes his master* may enjoy the hospital of St. Leonard's.
 Will do his best that neither the bishop of Man nor any other shall take
 possession of it till Wolsey's pleasure be known. Beverley, 17 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 July. 4526. THOMAS WYNTER, DEAN OF WELLYS.

S. B.

To be warden of Saint Leonard's Hospital, York, *vice* John Constable,
 clerk, deceased, in the King's gift by reason of the death of the dean of Lin-
 coln. *Del.* Westm., 17† July 20 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19.

18 July. 4527. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I have received your letter desiring the deanery of Lincoln for the
 dean of Wells, but stating that you are contented to further my desire for
 Master Hennege, so that the Dean have the prebend of Bucks. For your
 goodness in suffering me to bestow my own livelihood I humbly thank you.
 I beg you to be good lord to me and my poor kinsman. If he should leave
 this prebend, being in his natural country, among his kinsfolk and friends,
 it would give me great grief, and be little liked. The scholar is as virtuous
 a young man as few are in England; and I trust, by the assistance of God, he
 shall do much good in the Church. If you will be his and my good lord,
 and be contented that he keep his prebend, I will offer 200*l.* to the building
 of your College, and will send up to you, or the dean of your College, two
 obligations for the money. If it be your pleasure to have the dean of Wells
 dean of my church, I shall be most glad. But so far as I wish one to be
 resident, I should have preferred Hennege. Buckden, 18 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

* Wynter?

† The enrolment is dated 16 July.

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18 July. **4528.** THOMAS BENET, Priest, to WOLSEY.

R. O. Repaired to Wilton, and used every effort to bring over the nuns to
St. P. i. 314. Wolsey's wishes. Found them untoward, and put three or four of the captains
of them in ward. Has closed up the doors, that none might have access to
the nunnery. Found only the new elect and her sisters compliant. As
they are now visited by the plague, and much straitened in their lodging by
the burning of their dormitory, thought it best to advertise Wolsey before
taking further proceedings. Wilton, 18 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

18 July. **4529.** ISABEL, ABBESS ELECT OF WILTON, to WOLSEY.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness. Since her coming home, has acted
according to the advice of his Chancellor, and urged her sisters to be
"reclused" within the monastery, against which they show many considera-
tions. Asks him to make allowance for her new coming to the governance
of her sisters, and 'hopes in time to order herself according to his pleasure,
and to rule her sisters according to their religion without any such resort as
has of late been accustomed. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

18 July. **4530.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.*

R. O. Thanks him for the good reception and favorable despatch given to
his messengers, and for his "wise and honest directions" in past times
touching the weal of both realms. Desires credence for Patrick Sinclare.
Edinburgh, 18 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

18 July. **4531.** WILLIAM LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. i. 17. Since his repair to the North, hearing of the sudden change of affairs
B. M. in Scotland, sent a servant to Edinburgh, who remained there 10 days, and
St. P. iv. 501. returned today. The King and Queen came to Edinburgh from Stirling on
Monday the 6th, accompanied by the bishops of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld,
Galloway and Brighen, the earls of Argyle, Arran, Ecclington, Rothuse and
Bothwell, lords Maxwell, Avendale, Seton, Forbos, Home and Yestre, and
their servants. The King remained on Tuesday and Wednesday at the
bishop of St. Andrews' lodging. On Thursday proclamation was made that
no one should send messages to Angus, his two brothers, or his uncle. On
Saturday and Monday the King and Lords sat in the Tolbooth, where they
determined to have a Parliament, to begin on Wednesday, 2 Sept. They
have authorised the bishop of Glasgow, late the King's schoolmaster, to be
chancellor, and lord Maxwell to be provost of Edinburgh. The Council
have sent writings to the King and Wolsey by Patrick Sincler. The King
is ruled by the Queen, Henry Stiew[art], now her husband, lord Maxwell
and the laird of Buccleuch, chief maintainers of all misguided men on the
Borders, with the sheriff of Ayr, who slew the earl of Cassillis, "and now
bedfellow to the said King." Sees no likelihood of good order in Scotland.
All the time the King was in Edinburgh he was nightly watched by sundry
lords in their most defensible array, and one night watched in like array

* James appears to have been at Melrose on the 19 July 1526 (see No. 2335), and it is possible he may have left Edinburgh for that place the same day or the day before. If so, this document must be referred to 1526. If not, the date Edinburgh is merely official, as Dacre states in his letter (No 4531), that on Tuesday, 14 July 1528, the King had left Edinburgh for Stirling.

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himself for fear of Angus's party. On Tuesday last,* the King and Queen removed to Stirling, and the Lords left Edinburgh in disorder.

Thinks Thos. Musgrave should be ordered to lie in Bewcasteldale, which is most exposed to the incursions of the borderers. Has received the King's letters, granted on a wrong surmise, at the suit of my lord of Cumberland, "for the King's lands adjoining Carlisle, parcel of the sheriffwick of Cumberland, latten this year by me." Has made answer to my Lord, and written to the King. Sends copies, with the original, to the King, which Wolsey may deliver or not, at his discretion. Wishes to know the King's pleasure before the time "of shering† of the corns come," for the sake of the present tenants. Has several times demanded of my lord of Cumberland deliverance to himself, as the King's officer, of "two common trew breakers, erraunt thieves of Scotland," named Dande Armistrang and Dyk Irwen, called Dik of the Wodfote, now in Carlisle Castle. Their not being punished has encouraged other malefactors, and Irwen's brother and friends have taken a kinsman of Dacre's, named Jeffray Middilton, on his return from a pilgrimage to St. Ninian's, as a hostage for Irwen. Naward, 18 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: "From the lord Dacres the 18th day of July. *In another hand:* "Lettres of the lord Dacres, mensibus Junii, Julii et Augusti. Item, other letters of his, mensibus Marcii et Aprilis 1528."

4532. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. VII.
f. 73.
B. M.

"The credence given by the queen of Scots to Walter Taite, her servant and messenger, to show to my lord Warden, as he saith."

1. The king of Scots has taken from her Stirling Castle. Begs no war or provocation for it may arise between the realms. 3. That her letters be sent to her brother. 4. The Scottish king rode privily from Edinburgh to Stirling, with five or six horse, and had an interview with those lords who had not frequented the court since Lennox was slain; *sc.*, the earls of Murray and Argyle, lords Evyndall, Syncler, Maixfeld, and the sheriff of Ayr. 5. A change is expected. *Signed:* "H. Northumberland."

P. 1. Endd.

18 July.

4533. [GIO. BATT. SANGA] to CAPTAIN ANDREA DORIA.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 108.

Cardinal Campeggio is to embark at Corneto on Tuesday. Viterbo, 18 July.
Ital.

20 July.

4534. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

I have received your letters and the goodly apparel you sent me by Master Magnus, director of my council. According to the purport of your said letters, I shall apply myself to learning, and proceed in virtue. Sheriff-hutton, 20 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

20 July.

4535. THE DIVORCE.

Cott. App.
xxvii. 23.
B. M.

Notarial attestation of the presentation to the Pope, on 20 July, 1528, 5 Clement VII., by John Anthony Musettula, nobleman of Naples, and imperial ambassador to his Holiness, of a petition and protestation, in behalf of queen Katharine, to the following effect.

Hears that the Pope intends to send cardinal Campeggio to England to determine the pretended suit by which the King intends to annul his

* July 14th.

† *i.e.*, reaping. In the St. P. the word is misread "sheving."

1528.

THE DIVORCE—*cont.*

marriage. Prays his Holiness to forbid the suit, and impose perpetual silence, as the marriage was contracted in accordance with an apostolic ordinance, and consummated by the cohabitation of many years and the birth of children. Wars between Christian princes will be the result. It is intended to separate what God has joined, mutual will has confirmed, and the Holy See has ratified; to impugn the decrees of the Roman church, and restrain the Pope's power. The enemy of man will profit much from this seed of wickedness and discord. No marriages will be secure if this is dissolved. The cause should on no account be decided, except at the court of Rome, because of its importance, and because it turns upon the interpretation of a papal dispensation. Least of all should it be determined in England, where the Queen fears the power of the King, and there will be no security for her defence. In his Holiness's court she is ready to show her rights.

The Legates are much suspected, especially the cardinal of York, who is chancellor of England, and councillor and vassal to the King, and has often urged the Pope to grant the King's request about this matter. Petitions his Holiness therefore to revoke all commissions to try the cause away from Rome, and appeals to his tribunal in the name of the Queen and of the Emperor. Protests that as she is in England, and in her husband's power, no acts executed by her concerning the place or mode of trial must be understood to the prejudice of her rights.

Viterbo, "in ædibus S. Sixti," where the Pope resides. Witnesses: Peter Ruiz de Alacron (*sic*), of Spain, and Julian Visconti, clerk, of Milan.

Attested by Baldus de Nigris, of Civita Nova, in the diocese of Fermo, notary of the Apostolic Chamber.

Lat., copy, pp. 8. Endd.

21 July.

4536. DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. I. 321.

I have received two of your letters, dated Tittenhanger, the 10th, desiring the preferment of Sir Giles Strangwisshe and Sir Edw. Seymer, master of my horse, to rooms vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Compton. I send a list of the offices and the fees appertaining. I presume you mean that one of the said gentlemen is to be preferred to the stewardship of Canforde.

It was signified to me by the Cardinal that it was your pleasure, when any office fell vacant, that I should dispose of it, considering the great number of my servants who have no other reward. Hearing, then, that the stewardship of my lands in Dorset and Somerset shires was void, I have disposed of one of them to Sir Wm. Parre, and the other to Geo. Coton, who attends upon me. Sheriffhutton, 21 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

ii. Lordships belonging to my lord of Richmond and Somerset.

Dorset.—Canforde, Corfe Castle, Cockden hundred and the Isle of Purbyke. The steward's fee is 100s.

Somerset.—The borough of Milborn Port. The manor of Kingsbury Regis and the hundred of Horethorn. The manor of Quene Cammell. The lordship of Martock. The hundred of Stone and Cattisayshe. The manor of Coryrevell. The hundred of Abdyke and Bulstone, and the borough of Langporte.

The steward's fee is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides 60*s.* for his clerk.

P. 1.

R. O.

2. Duplicates of the two preceding documents, in the same hand.

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4537. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
xi.

The approach of the time which has been delayed so long dellghts me so much that it seems almost already come. Nevertheless, the entire accomplishment cannot be till the two persons meet; which meeting is more desired on my part than anything in the world, for what joy can be so great as to have the company of her who is my most dear friend, knowing likewise that she does the same. Judge then what will that personage do whose absence has given me the greatest pain in my heart, which neither tongue nor writing can express, and nothing but that can remedy. Tell your father on my part that I beg him to abridge by two days the time appointed that he may be in court before the old term, or at least upon the day prefixed; otherwise I shall think he will not do the lover's turn as he said he would, nor answer my expectation. No more, for want of time. I hope soon to tell you by mouth the rest of the pains I have suffered in your absence. Written by the hand of the secretary, who hopes to be privately with you, &c.

*Fr.***21 July. 4538. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

I have this day put the King in remembrance of the letter of his own hand, which he said he would write, but he complains of his head, and therefore is not disposed to write at present. Tomorrow he intends to go to Grafton, to stay the Thursday, and return on the Friday. I will get him to write without fail, when I can. I beseech you continue gracious to my poor brother the archdeacon of Oxford, for whom I thank you. Ampthill, 21 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—There is no news here. The King is well, saving his head. My lady Rocheford and Mrs. Anne cometh this week to the Court. My lord Rocheford was to have come, but because of the sweat he remains at home.

*P. 1. Add. Endd.***4539. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.**Love Letters,
xv.

Is perplexed with such things as her brother will declare to her. Wrote in his last that he trusted shortly to see her, "which is better known at London than with any that is about me; whereof I not a little marvel, but lack of discreet handling must be the cause thereof." I hope soon "our meeting shall not depend upon other men's lyght handylleness but upon your own. Written with the hand of hys that longeth to be yours."

21 July. 4540. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P. 1. 320.

Sends letters, dated the 20th ult., from Valladolid, containing nothing of importance, excepting the enlargement of the King's subjects, with orders of the Empress for restitution, as at that time neither Ichingham nor Sylvester had arrived. Sends letters from my lord of Bath, containing news of the progress of the Almains in Lombardy, with a good hope that Naples is by this time taken; stating also that Sylvester had entered Spain, and that Guienne herald, sent by Francis to offer duel, had returned. The Emperor intends to make answer by his herald, desiring a safe-conduct; which the French king refuses, unless the Emperor give him option of place, to which it is supposed he will never agree. "So that, I trust to God, these young courageous passions shall be finally converted into fume." I have made an expedition for your dominion of Ireland in no small agony of mind, and weakness of head and stomach. I send intercepted letters, written in Italian,

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WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

and translated into Latin, by which you will perceive what labour has been made to the Pope on the Emperor's behalf to impeach your secret affair; and though the answer may have been wisely made by the Pope to avoid jealousy, a good eye must be had to that matter, and specially to the journeying of the Legate, lest it be delayed on the pretence of the gout or other cause. I purpose by my present letters to accelerate the Legate, and I expect to hear of his arrival in France. Hampton Court, 21 July. *Signed.*

Add.

[July.]

4541. IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Lambeth, 607,

f. 2.

St. P. II. 136.

“Certain considerations to be showed by way of memorial unto the King's highness by Master Peter Vannys and Uvedale, moving the lord Cardinal to make the expedition of Ireland after the form and manner as was lately sent unto the King's highness.”

1. Letters had been sent to Wolsey by the King's command, stating that harvest being so near at hand some other measure should be adopted immediately for the defence of Ireland; that Ossory's servant should be despatched for the purpose; and that either Ossory or his son should be appointed to defend the country. Though Wolsey was then very ill able to attend to such business, he proceeded to the devising of the said expedition. For reasons which will appear hereafter, he thinks the present an inconvenient time to discharge Kildare. The execution of all exploits might be committed to James Butler, notwithstanding his young years, his father being incapacitated by age, unwieldiness “and other passions,” provided he were enjoined not to do anything without the advice of the Irish Council. Letters had been devised accordingly to the said James his father, the Council and O'Donnell. 2. That the cost of defending the land may not fall upon the King, authority might be given by the Council to take coyne and livery; and the profits which the earl of Kildare enjoyed when he was there might be appropriated to that purpose. 3. The authority given to James Butler must not affect the old quarrels between the earls of Kildare and Ossory, but every question must be referred to the Council. 4. Letters should be written to O'Donnell to continue him in his loyalty, and desire him to aid Butler. 5. “There be also sharp letters written to Okoner for the delivery of the earl of Kildare's deputy, taken by fraud and under color of friendly communication.”

Wolsey's reasons against putting Kildare from his room at this time are:

1. Harvest being at hand, the rebels, if not restrained by “dulce and fair means,” and some hope of Kildare's return, would lay waste the whole Englishry. They would be joined by Kildare's kinsmen and servants if it were known he were in the King's displeasure. 2. As long as he is Deputy he is responsible for anything done by his party. 3. If the King is determined to make a new deputy, Ossory is more fit than his son James: if no new deputy be made, young Butler should have the charge of the defence, all his enterprises being directed by the Council. 4. Leaves it to the King whether anything should be altered in the draft letters to the king of Scots and the earl of Angwishe. 5. Patrick Sinclere has arrived here with letters and instructions from the king of Scots, of which they are to show the King a copy, and to know whether, when, and where Sinclere is to repair to the King. The substance is, 1, that nothing has been done against Angus without good cause; and, 2, a very reasonable request that commissioners be deputed on both sides to renew the truce, which expires at St. Andrew's Day, for other three years, by the end of which time the king of Scots being of more mature age proposes to treat for a perpetual peace. Thinks Northumberland and Magnus, or Magnus alone, might be commissioned to go to the

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Borders on this matter; who might take means at the same time to reconcile Angus to the king of Scots. *Signed by Wolsey.*

Pp. 14. Endd.

21 July. 4542. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
150.

Has informed Wolsey, by long letters directed to Vannes, of the contents of Francis's letters of the 9th and 13th. * He is very glad of the news from Naples, and from Italy generally. The point of all my letters, Sir, is the contribution. The first time I sent to him he determined that it should commence in the middle of June. I applied to him again, and I think if I can speak to him tomorrow I shall gain my purpose, for he has consented that I shall go to the village of Hampton Court, when he will consider whether I shall speak by trumpet or by myself. I will do what I can about the advance of money, for I have not had a word yet in answer; but you must know the Angelots are worth here 69 sous, and I think they will deliver them to you for the weight, for they have no other money except these *escus à la couronne*, which are still worse. Let me know how to remit, or send a man to receive them. If you desire it I will try and get Wolsey to send the money to Calais free of cost.

The danger in this country begins to diminish hereabouts, and to increase elsewhere. In Kent it is very great. Mademoiselle de Boulan (Boleyn) and her father have sweated, but have got over it. The day I sweated at my lord of Canterbury's there died 18 persons in four hours, and hardly anybody escaped but myself, who am not yet quite strong again. The King has gone further off than he was, uses great precautions, confesses himself every day, and receives Our Lord at every Feast. So also the Queen, who is with him, and Wolsey for his part. The notaries have had a fine time of it. I think 100,000 wills have been made off-hand, for those who were dying became quite foolish the moment they fell ill. The astrologers say this will not turn into a plague, but I think they dream. Has no doubt the King and Wolsey will be gratified with Francis's condolences on this visitation.

I have determined to send off this despatch, not to keep you in suspense till I have seen the Legate; but till next voyage I do not mean to put hand to pen (*n'ay voulu mettre la main à la plume*), that I may not cause suspicion to any one; for this is a regular pestilence (*n'est que belle peste*), and the moment a man is dead "*il en devient tout couvert sur le corps.*"

Thanks for remittances, &c. I am quite content to stay here, or even in Turkey, if the interests of Francis require it, and to spend all my goods if need be. All I have is but 4,000 livres of rent, and the expence being here so great, you will have to provide for the excess after I and my friends have done what we can. If I were as rich as some other bishops, or were I at a place of small expence like Venice, you should hear no complaint from me.

London, 21 July.

Fr. Add.

21 July. 4543. GEO. THROKMORTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I thank you for all kindness, and according to promise send you by bearer 20*l.*, though my duty be not so much, trusting you will keep your promise for the reparations, and a letter to the abbot of St. James, for such money as he received for wood, above 7*l.*, standing at the time of my entry. My Lord commanded me to stop it out of the money he was to receive of me. Therefore I trust you will see me no loser. Ravanston, 21 July.

P.S.—Send me word when my Lord will be at the More, and when I shall find him best at leisure. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my assured friend Mr. Cromewell this be delivered.

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21 July.

Titus, B. iv.
107.

B. M.

[4544. THOMAS DENYS to WOLSEY.

Applying for the office of under-treasurer of the Exchequer, for which he was a suitor during Sir William Compton's life. Hopes to do better service than others in that office, as Sir Robt. Lytton, Sir John Cutte and Sir William Compton had no learning in the law. 21 July.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

21 July.

4545. HERETICS.

Harl. MS. 421,

f. 28.

B. M.

i. Confession of Edmund Tyball, of Bumstede, husbandman, before Mr. Wharton, in St. Mary's chapel in the monastery of Walden, 21 July, "anno Domini supradicto."

About Christmas last heard Sir Richard Fox, parish priest of Bumstede, say in John Darkyn's house that he wished he had my lord Cardinal's authority, and he would pull down these images in the church, for he feared many sinned in idolatry. John Lond was angry with him for these words, said he would bear a fagot to burn him, and after that took his "portyse" in his hand. Sir Richard replied "that there is never a word that God ever made." At this Darkyn was very "wode," and bade him get out of his house. At the same time Fox said, "Ye make a vow or a behest to go in pilgrimage to Our Lady of Ipswich, Walsingham, or to Canterbury, and there by a candle of wax think ye do well." Darkyns replied, "Yea. How say you?" To which Fox gave no answer. After that Fox said openly that God commanded no fasting days except the "Imbren days," and men were not bound to other days, except after their devotion.

Was shriven last Lent by Fox, who, during his confession, asked him how he believed in the Sacrament of the Altar. Answered, that he believed that God was there in form of bread, Redeemer of all the world; and then Fox said, "Nay; it is but a remembrance of Christ's Passion." Never believed nor consented to this teaching, but did not disclose it. Was much in company with and very familiar with Fox.

Abjuration of all heresies by Tyball, and promise to discover all persons whom he knows to be heretics. *Signed with a cross.*

21 July 1528.—Wharton absolved Tyball, on his confession, from the sentence of excommunication, and enjoined him, as penance, to carry a fagot before the procession at the church of Steple Bumstede on the following Sunday, and to hear high mass throughout. Present: Dr. Jynner, Mr. Core, rector of Radwinter, Richard, curate of Heydon, John Goldyng and Thomas Turner.

Pp. 4. Contemporary foliation, cccxxxv.—vi.

Harl. MS. 421,

f. 30.

B. M.

ii. Various examinations.

15 July, "anno Domini supradicto."—In St. Mary's chapel, in the monastery of St. John, Colchester, before Dr. Geoffrey Wharton, vicar-general of the bp. of London, Thomas, prior of St. John's, Colchester, Nicholas Evererd, his commissary, and Matthew Grefton, registrar.

Thomas Turner, John Mully and John Goldyng, apparitors, proved having served citations on Agnes Pikes, the wives of John Bradley, Thomas Parker, William Raylond, Henry Raylond, John Thompson and John Girlyng, on Margaret Bowgas, Margaret Cowbrigde, John Clerk, Rose, wife of Robert Bate, the wife of John Hubbert, Richard Jonson *alias* Collyns, Thomas Hilles, Richard Chapman, of Boxstede, John Wyley, of Horkesley, and Thomas Parker, or, if unable to find the persons, affixed the citations to the church doors. Catharine Swayne, Margaret Cowbrigde and Margery Parker appeared; Hacker and others being sworn as witnesses. Robert Hedyll, of Colchester, was condemned to carry a candle before the procession on the following Sunday, for calling John Thompson, fletcher, "maliciose horson heretyck." John Hubbert's wife was dismissed in default of proof.

1528.

16 July.—Robert Sigar, Robert Braxstede and William Brewster were examined concerning Alice Jonson, and on the following day John Hacker.

21 July.—At Walden, John Tyball was examined concerning her.

17 July.—At St. John's monastery, Colchester, Margaret Cowbrigde purged herself, producing as compurgators Thomas Burton, Bartholomew Culpack, John Sterlyng, Robert Dowe, Emma Harkyn, Ann Christmas, Margery Draper and Joan Norman. Present: Thomas, abbot of St. John's, Richard Cawmond and Nicholas Evererd. Margaret, wife of Thomas Bowgas, produced as compurgators Alice Page, Margaret Smyth, Margaret Haile, Catharine Cristmas, Joan Fairstede and Joan Hudson.

17 July.—Thomas, abbot of St. John's, by commission from Dr. Wharton, absolved widow Denby from the sentence of excommunication.

20 July.—In St. Mary's chapel, in the monastery at Walden, Robert Fayre, Isabel Holden and John Wigen were sworn to reply to the articles; and John Craneford, Henry Chapman, William Browne, John Hacker, John Tyball and Thomas Hempstede received as witnesses.

21 July.—Joan Agnes *alias* Smyth, of Bower Hall, and John and Agnes Smyth, of Rydeswell, were sworn to reply; John Hacker and William Browne being witnesses.

Lat., pp. 8. Contemporary foliation, ccccxliii.-vi.

22 July. 4546. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This day I received your letter, with one to the chapter of Lincoln, in favor of my brother, the archdeacon of Oxford, for the deanery of Lincoln; which, without your aid, had not taken effect. As the plague is at Grafton, the King will not go there. As for your wish that Wilson should have some promotion, the King is in doubt whether he shall give the archdeaconry of Oxford to Mr. Wilson or Dr. Bell. The King cannot write, in consequence of his head, and begs you will send him the presentation of the prebend of Ripon, as you promised him. The vicarage you gave to Dr. Wilson was resigned to Dr. Daycots for a pension five years ago. The King wishes you to dispatch the earl of Angus's servant. He will not fail to send you "these letters of Ireland" in two or three days, but his head is not the best, or he would have dispatched them now. He desires you to be good lord to his barber Penne, for the daughter and ward unto your Grace, of one Chevall, within the liberties of St. Alban's, for his money. It is not in value above 12*l.* a year, her father hath tangled it so, and laid it to mortgage for 60*l.* Cade can inform you of the truth. Ampthill, 22 July, about 7 in the afternoon. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. Wolsey has written at the back "intangellyd."

22 July. 4547. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King has written to my lord of Richmond for two stewardships in the Duke's gift by the death of Sir Will. Compton;—the one of Canforde and Corffe, and my Lord's lands in Dorsetshire, fee 100*s.*; the other of my Lord's lands in Somersetshire, fee 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;—which he wishes given to Sir Giles Strangwisshe and Sir Edw. Seymour. The King's letters mention only the first office, which cannot well be given to two persons. Sir Edw. Seymour writes that both are intended for him. My Lord, however, had already given the stewardship of Canford and Corffe to Sir Will. Parre, his chamberlain, and of the Somersetshire lands to Geo. Cotton. Encloses copy of my Lord's letter. The sweating sickness is bad in these parts, and has carried off two of Mr. Holgill's company, the surveyor of Wolsey's lands, who was at Beverley. The Duke has removed hither from Pontefract. Sheriff Hutton, 22 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

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22 July. **4548.** E. COUNTESS OF OXFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters of the 15 July. Regrets that he should think her refusal of the stone and "calions" was but a pretence of hindrance to her town of Harwich. Requests him to take his pleasure in her said haven, be it hurtful or otherwise. 22 July. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

22 July. **4549.** NUNNERY OF ST. EDITH, WILTON, Salisb. dioc.

S. B. b.

Petition for assent to the election of Isabella Jordayn as prioress, on Wolsey's nomination, to whom the convent, at their meeting on the 17 June last, delegated their rights. 22 July 1528.

23 July. **4550.** THE DIVORCE.

Vit.B.xii.198.

B. M.

Burnet, vi. 26.

Promise of Clement VII. that he will grant no letters of inhibition or other letters interfering with the execution of his commission to the Legates, but will confirm their decision. Viterbo, 23 July 1528, 5 pont.

Copy, Lat., pp. 11.

R. O.

2. Another draft of the preceding, with interlineations in the King's hand, and with considerable variations from the copy printed in Burnet.

23 July. **4551.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

The letter printed in St. P. iv. 504, is of the year 1526, *q. v.*

24 July. **4552.** CALAIS.

R. O.

Report of commissioners appointed by virtue of letters of privy seal, dated Hampton Court, 5 April 18 Hen. VIII., commanding the Deputy and other officers of Calais to survey the mansions, &c., lately belonging to Will. Rosse, viz., certain tenements adjoining the King's wardrobe at Calais, and others on the west side of Bollingate Street, used by his Grace as bakehouses and brewhouses, and to take the same to farm of the owners, John Sakvile and Christian his wife, for twenty years, terminable when the King no longer requires them. The report gives the measurements of the grounds and tenements, with some notices of localities, *e.g.*, the street going from the Bullenwell northwards. The King entered on the ground in April 1512, when there were certain buildings, viz., "a woolhouse made of timber, with two gables of brick, and their chimney therein tiled with tile," well worth 20*l.* at that time. There was then an old barn thatched with reed, worth 6*l.*, where a brewhouse is now built. The void ground will suit no man but the King, who has spent a great deal upon it in building two bakehouses with three great ovens to each, offices, and a brewhouse. *Signed*: "Per me, Wylliam Baker, mason. Per me, Hew Flode" (Lloyde in the text).

This report of the said "landskettours" is approved by the deputy treasurer and controller, who also report on the arrears due by the King to Christian, widow of John Sakvile, which are of ten years standing, and amount to 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and refer it to the King's council whether the lease should be renewed. 24 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by Sir Rob. Wingfield, Sir Richard Weston, and Sir W. Husey.

On parchment, pp. 8.

25 July. **4553.** CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 90.

I, the bishop of Bath, have received a short letter from Dr. Stephens, dated Venice. He says he can get nothing but fair words in the Pope's matter. He and his servants have been ill of the flux. Within two days he

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goes home, and expects to meet Campeggio at Lyons, whom he left at Rome, ready to start. I have also received a letter from Master Peter (Vannes) and Sir Gregory Casalys. The Imperialists have been defeated before Lodi. One Monford is in the Court, sent from lady Margaret. The King is at Fontainebleau, but next week goes to St. Germain's. Paris, 25 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—They are greatly discontented with the Pope here, and complain of the report made by the prince of Orange's servant to the Pope, to delay the King's matter.

In Clerk's hand. Add. Endd.

25 July. **4554.** EDW. TYNDALE to ———

R. O.

Thanks him for his gentleness to him "as a slow and dull witted instrument not acquainted [with my] duty to serve the time of this age." When he left London his correspondent's wife and family were all well. Hopes he has received a letter from her, which he delivered to John Bowsar the younger. Since coming home has not had perfect health three days together. Hopes to be with him at the end of this week. Hopes he has told his wife what he means to do, for the plague has taken many in the city. Advises him to send her to the country. Asks him to defer the answer of Slymbryng and Hurst till his coming. Sends a paper from Mr. Moyle, of a certain parcel of land in Hamme, Alkyngton and Bradeston. Perceives he takes much pain; hopes a good effect will succeed.

His business, after his correspondent's departure, went on very slowly. His harvest is behind, and has delayed him. Recommends himself to his correspondent's father and mother. Pulcourt, St. James's Day.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated.

25 July. **4555.** JOACHIM HOCHSTETER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sends him back his horse which he had hired. He was wholly unfit to travel, and could hardly get through a day's work. He had better sell it, or keep it till Hochsteter returns to London. Reading, 25 July. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

26 July. **4556.** RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I have received your letter, and perceive that you are good lord unto me, which is a great comfort. I cannot recompense your Grace with anything except my poor heart and service. The King is merry, and I am sure he would that you were so likewise. You must comfort yourself, and be of good cheer; "assuring your Grace that the King is well appeased and satisfied, as I well perceive when he speaks of you, and doubt you not but you shall have him as good to your Grace as ever he was in his life." He is a prince of so many good qualities that he will remember the good service and pains you have taken for him, and the great familiarity between you. Sometime the father and the son be in displeasure, and brother and brother "by yelle reporttes, has may fortune has bene nowe by tuxt you Gras and the Kyng." I think it would be well if you could find means to come near the King, to speak with him; which should be to the comfort of you both. I did not write an answer to your letter, because I was advertised that "my son Brouthon's evydons (evidence?) that ys a Tyrryngton was yelle orderyd." Ampthill, 26 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

26 July. **4557.** PRIORY OF ST. MARY, BILSINGTON, Cant. dioc.

Assent to the election of John Tenterden as prior. Hampton Court, 26 July.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.

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PRIORY OF ST. MARY, BILSINGTON, Cant. dioc.—*cont.*

S. B. b.

2. Petition for the above, stating that the prior's office was void by the resignation of Arthur Sentleger, and was filled up by Wolsey, to whom the convent delegated their right of election. 4 July 20 Hen. VIII.

26 July.

4558. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

Grant of the site of St. Peter's, Ipswich, &c. to cardinal Wolsey. Hampton Court, 26 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Great seal attached, in excellent preservation. The royal effigy and arms, beautifully tricked, in the top margin. In this miniature the likeness of Henry VIII. to Henry VII. is very clearly traced.

R. O.

2. Confirmation of a Papal bull, dated 14 May 1528, granting St. Peter's, Ipswich, to Wolsey, for the foundation of his college there. Hampton Court, 26 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Great seal attached; with a portrait of the King in the initial letter, and the royal arms.

27 July.

4559. [CLERK and TAYLOR to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 199.

B. M.

" owe well yno[ugh] of
Flanders nothing [th]e Great Master
also shew ambassador residing with the
. the 21st of this month deter[m]ined
Imperial lanceknights w they were not then
removed number of them had and dyd . . .
. ways homewards, that George
. other of their captains in Myl[an] the duke
of Bromswyke, themper[or] had lost a great number of
his ho[r]semen, and his foot[men] were returned home a-foot. And
. the matters of Italy very clear. [The count] de St. Poule being
now without [doubt] Ast, accompanied with 10,000 footm[en]
. [men at] arms and as many light horses. A
[we] were had to my Lady. After sal[utation] done she said] that the
King her son was now be glad to see us, and that
he that she thought verily that
. and also your Grace would be rig[ht] and that
for to certify the * * * * *
. on of the truce, which was an ation of
such words as had been Lady unto us concerning
my Lady was reported unto my lady Margaret
. had written unto your Grace, that my [lord Cardinal ha]d
spoken evil words of my lady Mar[garet]. She said she told De Barrys
that she ha[d] spoken n[o] words unto us but honorable, and th[at she] was
assured that we had none other written [unto the King and] your Grace.
She said that this Mountford have departed into Spain and
carried not ith the King, and that supposing that he
. [ha]ve made some evil report in Spain of h
. rnes and knowing that the King her so[n] s merry
and lusty, thereupon determyne in any wise; the said
Mountford s"

From, 27 July.

Mutilated.

27 July.

4560. JOHN CHEKYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O.

His son Gregory is not now at Cambridge, but in the country, where he works and plays alternately. He is rather slow, but diligent. He had

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been badly tutored, and could hardly conjugate three verbs when committed to Chekyng's care, though he repeated the rules by rote. If this is Palgrave's style of teaching, does not believe he will ever make a scholar. Will have to unteach him nearly all he has learned. He is now studying the things most conducive to the reading of authors, and spends the rest of the day in forming letters. The plague, happily, is abating. Pembroke Hall, 27 July.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Clarissimo viro et domino suo optimo, D. Crumwello in ædibus Re^{mi} (Wolsey). Ex Cantabrigia.

4561. GREGORY CROMWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

"Most dere father, I humbly recomend me unto yow, and hertily beseche yow of yowr daly blessing, naturally bowndon thayreunto, for the wiche and other yowr manifowld benefittys to me colatyt, I am and schalbe yowr daly bedman, interely desyryng the continwans of the same, trusting soo to accomplysse and fulfyll yowr parentall commandments in the passage of myne erudicion, that yow my good father schall tharewith be ryght wel contentyd, by God's helpe, the wiche with hys grace Hee send hus. Amen. Frome the howsse of yowr bedman, Mr. Doctor Lee, thys Ester day, in the mornyng. By yowr vigelant sone, Gregori Cromewell."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To hys right worscipfull father, Mr. Thomas Cromewell, at London.

28 July.

4562. J. RUSSELL and T. HENNEGE to [WOLSEY].

Tit. B. xi. 399.

B. M.

The King thanks Wolsey for the collation of the prebend of Ripon, and desires him to bestow the benefice of Hurworth, in his gift "by reason of old Mr. Tailboys," which is worth 24*l.* a year, on Croke, the duke of Richmond's schoolmaster, for it is too small for Wilson or any other of his chaplains. Croke has had nothing, and does very good service. The King desires Wolsey to examine the executors of Sir William Compton, Sir Walter Stoner, and his brother, one of the yeomen of the Guard, concerning the embezzlement of Sir William's goods, and to send commissions for the attachment of his goods, and the persons who have purloined them, into all the shires where he had property, and to the sanctuaries of Beauley and Bewdley. He does not wish the earl of Kildare to have any of the King's wards or goods in Ireland, but that the Deputy should have all the customary wards, farms, and royalties. He thinks the Earl tries to make it believed that the King could not be served without him.

The King thanks him for giving to Penne, his barber, the ward of the daughter of Sheuall. Trusting that the matter would take effect, "he sent his said servant to look upon her, who like very well, and have concluded, and be sure together."

He will bestow another ward, or a recompense in money, at Wolsey's pleasure, for he esteems it as if it had been ten times the value. One, Dockwra, who made a bargain with her father, has taken the evidences and possession, but the King has given orders for his being dispossessed. The King has granted to "me" [Russell?] the offices of constable of Killingworth Castle and keeper of the park, as held by Sir William Compton.

Mr. More, chancellor of the duchy, is about to let the herbage, the pannage, and the waters, to Mr. Wiggiston, but the King wishes [Russell] to have it. Asks Wolsey to speak or write to More about it.

The King does not like the instructions of Ireland or Scotland, and wishes Wolsey to send Tuke or Fox that they may be newly made. Desire credence for the bearer. Bragberie, 28 July, at three o'clock.

The King thinks Boutteller is too young to have so great a charge, and that his father were better. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my Lord's grace.

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28 July.

Vesp. C. iv.
239 b.

B. M.

4563. EDWARD LEE, Almoner, to HENRY VIII.

In the beginning of July sent a copy of a letter from the French king to the Emperor, accepting his challenge. Sends now the Emperor's answer. They both, for the sake of their honor, make countenance of readiness for the duel, which would be a strange case, and produce many inconveniences. Thinks God has reserved the King to mediate between them. Valladolid, 28 July 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 July.

Vesp. C. iv.
243.

B. M.

4564. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Received on June 26 the King's and Wolsey's letters, dated March 24, by a French post sent by Echyngham, who tarried long at Fontarabia, and came at last without safe-conduct. The Pope's collector came the same day, and also Wolsey's letters of January 19 (*sic*), and instructions from my lord of Bath. *After deciphering their instructions, they conferred with the collector what was to be done. On July 2 he went towards Madrid, hoping to find the Emperor there, for it was reported that he had left Monson. The Emperor, however, had not come, so he proceeded towards Montson. Have already written to Wolsey that Radcliff, a London merchant, who arrived here about June 10 with Wolsey's letters, for a ship taken in Bayonna, in Galicia, told them that Mons. St. Bonet had taken his despatch from this French post, which he knew by a letter from St. Bonet to Mons. de Tarbes, taken from the said post by the captain of Fontarabia. Perceive now from the collector that my lord of Bath devised that the commission should remain with St. Bonet until [it] were time to send for it. It is, therefore, likely that he wrote to M. de Tarbes, and that that letter is intercepted and sent to the Emperor. "The French post told this to one of my servants, the almoner, and peradventure more of the said writings left at Bayonne, and had a letter of St. Bonet's acknowledging the receipt, which I took to him." The thing is therefore not so secret as it should be. Know now that Radclyff deceived them, but nevertheless it is true that their letters were opened at Bordeaux by the President and the Council, and so came open to the Master of the Rolls, and from him to Tuke. This the merchants at Bordeaux do write.*

Perceive by the King's and Wolsey's letters that they are displeased that Lee and the rest proceeded to the intimation, although such was the tenor of their instructions, thinking that it would have been wise if they had first sent information of the state of things. Endeavored to avoid the intimation, but were forced to it to prevent what would have been more prejudicial. After Bayard's arrival, because the Emperor said that he would have the army revoked and Genoa and other places restored before the deliverance of the children, "they" (the French ambassadors) showed themselves much altered, and determined no more to resort to the Emperor, speaking of nothing but hostility and war. Had great difficulty to restrain them from the intimation, and did not do so until all the Italian ambassadors were called in as to a common council. They (the French) alleged that the instructions were plain and open against us. Put off the intimation thus for a few days, and did all they could, both with them and with the Emperor and his council, to remove the occasion of war. Tried to induce the ambassadors to write to their princes before the intimation. Lee told them that there could be no loss of time; for they, if they liked not the offer, could prepare for war, and warn their subjects in the Emperor's countries to remove, before letting the Emperor know. Could not bring them thereto. They showed a letter from the French king, bidding them look for no farther commandment from him, and write no more. Persuaded them to relent if the Emperor would have consented to the alternative, but as he rejected it

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they refused to write again to their Prince unless the Emperor would consent to other practices; but as he stuck utterly upon ante, they wholly set themselves to the intimation of hostility. The last time they came to council together in the count of Nassau's chamber, before the Imperialists arrived, Lee said to the president of Bordeaux and Bayard that it was a serious thing to intimate war, and that he thought they had better write to their masters, knowing how they desired peace. They answered angrily, "What, shall we lose more time? We dare not for our lives." This conversation they repeated to the bishop of Tarbes, who forthwith came to Ghinucci's house much troubled, and said the English must speak their mind openly, meaning that if they would not come to the intimation the French must act in another way.

After taking leave of the Emperor they all went to Lee's house, except De Tarbes, who had gone to Mons. de Bublance (Bouclans). The President of Bordeaux, in the name of De Tarbes, proposed that the war should be intimated that day. Would not consent, thinking that the Emperor might alter his mind. Ghinucci and the President came to an altercation about it. Said that before the intimation they must ask for the King's debts, which the others did not wish. Said that the denial or delay of payment would the better justify the intimation, which should be made forthwith. The night before the intimation the bishop of Tarbes sent to ask Lee whether the heralds should intimate on the morrow. Replied that Ghinucci and he would be with them at 8 o'clock, intending to see whether they could do any good. On receipt of this message, Tarbes sent again, and Lee returned the same answer. He then sent, not without heat, a bill to the bishop of Worcester, saying it was no time to "deliver" any farther. Ghinucci then came to Lee's house, and, after a little conference, concluded that they should not refuse the ambassadors again, as they could not bring them to their purpose. Feared that further refusal would make them suspect the King and Wolsey, considering the instructions and the commands they had to act with the French ambassadors. As they had hitherto done so, a refusal would have caused suspicion of secret instructions not to make the intimation. They were already inclined to think this, for the bishop of Tarbes said to Ghinucci more than once about the time of the rupture, that De Buclans had told him that the Emperor was sure the King would never fight against him; and once he said that, if any faith were put in the letters of one who was so nigh his prince, he was sure they would have no war with England. Saw that De Tarbes was troubled at these words. Feared lest the suspicion might increase, and cause jealousy between England and France, the sequel whereof might have been greater prejudice to the King than the intimation of the war. Have always perceived, even before the intimation, that the Emperor is displeased with the King, both on account of his junction with the French king and the pretended divorce from the Queen. Have been told that, for this latter cause only, the Emperor would do nothing at the King's instance, and he has done all he could to provoke the great men and the country against the King. Feared that if, at the very point of intimation, they separated themselves from the French ambassadors, the French king might have practised with the Emperor without the King, "for they have used practises besides us."

Considered that there was nothing more to be avoided than such jealousy, for although the intimation has been made, the King may still induce the French king to conditions of peace. As to the King's complaint that they did not inform the nobles of the offers, that they might have changed the Emperor's mind, no great men were in the court, except the duke of Bywier, who is of but little authority; but they found secret means to bring the offers before divers great men who were absent, and also to spread the offers in time of the Parliament. If the case shall so require, will circulate

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GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

them everywhere. Will not allow the Emperor to consider the intimation as proceeding from unkindness on the King's part, but will take the fault on themselves. Beg Wolsey to remove the King's displeasure. Thinks that the Emperor was privy to the contents of his answer in writing, by the answer given to Lee. Would have stopped the publishing of it after Clarencieux told him thereof. Moreover, it is in print in the Spanish tongue. Will dissemble about it until the treaty of peace is progressing. Do not think they much regard the book here, and some of the Council pretend to be evil content with the publishing thereof.

Remain still at Valladolid, for the comendador had commandment from the Emperor that they should remain till he came out of Arragon to Madrid. Arranged with the collector that they should be called sooner if he considered it expedient. The collector wrote, on July 16, from Saragossa, that when he was within three posts of the Emperor at Montson, he received orders to wait for him at Saragossa, where he arrived on July 12, and found the Emperor's council also waiting. He is not expected until the end of the month, or the beginning of the next. The collector spoke to Alemand about Lee and Ghinucci's coming. He said that the ambassadors were so well treated in England, that it was reasonable that they should be treated likewise, and at the Emperor's coming he would find out his pleasure. *Do not think it well to speak of the injuries mentioned in the Emperor's answer, nor of anything else that may hinder peace, as long as they have any hope of it. The Emperor's chancellor, and other of the Council, made difficulty about the deliverance of his obligations to the King and the fleur de lys, saying they would have them delivered at the time of the delivery of these Princes. Answered that it was not safe to carry so much so far, especially by sea. Ask Wolsey to take some order about it with the Imperial ambassador.*

Would have written before, if they could have had conveyance. The sea is closed, English ships being arrested; and as to the land, the Emperor has sent down good provisions, but they are not obeyed. Valladolid, 28 July 1528. *Signed.*

Mostly cipher, pp. 7. Add. Endd.

Ibid. f. 245.

2. Decipher by Tuke. Pp. 7.

July.

4565. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 282.

B. M.

" [Mon]sieur de Bayonne, j'ay veu par ce in mon cousin le Grant Maistre, ce que vous [avez fait dans les] choses contenues au traicte de la tresve suyvens escripre et puis qu'autrement ne sy est a bien faire garder et observer chacun de son a et accordees, ce que de ma part je suis y estre contrevenu en aucune maniere.

" Et affin que vous entendez comme il y a este [je vous] advise que le secretaire de Madame Marguerite, [M. Guillaume des] Barres, est venu devers moy a Paris apres la m'apporter la ratification de sa maistresse e et parle a luy, je l'ay renvoye despesche sur ce en la compaignye du sieur De la Hargerye l'un ordinaire, par lequel j'ay envoye ma ratiffi[cacion] des biens des subgetz de l'Empereur qu'ilz ont et seigneuries pour enjoyr selon le contenue du ay depesche ung de mes varletz de cham[bre] le duc de Gueldres, a celle fin de pouvoir e sont ses affaires et la deliberation qu'il tresve, affin que selon cela je me bien delibere, toutesfoiz, de ne * * * * z doute que le Roy mon

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bon f[rere et perpetuel allye et Mon]sieur le Legat mon bon amy ne soient bien vous le m'avez escript.

"[A]usurplus, Mons. de Bayonne, pource qu'il y a long temps [que vous n']eustes de nouvelles de nostre armee de Naples, je vou[s envoye] ung double d'une lettre intercepte du prince d'Orenge pour mo[nstrer au] Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye et a mondit sieur le Ca[rdinal], mon bon amy, affin que par la ilz congnoissent l'extremi[te a] laquelle ilz sont reduictz dedans Naples, laquelle depuis est tellement creue que par ce que m'escript mon cousin [le sieur] de Lautrec du 20^{me} du passe, le vin et les chair [leur] estoient faillez, et estoient remis en telle necessite qu'il] esperoit dedans peu de jours rendre sy bon compte de [la ville] qu'il reviendrait a temps pour ayder a rechasser de la Lo[mbardie] le secours qui y est arrive, lequel jusques icy a faict si peu d'effect, veu de long temps qu'il y a qu'il y est, qu'il est a esperer que ce qu'ilz feront pour ce coup ne sera grant car ilz ont donne loysir a mon cousin le sieur de St. Pol d'assembler et faire passer ses forces qui sont de huit mille [Al]lemañs, tant Suysses que lansquenetz, 8,000 adventur[iers] les gens de pye de la Seigneurye et du duc de [a ce]ste heure 12,000 ou 13,000

. que de vivres. J'espere que mon
[t]outes les forces dessusdites, jointes et unyes de brief, il les pourra aller veoir de s l'ayde de Dieu que nous en aurons bonne pource que ceste despence de l'une et de sy grosse et lourde et sy malaisee ne la sauroye plus longuement porter ny dudit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye cause remonstrer et faire bien entendre a Mo[ns. le Cardinal mon] bon amy, le priant voulloir tant faire envers [le Roy mon bon] frere que de ceste heure, la somme qu'il [doit prester pour] la contribution d'Ytallie soit promptement e que Morette m'a dict que vous l'aviez arres entendez que sans cela mon affaire se pour et conduire, et croyant fermement qu'il n[y aura aucune] difficulte, je ne les en presseray au[trement] mais le remectray a ce que vous leur en p remonstrer de ma part, saichant la sorte en laquelle il veult et contribution estre depeschee dee je ne . . .

. [pu]isse congnoistre que nce d'eulx mais entierement tro [s]eurete qu'ilz voudront me bailler, ne voullant bre qu'ilz soyent pour faillir a chose qui m'ayent [p]romise comme de ma part je suis resolu de faire tant que la vye me durera.

"Au demourant, vous avez peu veoyr ce que derrenierement [j'ay escript] a nostre St. Pere de ma propre main, par le double que [je] vous en ay envoye, et avez peu savoir l'instant et pou que j'avoys commande au viconte de Turanne allant dev[ers] sa Saintete de faire de ma part envers icelle pour l'exped[ition] et depesche du docteur Stephanne et autres ambassa[deurs] dudit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye et combien qu[e] sur cela la deliberation de nostredit Sainct Pere ait este de despesche le cardinal Campegio pour venir pardeça auquel j'ay commande et escript expressement au sieur de Barbesieux, cappitaine general de mon armee de mer offrir pour son passage tout tel nombre de mes gallaires [qu]e bon luy semblera. Toutesfoiz, ayant veu par lettres inte[rceptees] r du prince d'Orenge estant devers sa Sainctet[e] nt ceste

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FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

affaire, j'ay bien voulu vous * * * * *
 veoir a mondit sieur le Legat prandre
 tel jugement qu'il verra devoir ce qu'il verra, et
 congnoistre que de ma non seulement
 en cela mais en toutes a[utres choses que pourront] toucher ledit Roy mon
 bon frere et perpetu[el allye] jamais riens moins que
 pour mon propre

"Monsr. de Bayonne, vous continuerez a so voz
 nouvelles, et mesmement de la bonne sa[n]te de mon bon] frere en ce temps
 si dangereulx, et semblab[lement de Monsr.] le Legat, mon bon amy, et si ce
 mal de suti[n] appaise; et quant a vostre affaire, ayant enten[du]
 encores depesche encores que je leusse comm[ande]
 temps j'ay ordonne et envoye expressement de pour ceste
 affaire, de sorte que j'espere que en payne; et sur ce je vous
 diray adieu [qui] vous ait en sa garde. Escript a Fonta[ine-
 bleau] . . . jour de Juillet." *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.

28 July.

4566. ARTICLE OF TRUCE AT HAMPTON COURT.

Cal. D. x. 288.

B. M.

"Comme par le traicte de tresves nagaires [faite et conclue] entre les roys
 de France et d'Angleterre, [et Madame l'Archiduchesse] d'Austriche, &c.,
 pour l'Empereur et les pays a le gouvernement,
 soit entre aultres choses d que madame
 la duchesse douairiere de Vendosm[ois] tresve des biens
 qui luy sont succedez esdits pays deces des feuz sieur et
 dame de Ravestain a con de Chalon prince
 d'Orenge jouysse de ceulx dudit sieur roy de
 France.

"Pour l'effect d'icelluy article a este par le pour
 ledit sieur roy de France, et le conseil de ma [dite dame l'Archiduchesse]
 accorde et convenu en la maniere suyvant.

"Assavoir, que ledit sieur de la Hargerye a la dilligence de
 madite dame duchesse douairiere de Vendosmois fe le prince
 d'Orenge, desaisissement et main levee de sa [principaute] d'Orenge, et
 de toutes et chacunes les aultres ter[res] rentes, revenuz
 et biens qu'il a eu et soubz l'obeissan[ce du roy de] France, tant en
 Bretaigne, Dauphine que ailleurs ladite tresve, et luy
 en fera ou a ses procureurs [par] lettres patentes dudit sieur
 Roy tres Chrestien depeschees [en bonne] et ample forme. Pour par
 icelluy sieur prince d'Or[eng]es sesdites terres durant ladite
 tresve, ensemble des f depuis la publication du traicte de
 Madril jus tresve plainement et paisiblement ainsi
 qu'il f les guerres d'entre l'Empereur et ledit sieur roy de
 [France]. Et si aulcune chose desditz fruictz escheuz jusqu
 de ladite tresve, se treuve avoir este France et leve par
 cuy que ce so[it] * * * * *

. tene le faire bon audit sieur prince d'Or[eng]es
 rembourser ou faire rembourser dedans v
 les lectres du don dudit sieur roy de France et r
 sdits deniers receuz luy auront este delivrez de la part
 sieur prince d'Orenge, ou que par certifications auctenti[cques]
 luy en sera apparu.

"Et en baillant lesdites lettres patentes de main levee et desa[isissement]
 dudit sieur Roy tres Chrestien audit sieur prince d'Orenge ou a ses p[ro-]

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cureurs] et commis en la forme et maniere que dit est, icelluy sieur pr[ince] d'Orenge fera quant et quant avoir et delivrer semblables l[ettres] patentees de l'Empereur a madite dame de Vendosme, pour jouy[r des] biens que luy sont advenuz et escheuz esdits pays de l'Empereur pa[r] ledit deces diceulx feuz sieur et dame de Ravestain, fructz et le diceulx depuis le trespas dudit feu sieur de Ravestain, et des de Saint Pol, terre d'Oysy, et aultres terres d'Arthois arrestee[s] a la requeste dudit sieur prince d'Orenge et des fructz escheuz de[puis] le traicte de Madril. Ainsy accorde et conclud entre les dessusdits." 28 July 1528.*

Mutilated.

4567. FRANCIS I. and MARGARET OF SAVOY.

R. O.

Extract of a letter of Francis I. to Mons. de Bayonne, his ambassador in England.

Has sent the sieur De la Hargerie to Madame Margaret, not to treat any thing new, but only for an explanation of the truce lately concluded, and to carry the ratification of it; also to appoint commissioners on either side for restitution of goods seized during the war. De la Hargerie has executed his commission, of which a copy is sent, to be shown if necessary. Has informed De Bayonne that, if he see fit, he may communicate it to the English, so as to treat them as they do us.

Fr., p. 1. A portion cut off at the end.

28 July. 4568. LEE to TUKE.

R. O.

Sent this morning towards Bilboa a great packet, of which I keep the double for next post. I think we shall soon be dispatched. The Emperor is now at Saragossa, and will be at Madrid by 2nd August. He who writes the ciphers does not understand the figures, nor yet English. Valladolid, 28 July 1528.

P.S.—I find the cipherer makes + for A. and 3 for Z, *et e contra*.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: From Master Almoner, the 28th day of July and 9th of August.

28 July. 4569. RICHARD HARMAN.

Galba, B. ix.

131.

B. M.

Petition of Richard Harman to the Emperor, showing that he had been put in prison by the Margrave of Antwerp for selling some English New Testaments to a merchant out of England, and for harbouring Lutherans in his house, &c.

Dutch, pp. 2.

Ibid., f. 132.

2. Another petition for the same.

Dutch, pp. 3.

In the margin: "The 28th day of July it is ordained by the lords of the Emperor's Privy Council at Machling, that the King's ambassador shall cause his information to be brought or sent out of England for the examination of Richard Harman within three weeks from the date above written, else that the said Council shall proceed according to the laws of these Low Countries."

Endd.: "1528. Copy of Richard Harman's request to the Emperor's Council at Machlyng."

28 July. 4570. RIC. BANK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his goodness to his master and himself. Sends the bearer for the letters of which he left a remembrance, to be obtained from

* Cf. Leonard, II. p. 342.

1528.

RIC. BANK to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Wolsey ; one to my lord suffragan, another to the abbot of Cristall (Kirkstall), and the third to Bank himself. While Bank was absent, Sir Ric. Warde, a priest of Sir John Hussy, has let, in his master's name, all my Lord's demesne lands, the herbage of the park, and the benefice of Mellynge, to divers of my Lord's servants, for Sir John's profit, which lands Bank occupied with such cattle as my Lord had left. To support Ward, Sir John has written letters of assistance to Mr. Edw. Stanley, my Lord's bastard brother, and his other servants. Warde has also taken large sums of money from the tenants, besides their rent. The country would be much obliged if he can provide some remedy.

Promises him 20 nobles a year, if he can get my Lord's first tack of the benefice of Mellynge to take effect, Mr. Wyngfield's to be admitted, and the new increase that the abbot of Croxton has set on it, to be laid down. Must have help in his lord and master's causes, or can do nothing. If my Lord could have what the King has assigned for his keeping, to be at his servant's ordering, trusts he would be better found than now by Mr. Hussy. Would like a *subpœna* for the priest for next term. Reminds him of the bill he gave him about Laurence Starky, and his wrongful suit with my lord of London and the abbess of Syon.

Many poor men in this country would complain of Wm. Tunstal if they thought to have as good remedy as Ric. Cowpland. Sends Cromwell a gelding for his mail. Asks him to advise his lord. Hornby, 28 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, being with my lord Cardinal's grace.

28 July. **4571.** JOHN AT WOOD.

His will. Proved, 28 July 1528. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 640.

28 July. **4572.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. Wolsey's foundation charter for the above. Hampton Court, 28 July 1528. *Signed, and seal attached.*

Lat., vellum.

R. O. 2. Duplicate.

Lat., vellum. Signed and sealed.

R. O. 3. Another of the same, with Wolsey's arms and supporters beautifully tricked, apparently by some foreign artist.

Lat., vellum. Fine seal attached.

29 July. **4573.** ROBT. PORRETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Asks him to send a *recordare* concerning Mr. Denton's matter. Sent him a letter by Mr. White, vicar of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, enclosing Pecok's answer for Denton upon the replevin for the distress which Porrett took of Pecok. Must have the *recordare* before the next shire day, 7 Aug. Mr. Dean would like to have it as soon as possible. As to the rent of 20s. concerning the dean of Powles, Mr. Essex does not know whether the Dean ought to pay it. Cromwell had better consult his lease with the Dean's counsel. Showed Mr. Essex the acquittance for the last payment. Edw. Fetyplace, farmer of Sandford and treasurer to the duke of Suffolk, has agreed to come to Mr. Dean or to Cromwell to pay all his duties. Can have

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no sufficient distress of the land Mr. Brown withholds, but will wait his time. Mawdlen Coll., Oxforth, 29 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, of my lord Cardinal's council.

29 July. **4574.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. Grant to Wolsey of St. Matthew's, Ipswich, with licence to appropriate it to his college there. Hampton Court, 29 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Great seal attached. Royal miniature and arms, exquisitely tricked, in the top margin.

R. O. 2. Duplicate.

Vellum; with the great seal and royal miniature.

30 July. **4575.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. 1. Grant by Wolsey of St. Peter's, Ipswich, with appurtenances in Bornehall, &c., to his college at Ipswich. Hampton Court, 30 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Wolsey.*

Lat., vellum. Seal attached.

R. O. 2. Grant by Wolsey to his college at Ipswich of the priory of Horkesley, with its appurtenances. Hampton Court, 30 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Seal attached. The Cardinal's arms and insignia tricked at the top.

30 July. **4576.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O. Licence by Wolsey to the dean and canons of Cardinal's college, Oxford, to assign the priories of Typtre, Wykes, Dodenassh, &c., to his college at Ipswich. Hampton Court, 30 July 1528.

Lat., vellum. Seal, with silk and gold fringe.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the same; with Wolsey's arms and supporters, beautifully tricked.

Vellum. Seal attached.

30 July. **4577.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. Confirmation by Wolsey to Wm. Capon, dean of Ipswich, of the manor of Sayes Court in Deptford, and that of Cheshunt, &c. Hampton Court, 30 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Seal attached.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the same.

Vellum. Seal attached. Wolsey's arms and supporters tricked.

R. O. 3. Similar confirmation of Horkesley. *Same date. Signed and sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

R. O. 4. Similar confirmation of the site and lands of the priory of St. Peter's, Ipswich. Hampton Court, 30 July 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Seal attached.

30 July. **4578.** FRANÇOIS DE RAISSE, SIEUR DE LA HARGERY, to the
Galba, B. VII. BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

89.

B. M.

I have already written of my communications with the dowager of Savoy and the Emperor's council. The latter think that the arrangement that we have made for the fruits "*des recompenses du passe*," from the treaty of Madrid till the present truce, does not affect the king of England, because

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FRANÇOIS DE RAISSE, SIEUR DE LA HARGERIE, to BP. OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

his subjects have no lands on this side of the sea, from which differences might arise, "des levées passées." It is well, however, to notify the King and Legate of everything, that they may not suppose we are making treaties apart. You must show the Legate, however, that complaints are daily made of depredations by land and sea, and more on the side of the Emperor than on ours. And as the Legate is appointed one of the conservators of the truce with the cardinal of Lorraine on our part, and the cardinal of Liege for Madame of Savoy, we have thought it advisable that each should send a commissioner to Cambray, as a neutral place, empowered to execute justice and make redress. Malines, 30 July.

Copy, Fr., pp. 2. Endd.

30 July.

4579. TRUCE WITH MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Galba, B. VIII.
180.
B. M.
Léonard,
II. 342.

In consequence of the truce between the kings of England and France, and the Archduchess of Austria on the part of the Emperor, for the Low Countries, it is agreed between Fras. de Raisse, sieur De la Hargerye, maître d'hôtel to Francis, and Jehan de Carondelet, archbishop of Palermo, that three commissioners from each party (Francis and the Emperor) shall meet at Cambray by 4 Sept., to adjudge the restitution of goods, &c., for all injuries committed from 15 Feb. 1525 till 15 June last. This is to be published in both countries before 28 Aug. The Archduchess, the dowager duchess of Vendôme, and the Prince of Orange are not to be included. Letters patent from the two Princes to be produced in three weeks. Malines, 30 July 1528.

Fr., pp. 4. Headed: Coppie.

31 July.

4580. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. IX.
174.
B. M.

Since his last letter on the 14th inst., has received one from Wolsey, dated the 15th, the contents of which he has showed to my Lady. She took the articles of peace in very good part, desiring Wolsey to continue his good mind, and she would not fail to keep hand with him to the uttermost of her power. She fears, however, that the odious letters between the Emperor and the French king will do much to retard peace, but she will always employ herself in mediation. As he stated in his last letters to Tuke, Mons. de la Harger[ie] came to my Lady from the French king, with the ratification of the truce, and letters of credence. He was honorably received, and has today returned with good despatch. As to the enterprises done by Frenchmen, Burgundians and English, it is concluded here that Wolsey and the cardinals of Lorraine and Liege shall send each a commissary to Cambray to settle them, and my Lady promised to write to Wolsey in that behalf. De la Hargerie left two letters for the bishop of Bayonne, which Hackett sends to Tuke. Encloses the copy of his last letter. Harman is fast in prison at Antwerp, and makes great solicitation to come to his examination. He has sent two requests to the Emperor's council, of which Hackett encloses copies.* Is daily required to bring him to his examination, and has deferred it, as he is waiting for instructions. The Council has given him a term of 18 days from now, at which time they will do justice according to the laws of the country. As they will not send any heretics out of the country, the sooner the information is sent the better. Cannot write himself, as he is suffering from ague. Malines, 31 July 1528. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

* See No. 4569.

1528.

31 July. 4581. T. DERBYE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cannot resort to Cromwell, being here at the marriage of his old master's daughter. Sends, therefore, one of his old companions, that Cromwell may explain to him "at what point Mr. More and I be at concerning our reward for passing of my Lord's warrants." Begs him to deliver Derbye's part to the bearer, William Brown. Portgore, 31 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Master Cromwell, councillor unto my lord Legate's grace.

4582. ——— to WOLSEY.

R. O. Asks him to procure for him some room which Sir William Compton had. Will not fail to do the King service, and your Grace may rejoice to see his Highness truly served by your Grace's pupil and servant. Has not refused any labor to serve the King in that whereto Wolsey has appointed him. It is known how well he has behaved for the ease of suitors before Wolsey. Never got as much as 20*l.* from his office in one year, though he got 100 marks from the previous office, which he gave to Mr. Taylor's kinsman, at Wolsey's desire, besides selling it to him for 200 marks less than another would have given. Asks Wolsey not to regard his poor estate, but his true intent. The offices commodious for him are the under-treasurership and the stewardship of Warwick's lands, Oxon, and the keeping of Cornebery park.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace.

4583. For SIR NICH. CAREW, Master of the Horse.

R. O. Draft patent appointing him constable of Warwick Castle and town, with a mansion called the Steward's Place there, and 10*l.* a year as constable, and ten marks for the stewardship; also, keeper of the manor of Goodrest, with the garden and waters in Weggenok Park, with fees of 4*d.* a day. All these fees to be paid out of the issues of the manors of Warwick, Snytterfeld, Kyngton, Barkseswell, Moreton, Lyghterne, Clareden, and Henlyarden, as enjoyed by Sir Edward Belknappe, or Sir Fras. Bryan, and Sir Wm. Compton. Also, to be parker of Weggenok Park; with 6*d.* a day, and the appointment of inferior officers and master of the hunt in the said park.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6.

4584. RICHARD PAGE to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has ascertained that the King answered those who sued him for Mr. Cheyny that he was proud and full of opprobrious words, and endeavored to dishonor those who were most glad to serve him, and that he shall never come into the Chamber until he has confessed his fault and agreed with Mr. Russell; for he will have no grudge amongst his gentlemen. He has, however, consented that he shall come before the Council, and state his suit, and they shall report it to his Highness. Hears that some of his friends have sent for him privily to be here today.

Some of those who sued for Cheyny say that they also asked the King for him touching the age of young Mrs. Broughton, telling him that she was of full age at her brother's death, so that he had no interest in her. To this the King answered that he knew nothing but by her mother's report, and the laws should try whether she were his ward or not. Can learn nothing further. Cheyny seems to have little other comfort, but there are some who make such suit for him as they can.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*: A letter of Maister Page concernyng Sir Thomas Cheyny.

1528.

4585. [WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.]

Cott. App. 1.

B. M.

Thanks him for his gracious letter written with his own hand. Has instructed the bearer, whom he trusts the King will henceforth find conformable in all things, as well in giving better attendance as in leaving his prodigality. He submits as if he were Wolsey's son, and promises to be ruled by his counsel.

Draft in Wolsey's own hand; mutilated, p. 1.

4586. [WOLSEY to JOHN EARL OF OXFORD?]*

R. O.

Thanks him for the venison he sent while the King was with him at his manor of Tytenhangor. The young countess of Oxford has complained to the King, the writer, and others of the Council, that he has expelled her and her servants by force out of the park of Lanam, the castle and park of Camps and the manor of Bumsted. At the same time his letters containing contrary matter arrived. Showed them to the King, and it was thought advisable, as he had entered forcibly and she had three years peaceable possession, that she should be restored and the matter tried at the beginning of next term by the writer and another of the Council. Asks credence for his servant Sencler, the bearer. From my manor.

Draft, pp. 2.

4587. JOHN EARL OF OXFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks to be excused for not having come at this time. Asks for Wolsey's countenance in his causes. Is very ill, but trusts to be able to come up before the end of the term. Thanks him for sending Mr. Hansard, whom he perceives to be a very wise man, and discreet in entertaining the Earl's causes. Asks that he may be his counsellor and officer, as steward of his house and surveyor of his lands, for he is sore hindered of his inheritance for lack of such a one. *Signed: John Oxinford.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

4588. The EARL OF OXFORD.

R. O.

Petition to Wolsey of Sir Ant. Wingfield and his wife Elizabeth, John Nevell, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Nevell and Dorothe his wife, deceased, Edm. Knyghtley, Esq., and Ursula his wife.

The possessions of John late earl of Oxenford in Hednyngham, Essex, and elsewhere, yearly value 2,260*l.*, ought to descend to the said Elizabeth and Ursula as his sisters, and to John Nevell as his cousin, but the present Earl claims them as being [ne]xt cousin and heir male. He has obtained permission to hold them till Wolsey has decided the case, promising to restore all issues if it is decided against him, and not to procure any office to be found, or anything to hinder the petitioner's inheritance. He has broken this promise, and caused feoffment to be made to divers persons unknown to the petitioners. Beg Wolsey either to settle the variance, or else to cause the Earl to revoke all such acts.

P. 1, mutilated.

4589. SILVESTER DARIUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes in behalf of the bishop of Worcester, to whom Brian Tuke refuses to pay, besides his diets, the costs he has incurred in providing post horses. If he have to pay them out of his own pocket he will spend 3*l.* or 4*l.* a day, which will be very serious, the Bishop being poor, for when he

* Addressed, "My Lord."

1528.

has paid the pension due to the bishop of Verona out of the fruits of the see of Worcester, very little will remain to him. His house was spoiled at the sacking of Rome, and his brother taken prisoner, for whom he had to pay a heavy ransom. Hears also that the cellarer of the monastery of Worcester intends to ask Wolsey for the office of sacrist of the monastery, and expel the present holder, who had it of the gift of Wolsey, and has exercised it with so much modesty. Hopes Wolsey will not allow a thing so detrimental to the cathedral.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Cardinal Ebor. Angliæ legato.

4590. The SIEUR DE LA HARGERIE.

Add. MS.
4620, f. 274.
B. M.

Extract from a letter from the king of France to Mons. de Bayonne, his ambassador in England.

Sent the lord of la Hargerie to Margaret of Savoy, not to treat of anything new, but merely for the explanation of the last truce, to take the ratification thereof, and agree upon a neutral place for the meeting of the commissioners for restitution of injuries. Encloses a copy of what he has agreed to, that he may see that nothing has been concluded touching the king of England, and that he may make it known to him.

Copy of the article agreed upon between Hargerie and Margaret.

Fr., copy, pp. 2.

4591. JOHN EDMUNDES, D.D., to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Petition to Wolsey, as chancellor, to be excused from the loan of 100 marks, for which he has received a privy seal. Has had much expence in the building of his benefices; has spent 100*l.* in conveying a common conduit for his parishioners, and 400 marks about the foundation of a grammar school in Somerset, where the chief baron, Sir John Fitzjames, lives. Was robbed by his servant of 40*l.* when ill. Could not raise 100 marks if he sold all his substance.

P. 1.

4592. WOLSEY'S DISPENSATIONS.

R. O.

Summary of the account of John Hughes to my lord Cardinal of money received by him for dispensations.

Dispensations dated May and June 17 Hen. VIII., 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* From 30 June to the death of Mr. Toney, 206*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Others not mentioned in Hughes' account, but noted in Toney's register, 46*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Others fetched by Hughes since his account, 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Others remaining with Hughes, 55*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 334*l.*

Discharge.—Hughes has paid to Robt. Toney, by three acquittances dated May and June 17 Hen. VIII., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; by three acquittances dated Aug., Jan. and March 17 Hen. VIII., 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Dr. Stubbes, 68*l.* Asks allowance for the dispensations not yet delivered, 55*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 283*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Allowing the first three acquittances only for 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, as their date purports, there is due to Wolsey 108*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* But allowing them for their whole content as Hughes desires, there remains due 50*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 3.

4593. SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

R. O.

A valor of the possessions of Sir Wm. Compton in 22 Hen. VIII. Clear yearly value, 290*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Lat., p. 1, large paper.

1528.

July.

GRANTS.

4594.

GRANTS in JULY 1528.

1. David ap Griffith, of the lp. of Gower, S. Wales, yeoman. Pardon for the death of Hopkin ap David of the said lp. *Del. Westm.*, 1 July [no year].—S.B. *Pat.* 20 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23.

2. Humph. Ferrers, Wm. Repyngton, Hen. Hopwood, draper, Hen. Sell, merchant-tailor, and Wm. Reynolds. Grant of the advowson of the first prebend and canonry void in the collegiate church of Tamworth, Cov. and Lich. dioc. *Del. Hampton Court*, 2 July 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 14.

5. Wm. Lane, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Tetinghanger, 30 June 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 5 July.—P.S.

8. Tho. Richardson, of Norwich, dyer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Tetinghanger, 8 July 20 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

11. Sir Tho. Eynon, priest. To have the pension which the abbess of Wilton, Wilts, gives to a clerk of the King's nomination till promoted to a competent benefice. *Del. Hampton Court*, 11 July 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

Duplicate of the above, undated.—S.B.

11. Tho. Wescott, one of the ministers of the Chapel Royal. Presentation to the prebend of Wylmecot, in the collegiate church of Tomworth, void by the death of Wm. Blakden. *Del. Hampton Court*, 11 July 20 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

12. Wm. Vaughan, LL.D., King's chaplain. Presentation to the church of Mark and Oye, marches of Calais, Cant. dioc., void by death. Tetinghanger, 10 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 12 July.—P.S. *Added at the foot*: "This passed not by the King's warrant but by my Lord's gift as chancellor of England."—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

13. Roger Dingley, clk. Presentation to the canonry and prebend of Wiginton, within the collegiate church of Tamworth, vacant by resignation of Edw. Stapels. Tetinghanger, 10 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 13 July.—P.S.

14. Wm. Beynam, of Calais, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Tittinghanger, 5 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 14 July.—P.S.

14. Owin Griffith, of Powesland, Wales. Pardon. Having on the 11 Jan. 19 Hen.VIII. abjured the realm for felony, before Wm. Holbache, coroner, at Rokby, Warw., and had the port of Angulsey in Wales appointed him by the said coroner to leave the kingdom, going from the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Rokby, and to be conveyed from town to town to the said port by the constables of the said towns, a wooden cross being placed in his hands, &c., he

escaped from the custody of the said constables into Wales. Tetinghanger, 10 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 14.

14. Wm. Barlee, King's chaplain. Presentation to the church of Wotton, Linc. dioc., void by the death of Wm. Blakden. Tetinghanger, 10 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 14 July.—P.S.

18. John Reede, of Lynne, Norf., vintner. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Anth. Ughtred. Ampthill, 18 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 18 July.—P.S.

20. Ric. Gawen, gunner of the King. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 8d. a day, *vice* Wm. Verbayte. Ampthill, 14 July 20 Hen.VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 20 July.—P.S. *Endd.*: "You must remember thys patent, and the payne shalbe deservyd."—*Pat.* p. 1, m. 22.

20. Wm. Kele, mercer, London. In-speximus and exemplification, at his request, of the following documents:—1. Petition by Tho. Keyle, mercer, of London, to Tho. card. of York, chancellor, showing that Christ. Appowell was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Bakber, and certain messuages, &c. in Shaftesbury, Bakber, Middleton, Corffe Molen and Corffe Hubbert, Dorset, on 20 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII., when he sold the same to the petitioner, and made estate of the premises to Tho. Baskett, John Davester, John Clerke and others, by virtue whereof the said Tho. Baskett and his co-feeoffees were seised to the use of the said petitioner, &c. Nevertheless, Wm. Clement, of Wylton, Wilts, pretends title to the said manor, &c. by a former sale made to him by the said Christopher. If any such bargain had been, it would be void by the said Christopher not being of age at the time. In order to clear his title the petitioner desires witnesses may be examined who will give evidence as to the full age of the said Christopher at the time of the bargain made to the petitioner, and as to his nonage at the time of the supposed former bargain; and sues a writ of subpoena to be directed to Pat. Savage, John Meteyrd, Tho. Abraham, Wm. Butler and John (Joan) Bogarde. 2. Writ of subpoena, dated 12 June 20 Hen.VIII., directed to the said Pat., John, Tho., Wm. and Joan Bogarde, summoning them to appear before the King in Chancery in the quinzaine of St. John the Baptist next. 3. Depositions of the said Pat., John, Tho., Wm. and Joan. *Westm.*, 20 July.—*Pat.* 20 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

22. Ric. Yarrowe, page of the Pantry. To be keeper of the park and woods called Parowtyn, in the lp. of Brounfeld and Yale, marches of Wales, *vice* Elias ap Edwards, dec. Ampthill, 20 July 20 Hen.VIII.—*Del. Hampton Court*, 22 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 15.

1528.

4595. THOMAS ABRAHAM, citizen and mercer of London.

R. O.

The finding of Ric. Gresham, William Lock, Robt. Smyth and George Elyott, appointed by the merchants of the Synxon mart, 13 Aug. 1528, that the said Abraham is indebted to a factor of Portugal 207*l.* 12*s.*, in consideration of a purchase made by his agent, Henry Elington, from the said factor, of certain pieces of chamletes.

Pp. 4, imperfect. Corrected by Cromwell.

Aug.

Otho, E. ix.

22.

B. M.

4596. The MAYOR and ALDERMEN of SOUTHAMPTON to WOLSEY.

" but also the maister and
 y barks contrary to the truce
 [hi]ghness our most dread sovereign [lord]
 [Emp]erour to thentent that uppon compleynt to be
 . . n not only due restitution may be made but also as a vio-
 lator and a breaker of the said truce may be duly ponyss[hed]
 is gracious lorde the Frenshemen of the said barke byn here
 have agreed with the Spaniards and redemyd
 theyr shippis agayne farther pursute; and
 because we would not suffer them so t[o do, they] are discontent with us,
 and some have used unsittyng words, [saying that they would] leve theyr
 shippis here, and the first Englissheman that ca[me] shulde
 pay for it, and the Spanyard thynckith we be ageynst
 Frenchemen wolde agree and we lett theym; so we have lytell th[anks]
 Neverthesse, forasmoche as the said Frenchemen were
 mynded to here and departe home without making
 farther pursute, whereby th longe here wolde turne
 to cost and be lytell thyng worthe and y make
 it a great mater and peraventure troble some of the King's su[bjects]
 " To prevent this, and considering that they have
 no authority to make delivery to them of their ships, have sent the masters
 of the two barks to Wolsey [to make their] complaints, and the captain
 of the pinnace "to make a[nswer for] hym and hys to the same." The
 pinnace was gone to sea before the arrival of Wolsey's order to arrest it and
 the master of it. The captain would have been gone likewise, but they
 arrested him as they wrote before. The town is in great necessity, owing to
 the feefarm and charges for the defence of the sea. Southampton,

Aug.

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate his grace.

4597. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
xvi.

Writes to tell her of the great "elengenes" he finds since her departure, "for, I ensure you, me thinketh the time lenger since your departing now last than I was wont to do a whole fortnight." Could not have thought so short an absence would have so grieved him, but is comforted now he is coming towards her; "insomuch that my book maketh substantially for my matter; in token whereof I have spent above four hours this day, which caused me to write the shorter letter to you at this time by cause of some pain in my head. Wishing myself specially an evening in my sweetheart's arms, whose pretty dubbys I trust shortly to cusse."

Hol.

1 Aug.

4598. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Grant by John Higden, dean of Wolsey's College, Oxford, to William Capon, dean of the College of Ipswich, of the priory and appendages of Typtre, Wyks, Dodnesh, &c. Also appointment of Tho. Russhe and Wm. Bamborne, as their attorneys. At the College, 1 Aug. 1528.

Lat., vellum. Part of a seal appended.

1528.

WOLSEY'S COLLEGES—*cont.*

R. O.

2. Duplicate, with Wolsey's arms and supporters beautifully tricked, with the columns and cross keys.

Lat., vellum. No seal.

1 Aug.

4599. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Inspeximus of a bull of Clement VII., dated 31 May 1528, exempting Cardinal's college, Oxford, from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. Hampton Court, 1 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Great seal attached.

P. S.

2. Privy seal for the preceding. Undated.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.

R. O.

3. Draft of the same.

1 Aug.

4600. STAUNTON DREW.

R. O.

Fragment of a conveyance by Hen. lord Daubeney to Thos. Arundel of the manor of Staunton Drewe. Dated 1 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

2 Aug.

4601. [DEPUTY and COMPTROLLER of CALAIS to HENRY VIII.]

Cal. D.x. 350.

B. M.

This day Thomas Palmer, sewer for the mouth, presented your letters dated Tittenhanger the 9th ult., to me your Deputy, granting him the captainship of Newnham Bridge, with certain soldiers of the retinue here, named in the placard to Sir Rob. Jerningham, late warden of the said fort, herewith enclosed. As Sir Ric. Weston, the treasurer, has left for England, the Council here has considered Palmer's grant, to which they find various objections (specified), and therefore cannot proceed till Weston return, and they hear further of the King's pleasure. I have had express commandment by various privy seals to put upon ordinary wages certain footmen appointed to wait upon Palmer, and it is impossible for me to follow both ordinances. My patent is long after the date of Sir Rob. Jerningham's; so that, though the lord Berners, deputy before me, put two of his retinue with Sir Rob. Jerningham, yet, considering that the whole number is expressed in my patent, and in that of every deputy before me, I trust you will see that my number ought not to be abridged. Calais, 2 Aug. 1528.

Badly mutilated, pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Official copy of the preceding.

Pp. 3.

3 Aug.

4602. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

He and the Comptroller have sent a letter to the King, signed with both their hands, of which he encloses a copy, touching the patent of Th. Palmer, presented yesterday. If he is to be keeper of Newnham Bridge, hope it will be on conditions suitable to their duties and privileges. Calais, 3 Aug. 1528.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

3 Aug.

4603. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to THOMAS ARUNDEL.

Cavendish's

L. of Wolsey,

by Singer,

462.

Bedfellow, after my most hearty recommendation,—this Monday, the 3rd of August, I received your letters of the 20th of July, delivered to my servant the same day at Newcastle, expressing the Cardinal's wish to have the Chapel books of my late father. I shall be conformable, though I trust to be able to set up a chapel of my own. "But I pray God, he may look better upon me than he doth," as I am no better regarded: first, by his detention of my treasurer, and his very hasty and unkind words unto him, not deserved by me also by the news blown all over Yorkshire by Mr. Manyng, that I am

1528.

not regarded by the King or the Cardinal, as he will tell me when I meet him in Yorkshire, which will be this month. I fear my word to Mr. Manyng will not please my Lord, "for I will be no ward." My pains since I came hither are not better regarded; but by a flattering bishop of Carlisle, and that false Worm, I am brought to my present misery, and am in such slanders that the Cardinal cannot bring me out of them if he would. Will send four Antiphonars, such as "were not seen a great while," with other chapel books. If the Cardinal will give me leave to put William Worm into a castle of mine at Anwyk until he has accounted for more money than ever I received, I will give him 200*l.* and a benefice of 100*l.* for his College. At my monastery of Hulpark, the 3rd of August.

Add.: To his beloved cousin, Thomas Arundel, one of the gentlemen of my Lord's privy chamber.

4 Aug.

4604. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 323.

The King, the Queen and the Princess, with all others in Court, are in good health. Suit has been made to the King for the abbot of Morgan, in Wales, and the King desires he may be sent home again. He wishes the benefice of Horworth for the duke of Richmond's schoolmaster (Croke), and is dissatisfied with the Chancellor of the Duchy (More) for letting Kelyngworth to Wyggston, which he intended for me. Norfolk, who has been long sick and absent from Court, intends coming tomorrow. On Tuesday the 11th the King removes to Windsor, where I hope he will meet with you. I moved the King this morning, according to your commandment, touching the wardship of young Compton. Ampthill, 4 Aug.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

4 Aug.

4605. [SANGA] to CARDINAL SALVIATI, Legate in France.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 114.

Italian news. Cardinal Campeggio embarked at Corneto on the 25th, and will go by sea to Provence. I send the enclosed letter in cipher for him. Obtain a copy of his cipher, so that I may use the same in writing to both of you. Dr. Stephen [Gardiner] has quitted Venice, well acquainted with the great wrong done to the Pope, and is going to England with an intention to do good service to his Holiness. I hope the King is well disposed to the Pope. Viterbo, 4 Aug. 1528.

Ital.

4 Aug.

4606. TH. HENNEGE to — MORES.

R. O.

Begs him to solicit my Lord's grace for an answer to the letter brought by the bearer touching the abbot of Morgan. Begs to be recommended to Arundel, Aulford (Guilford), and other friends in my Lord's house. Ampthill, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my right well-beloved friend Mores, gentleman of the privy chamber with my Lord's grace, this be delivered.

4 Aug.

4607. JOHN CLERK, Canon of Cardinal's College, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Asks his favor with Wolsey for a letter to the Dean to admit his (Clerk's) brother to a petty canonry. Sends a pair of gloves as a token. Poffley, 4 Aug. Wrote on Whitsunday, by a fellow of the College.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

4 Aug.

4608. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

Ratification, by cardinal Wolsey, of the grant of Typtre, Wykes, &c. from the college at Oxford to the college at Ipswich. Hampton Court, 4 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Sealed.

1528.

4 Aug.
S. B.**4609. For PIERS BUTLER, EARL OF OSSORY.**

To be deputy of Ireland, *vice* Gerald earl of Kildare, who was created deputy, 13 March 16 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 4 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

6 Aug.
R. O.**4610. PASQUAL SPINULA to WOLSEY.**

Was unwilling to wait upon him during the prevalence of the sickness, to explain to him the loss of his alum, which had been sequestered and sold, and the papal briefs he has received on the subject. Now that matters are quiet, begs that Wolsey will take his case into consideration. London, 6 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Aug.
R. O.**4611. CLERK to WOLSEY.**

Dr. Stephens writes that your Grace bids me send my horses to Lyons, to bring Campeggio and his company to Calais. As I cannot spare them, I have sent Dr. Stephens 200 crowns out of my purse, with advice for ordering the journey; of which I send you a copy. I reckon that Campeggio is now at Lyons, if he took shipping on the 23rd ult. My horses shall be ready to convey them to Calais. Begs he will write to Dr. Tayler, that his horses also may assist. Fontainebleau, 7 Aug.

Hol. Add. Endd.

7 Aug.
R. O.**4612. CLERK to TUKE.**

The Imperial lanceknights have returned to their country, cursing, banning and begging. Naples is expected to surrender. Vaudemont, the cardinal of Lorraine's brother, is dead. Andrea Doria has forsaken the French. Master Stephyns is at Lyons, waiting for Campeggio, who took shipping on the 22nd. The French king is recovered, *ut præ se ferat speciem miraculi*. Fontainebleau, 7 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Aug.
R. O.**4613. STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.**

Ellis, 2 Ser.
II. 141.

Has found an iron chest, such as Cromwell wants, but fears the price, 8*l.* Fl., is more than he wishes to give. It is very strong and cleanly made, and 100 years after would be worth as much, with the loss of less than 40*s.*, besides the security Cromwell would feel, when absent, knowing that his money was in it. Will buy it if he wishes for it. Asks him to see to the money coming from Clarencieux, and make an end for all his obligations. If Clarencieux is good to him, will do him more pleasure than he thinks of, if Penn or any of his goods come into these parts.

Exchange is at 25*s.* Fl. for 1*l.* st. The slack trade is owing to the abundance lately coming, and to the war between the Gelders and these parts. Sent an answer to Cromwell's letter by a servant of Mr. Palmer's. Antwerp, 7 Aug. 1528.

If Cromwell could get a licence for cheese they might both make much money.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To, &c., Mr. Cromwell in London.

7 Aug.
R. O.**4614. ROBT. PORRETT to CROMWELL.**

The shire day is Aug. 7. Distrained Mr. Pecok for Mr. Denton's quit-rent in Whatley. Wrote four weeks ago by Mr. White for a *recordare*. Has written to White to ask if he delivered it. Mr. Dean wishes all matters done as soon as possible, now at the beginning of my Lord's college. Has asked the subdean to give Cromwell information about other matters. Mawdlen College, Oxforth, 7 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, of my Lord Cardinal's council.

1528.
8 Aug. **4615.** MARY the FRENCH QUEEN to the GRAND MASTER OF FRANCE.
Béthune MS. 8527, f. 48. Thanks him for procuring a speedy despatch for George Hampton, the bearer, whom she sent over lately on the matter of her dower. Begs him to continue his good offices. Wingfield Castle, 8 Aug. 1528. *Counter-signed: De Saint Martin.*
Fr. Add.
- 8 Aug. **4616.** SUFFOLK to THE SAME.
Ib. f. 50. To the same effect. Same date.
- 8 Aug. **4617.** FRANCIS I.
R. O. Commission to John du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, to give acquittance for money received from England. Fontainebleau, 8 Aug. 1528.
Lat., vellum. Sealed. Endorsed by Vannes.
- 8 Aug. **4618.** ARTHUR NEWTON to WOLSEY.
R. O. As upon Wolsey's application in his favor to the earl of Arundel for the stewardship of Oswestre, the Earl agreed to give it to the petitioner upon the first vacancy, and it is now void by the death of Sir Wm. Compton, begs Wolsey will interpose in his favor. Pelton, 8 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.
- 10 Aug. **4619.** For WILLIAM WARHAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
S. B. Licence to alienate lands to the annual value of 20*l.* to the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, for the support of one or two secular chaplains to pray for the good estate of the King and Queen, &c., at the altar of a certain chapel there, lately built by him under the great wall of the said church, near the place commonly called "The Martirdom of Saynt Thomas." *Del.* Hampton Court, 10 Aug.
Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.
- 10 Aug. **4620.** WILL. [WARHAM,] ABP. OF CANTERBURY, to WOLSEY.
R. O. Is thankful that the King hath signed the bill presented by Thos. Bedyll, his secretary, for a new patent giving lands in mortmain to the monks of Canterbury, for the exhibition of one or two priests to say mass for the King, and for the souls of Henry VII., queen Elizabeth, and others. Objections had been made to the old patent on the words "Thomas," "capitulum," "cathedralis," and "prædictis." Canterbury, 10 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.: My lord cardinal of York and legate de latere. Endd.
- 10 Aug. **4621.** [SANGA] to CARDINAL SALVIATI.
Lettere di Principi, II. 116. I sent you a letter for cardinal Campeggio. We have heard nothing of him since he quitted Piombino with the galleys of Rhodes, taking the direct road to Nice. On landing, he will have to provide himself with horses. Viterbo, 10 Aug. 1528.
Ital.
- 10 Aug. **4622.** WOLSEY to JAMES V.
Add. MS. 19,401. No. 2. As one devoted to your honor, I regret to learn that you have been alienated from the earl of Angus by those who seek your hurt more than his. His fidelity has always been regarded here as sincere, and the thing surmised against him sounds to the offence of the King my master. And though the King touches it but succinctly in the letter he now writes you he cannot but wonder at your conceiving suspicion instead of assuring your

1528.

WOLSEY to JAMES V.—*cont.*

self by "making large answer for justification of the truth." If ever so virtuous a prince had intended getting you into his hands, there have been better opportunities, and, if he had meant it now, other orders would have been given upon the Borders, where answer was made at your request to assist you in repressing the broken men of your Borders, and apprehend such as came to England. Angus has done much to promote good understanding between the King and you. Hampton Court, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

10 Aug.

4623. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

Power of attorney by William Capon to Ralph Sadleyer and Nich. Gyfforde, to take possession of the property of the priory of St. Peter's, Horkesley, granted to the above by cardinal Wolsey. The College, 10 Aug. 1528.

Lat., vellum. The College seal attached (fine impression).

R. O.

2. Power of attorney by the Dean and Canons to Ralph Sadler and Nicholas Gyfforde, to receive from the dean and canons of Cardinal's college, Oxford, possession and seisin of all the possessions of the late monasteries of Typtre, Wikes, &c., in co. Essex, and Dodnessh, Snape, &c., in co. Suffolk. Dated at the College, 10 Aug. 1528.

Lat., vellum; with the College seal appended.

11 Aug.

4624. MARGARET OF SAVOY to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. IX. 135.

B. M.

Has received his letters of 27 July. Is astonished at the remonstrance made by the bishop of Bayonne to Wolsey about the affairs of Madame de Vendosme. She ought to thank Wolsey instead of being angry with him, because the prince of Orange enjoys certain goods, and a small part is reserved to lady Margaret, so as not to break the treaty of Madrid. In treating with De la Hargerie as to the property of the prince of Orange, the matter was settled by consent of the deputies of the lady of Vendosme, as will be seen by the enclosed extract.

As to my lady Margaret, it is true that the deputy of the lady of Vendosme has urged the taking of the valuation of the property now, instead of at the end of the truce, but he has ceased doing so in consequence of the answers made to him. What lady Margaret holds is charged nearly to the full value. In such short truces it is not usual to make any changes; but, to please Wolsey, she has acquiesced in everything. Wishes him to tell this to the bishop of Bayonne. As to the cardinal of Lorraine, makes no difficulty about his enjoying his property according to the truce. He has been advised to fix a day at Cambray to provide for all his affairs, and she asks Wolsey and the other conservators of the truce to send deputies thither.

Expects daily news from Escuier Marnix. Will continue her endeavors for peace. Malines, 11 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

*Fr., pp. 2.***4625. TRUCE between ENGLAND and the EMPEROR.**

Cal. D. x. 370.

B. M.

“ traffic, sail and return elsewhere as they shall think good be or freshwater, paying only the customs duties, rights, and impositions such in the time of peace, without any disturbance to be done unto them in their persons, merchan[dize or] goods, whatsoever they be : Provided if any person haunting, dwelling, or sojourn[ing] countries one of the other, by virtue of this pr[o]clamation, conspire against the weal of the country of the same, he

1528.

shall be punished and infractor thereof, and nevertheless
the remain and stand for all other in his for
The subjects also and inhabitants lands

* * * * * disturbance or let, may fish he in the seas, where
the said truce where any fishing of herring may be
* * * * * [hav]e done before the war, and as they might [an]d
were accustomed to do in time of peace. [It i]s also covenanted and
accorded that the intercourse [of] merchandise between England and the
Emperor's said co[untries,] their vassals, merchants and subjects what-
soever be of the same, shall have wholly and entie[rly]
* * * * * and course, not only for the said eight months afore,
but also for as long time after as the [said truce] shall endure: In such
form and manner as it [was in the] year before the intimation of war
made [by the] King's highness to the said Emperor, without pay[ing of]
any c[ustoms, tolls, gabelles, duties] t such as the

* * * * * to pay in the time aforesaid year before the
said intimation of [war. And] the said truce shall not have place in t[he]
parts] of Spain, ner in other countries and s which the said
Emperor hath and pretendeth [to have,] as well beyond the mountains
Pir[enees] also in Italy. Yet nevertheless it is concluded,
accorded and expressly declared by [the] same truce that as long as the
same [shall stand] and endure there shall cease between t[he said] princes,
as well in the sea which is cal[led the] Narrow sea as in the rest of the
sea occ main sea foranest England, Wales, [Ireland,] Scot-
land, France, Normandy

* * * * * regions of the Low Countries Emperor and also
in all other seas on the confines and havens of Spain hows[o-
ever they may be] called or named, all hostility, invas[ion] exploit
or feat of war for and betw[een the said princes,] their vassals and
subjects, so that all an[d sundry the] merchants, subjects and vassals of the
said pri[nces shall] mow, with their ships and other vessels w[hatsoever]
they be, sail, go, tarry, sojourn, return, pass [and] repass with their said
ships, equipage same, their merchandises and goods, whatsoever
t[hey may] be, by all and every the said seas, safely, surely
peaceably without any manner damage, grief, let, [impediment] or dis-
turbance to be done unto them in th[eir bodies,] merchandises or goods

* * * * * y the subjects, vassals or men of [war] or other
being at their commandment or occasion whatsoever
it be wherefore sovereign lord willeth and com-
mandeth."

*Draft, in Tuke's hand. Endd. by Wolsey: Copy of the
truce and with letters appertain*

4626. ANDREA DORIA.

Vesp. C. iv.

251.

B. M.

Terms granted by the Emperor to Andrea Doria.

The Emperor will maintain Genoa in liberty, with the administration
appointed by the people. He will pay Doria 5,000 ducats a month for 12
galleys, and give the security of merchants for it. Doria is to be the captain-
general at sea. His wages to commence when he leaves the French king.
The Emperor will give him benefices to the amount of 3,000 ducats for a
kinsman.

Besides these things, the Emperor promises him a dukedom or marquise
in Naples. Doria remits to the Emperor his differences with the lord of

1528.

ANDREA DORIA—*cont.*

Monaco. It is said that on the same day that Doria's ambassador left, he started to succour Naples. Many trust in the delay of the count of St. Pol. The Franciscan general is expected here from Rome; with whom the Emperor wishes to speak before he speaks with me [Silvester Darius], as he has already spoken to the bishop of Pistoia, that he may give me a more certain answer.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

12 Aug.

4627. SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

I am advertised that you have written to the mayor of Rye, commanding him to send to you one Nicholas Whyte. As he does not belong to Rye, but to Winchelsea, the mayor of the latter place gave him knowledge of your Grace's pleasure, and I have ordered him to appear before you. I shall be glad if you will direct your pleasure to me in all matters within my jurisdiction. The said Whyte is surveyor of the works at Tylyngham, where there has been a sea-breach, which will destroy the country unless it be repaired before Michaelmas. The said Whyte had been accused by the parish priest at Rye, before the bishop of Chichester, but after twice appearing his accusers could prove nothing. He is appointed to appear again at Lewes, on Friday next. Halden, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

12 Aug.

4628. GEO. THROKMORTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sends him a greyhound. Will be at my lord Cardinal's on the morrow after Lady Day, and stop there five or six days. Will be glad to meet him there; for I mind to go through with my Lord's grace for Ravanston, and other causes, and would fain have your counsel. Will content Cromwell for his pains. Will be glad to know when he will be at Ravanston, and agree about the reparations. If he cannot come, he is to send his mind in writing. Artylborough, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S.—Pray help the bearer to some sturgeon and quails.

P. 1. Add.

12 Aug.

4629. EVERS DON PARVA.

R. O.

Sequestration by Rob. Clyf, LL.D., commissary of Nich. bishop of Ely, of the fruits of the church of Eversdon Parva, Ely dioc., belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. Will. Rogers, of Eversdon Parva, to collect the same. Cambridge, 12 Aug. 1528.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

13 Aug.

4630. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 348.

B. M.

In behalf of Jehan du Vernoy of . . . whose two ships loaded with woad have been arrested. F[ontaine]bleau, 13 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

13 Aug.

4631. WARHAM to [WOLSEY].

Cleop. F. vi.

342.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

ii. 29.

I have assembled eleven deaneries adjoining to Canterbury, and I perceive they are very well minded to the loan, but their substance is not equal to their wishes. They are very poor. As the chief benefices are appropriated to religious houses, the vicar's portion is so small they can scarcely live. If there be any good vicarages the religious obtain faculties from the Pope to have them served by the religious. In all the deaneries there are twenty-two benefices at the sum of 40l.(?), and six or seven are so decayed as to be nothing like that value. As I have no power over religious men, they must be left to your Grace; and unless they contribute to the loan according to

1528.

the value of their benefices, the clergy will complain. Had the religious houses not been exempted, but appeared before me, the loan derived from my diocese would be much greater than now. The value of all the benefices in the diocese of Canterbury would then amount to a tax of 1,903*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The clergy will not declare the quantity of their corn, their plate, or their cattle, as they say they cannot estimate them, and they are afraid of perjury. 300 priests have appeared before me, but I have not told them what their loan shall be, lest they should be dissatisfied and draw in others to the dissatisfaction. It would be better to appoint collectors to levy the sums in two or three deaneries at once, and not assemble great multitudes. No man will contribute to the loan without the King's writing; therefore nothing can be done till the privy seals are ready. I have caused the farmers of those who were sick or absent to appear before me. Against those who have benefices in other dioceses, and so removed before the time of the loan, I cannot use the censures of the Church, as that belongs to the ordinary in whose diocese they are. Otford, 13 Aug. *Signed.*

13 Aug. 4632. TH. LUCAS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was appointed by Wolsey to levy the arrears of the King's loan. Great sums have since been paid to the treasurer of the King's chamber, but much more is due. Supposes Wolsey does not mean to sess the lords, knights and other great men in the King's wars, but the commissioners should account for the sums they have received. Sends "a boke" for privy seals to be directed to them, and the names of those not sessed. Understands Wolsey means to send Sir John Dauncy and baron Hales to Calais to view the King's lands and revenues. The late King was informed that he was deceived in his revenues by the treasurer and controller of Calais, and commissioned Sir Gilbert Talbot, his deputy, to inquire; but what was found was not certified, in consequence of the King's decease. Lucas received a letter and instruction about this matter at the time, which he forwards for Wolsey's guidance. Sends an exemplification under the Exchequer seal of the process against John Grewrode, Herman Ryng, and Coort van Elsik, merchants of the Steelyard, who were fined 680*l.* for carriage over sea of woollen cloths unbarbed, unrowed, and unshorn, with a bill of instruction and a forfeited recognisance of 20,000*l.* by the whole body of the Steelyard, and their surety, one Bukberd, then a customer of London, in 20,000*l.*, which was also exemplified under the Exchequer seal, "and by me delivered in Hilary Term, anno 24^{to}, to Hugh Denys." Proceedings on these cases were respited by the King, to be put in execution if the then Emperor or his subjects "misordered themselves." Delivered a copy to Wolsey long ago. Would not have troubled Wolsey with writing, but after waiting to speak to him since the end of the term till Wednesday last he was always told Wolsey had no leisure, and meantime his wife had died, so he had to go home. Saxham, 13 Aug.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

14 Aug. 4633. THE SWEATING SICKNESS.

R. O.

Number of the persons who died with the plague, or otherwise, in the city of London, from 5 to 12 Aug. Also, of the parishes clear from the infection.

ii. Similar list for the 14th Aug.

Pp. 10. *Endd.*: "So appeareth there be dead within the city of London, of the plague and otherwise, from the 6th day of this month of August to the 14th day, which be 8 days complete, the full number of 152 persons. And this day se'night your mastership shall be certified of the number that shall chance to depart in the meantime. Yours, as I am bound, John Champeneys."

1528.

14 Aug.

R. O.

4634. RICHARD BELLASSIS to CRUMWELL.

Since he wrote last the finers at Gaytsyd have "put your coining in exercise," but the furnace would not hold the metals, which ran out on every side. They ask for a new one, made of a whole stone, which he has allowed them to make, thinking that as "my Lord's grace" has spent so much, it is well to spend a little more, to see the uttermost of their cunning, and if this fail, then to cease further expenditure. Will send a final report after Michaelmas. Thanks him for taking so much trouble in his causes. The Chancellor will not yet comply with his desire in the said causes, but Bellassis hopes, with Cromwell's help, to bring them to a good pass. Tynmouth, 14 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, &c., Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

16 Aug.

R. O.

4635. W. BATHE to JUSTICE AYLMER.

Has no news to write, except that this matter of my lord of Ossory's deputation is determined. Is not quite sure whether the father or the son is to have the dignity. Thinks it is the father, but Aylmer himself will sooner learn the truth. They have a grant to hold a Parliament, and to have many resumpcions, "with other matters, as ye know before many of their crakes, I fear not most expedient for the commonweal of the country." Begs Aylmer to inform him of the truth, "and peradventure such a clyte may be cast in their tail that they shall not come to all their purpose this seven years;" and that if any folk have complaint against them for extortion or other misdemeanors they need not fear to put it forward, "and the sooner the better, for causes that I know." Begs Aylmer to let no man know of this, unless he wish to show his mind to James Cusake. Islington, the morrow of the Assumption of Our Lady.

Begs him to burn this bill.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To his worshipful cousin, the Justice Aylmer, give these. With speed. From London, &c.

17 Aug.

[Cal. E. i. ii. ?]

i. 148.

B. M.

4636. GUILLAUME DE BARRES to [WOLSEY].

Has received his letters concerning the property of Madame de Vendosme here, stating that she claims (*se p[retend]*) some interest in it. As to the goods to which she succeeded by the death of Mons. de Ravestain, De Barres presented while in France "la main levée de l'Empereur," but could not obtain in return that of the French king for the property of the prince of Orange, which they said they would send to Madame by the [sieur] De la Hargerye, who has not brought it, and consequently Madame does not yet enjoy her own. As soon as the prince of Orange is satisfied by France, the same will be done here for Madame. His mistress does not mean to do wrong, but to follow Wolsey's letter. As to the other property of Madame de Vendosmes, which Madame has confiscated in recompense for her county of Cha[rolois] and the salt stores, she intends to observe the form of the truce, which is that the party which has received more of the goods of the other shall make restitution. "ce Monsieur, pour plus satisfaire a ladite dame a ca a fait poursuyr de jouyr du revenu des biens le prince d'Oranges a tenu d'elle pardeça pour reco[mpense] en France, depuis la publication du traicte de jusques au jour de la tresve, madite dame ma maistresse a este contente encoires qu'il n'en soit fait men tresve et que les dits biens soyent meilleurs que [ceulx dudit] prince d'Orange, que faysant joyr icelluy sieur p revenu des siens pour ledit temps, elle en

* See 3 March 1529.

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joyssse a qu'elle desire." [Sends] a copy of the agreement between la Hargerie and a councillor (*conse[iller]*) of Madame de Vendosmes. Malines, 17 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2, Fr., mutilated.

17 Aug.

4637. SILVESTER DARIUS to ———.

Vesp. C. iv.

253.

B. M.

Extracts from letters of Silvester Darius, dated Madrid, 12 Aug.

At last got permission to see the Emperor. On asking him for a resolution, he replied that he had not yet read the articles given him by Darius, being fatigued by his journey; that they were in Latin, which he did not understand, and he had ordered them to be translated into French; besides, his chancellor and Lashau were absent. He desired universal peace, and was willing to postpone the French king's defiance for the good of Christendom. He thought the proceedings at Burgos might form a foundation. Asked him whether he made a difficulty as to the conditions or the methods. He said the former. Answered that Wolsey had said nothing about the conditions, because he supposed the Emperor was always contented with what had once contented him. He replied that he had then protested that if the matter was not concluded he would not afterwards acquiesce. Said he was not asked to acquiesce as if bound to do so, but as a kindness. He laughed, and said he would not absolutely deny that he would agree to the conditions, but he would see the articles, and then answer. Recollected that he had some suspicion of fraud, and told him that all possible faith and sincerity would be used. Alemand refused Darius's request for letters from the Emperor to the governor of Fontarabia to allow Darius's letters to pass, as the Emperor thought he ought not to write without a resolution, and he was hourly expecting the Franciscan General from Rome; and in two or three days after his arrival, Darius should be despatched, even if the Chancellor had not come. The Chancellor is said to be ill with gout, and is coming hither a league a day, being very desirous of seeing the Emperor before he dies.

He (the Emperor) has said nothing about the divorce, and seems to hope that it will not proceed. Thinks it would be well to defer Campeggio's arrival in England until the conclusion of peace, as the Emperor cannot be ignorant of the intention of his coming, and may procrastinate about the peace until he sees how the divorce ends. If the Spanish nobles hear of it, they may incite the Emperor to war. The whole of Spain is displeased about the divorce. Madrid, 17 Aug. 1528.

The Emperor objected to ratify the truce, thinking it too long, but he will probably do so. Alemand desired him to ask Wolsey to obtain a safe-conduct for the return of Marigny, who came hither with Darius.

The Emperor told the bishop of Pistoja that he does not desire peace, except with the conditions of the treaty of Madrid, and he will never trust the French king. The Bishop asked him if he trusted the king of England. He said he did as long as the King does not send away the Queen. The Bishop says also that he praises the king of England much. Alemand says that Darius will carry back peace. It is thought here that Wolsey has written to blame the French king for sending the challenge. The Imperial ambassador in England labors for peace, and writes honorably of the King and Wolsey. When the Emperor knew that a safe-conduct was not sent to his herald, he thought it was owing to Wolsey, and it is greatly approved of by those who desire peace.

Andrea Doria's man has not yet gone, and is waiting for money. It is wonderful that the Emperor does not send him off.

Lat., Vannes' hand, pp. 4.

1528.
18 Aug.
R. O.

4638. SIR JOHN STILE to WOLSEY.

The merchants had already left London for the mart at Antwerp; so it was not possible to alter their coming. Has made overtures to the company of merchants here, respecting the King and Wolsey's wish for their going to the town of Barrow, which they admit, and will perform the same.† They have had a very slack market at Antwerp. Their cloth, tin and lead remain yet unsold. After All Hallows the mart at Barrow will begin, to which they will repair. They wish to have from you knowledge of what will be done for their security.† Isselstein and the margrave of Fryse have been at war with Gueldres, and done the Duke much harm. They have laid siege to Tyne; but, in consequence of a suspicion of treason, will proceed no further this year. Has been well entertained. Intends to stay, to put the affairs of the merchants in good order. Antwerp, 18 Aug. 1528.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

18 Aug.
Vit. B. xx.
161.
B. M.

4639. LAURENCE STARBER to WOLSEY.

Has written what was doing where they are, and what out of Fr[ance] "quas litteras Antuerp[er]iam in aedes Anglic[anas] delatas fuisse] existimo; quod si est factum, meum obsequendi [desiderium] R.V. Paternitati satis testatum confido. Postea autem non quidem turbulentarum apud nos extitit. De quibus posset, exempla litterarum ex quibus principia nu trans-misi. Comparaverant exercitum Princeps Sax[oniæ] et] Lantgravius minime contemnendum. Nec dubium est qu[od] [instru]ctissimorum equitum et peditum milia amplius decem con Et jam ad invadendam ditionem episcopi Moguntinensis et Bambergensis accingebantur, quod dicerent se vivi ab vicin[is] essent potissime metuere. Et quia haberent compertum Ferdinando et Marchione Brandepyr-gensi electore episcop Georgio Saxonum, et fratribus Bavar[ie] ducibus contra se Et sibi ab illis, nisi provideant, imminere certissime exitium Lute[ranorum] nomine, quod antevertere protectione et armis depellere, optimo si Atque hæc cum exemplis conjurationis ad principes et civitates Reg Ipsi tamen interea pacem et pacis conditiones, illis quos supra episcopis, quos primos sibi statuerant impetendos detulerunt. Itaq[ue] Comes] Palatinus Rheni, et Treverensis episcopus, medios sese offeren[tes] [tolera]bilibus conditionibus composuerunt. Et quia maximo sumptu L[antgravius] exercitum collegerat, ab episcopis centum milia aureorum exacta illorum sumptum parte levaretur, sed Saxonum dux de ea tum maximarum profecto calamitatum metus beneficio Magni Dei leviter. Nam si ita hæc tempestas, ut inhorruerat, desævisset, nihi[l minus] fuerat quam totius Germanicæ nationis eversio. Illi quorum nomi[na] tionis exemplis posita fuerant, quomodo suam causam publici placuit V.R.P. simul transmittere. Quæ omnia, quo n R.V.P. melius probarem, curaturus fuero in Latinam sed neque arbitrabar hoc heri necesse esse, neque tabellarii Ex Italia quotidie certiora de reditu earum copiarum milia Brunsvicensis dux, et Marcus Sittichus asseruntur. Neque quicquam ab iis memorabile diam expugnare aggressi * * * Sed nescio quomodo serius accepta sit, quam ut sua nos benignitate miratur, ne Christiani sanguinis pro[fusio] juries cædes gliscat, sed ut concordia et pax ad ipsius [rogatum] eis restituatur.

"De Turca quod ad Pannonas attinet o septem castrorum jam diu

† Ticked in the margin by Wolsey.

1528.

profundum silentium est. Quosdam tamen . . . er Illyricum incursionem fecisse in fines ditionis regis Ferdi[nandi] quam Carinthiam nominant et juxta oppidum Labacum magnam multitudinem hominum et jumentorum abegisse accepimus. Apud nos comitia intra menses adhuc duos futura putantur."

Balthasar de Waldkyrch, the Emperor's vice-chancellor, has been sent into Germany lately on these and other matters. He arrived at Nuremberg on the 7th Aug. The Emperor demands,—(1) aid against the enemies of the empire by the Germans; (2) decision on the innovations and dissensions in religion by some person authorized by them, and reform as far as can be effected. The aid is not asked "nominatim;" but in these things, and in all, the Germans have overwhelmingly shown their zeal, obedience and promptitude to the Emperor. The Legate came to Ferdinand, 10 Aug.

It remains to tell Wolsey of his success with the metals, touching which he received Wolsey's commands. The first give no hope of copper or silver. The second, "metalla fusa," ditto. The third metals give no silver, but 35 lb. of copper. Blown, they yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver. The fourth, "metalla fusa," are void of silver. The fifth, "metalla plumbi," have no silver, but give 58 lb. of lead out of 100 lb. The sixth, "spissa metalla et gilva," give 1 oz. of silver out of 100 lb. The seventh, "metalla," in 100 lb. yield 56 lb. of lead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 2 drachms of silver. [The eighth in] 100 lb. give $57\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of but yield no silver.

Has found a man very expert in these things, who might be of great use to the King. "In explorandis metallis laudatus. Is meis sermonibus adduc[tus] tamen constituit ut [aie]bam, in Brit[anniam] autem mercedis nomine et in universos linquat, singulis diebus septem, Anglos tres initia postulat ad viaticum Anglos quadragi[nta] Rhenenses. De quo quid me R.V.P. facere u ut pro illius voluntate omnia transigam. Quantum impenderim proximis literis V.R.P. significabo quæ Regiæ Majestatis nomine exposui, quæ simul omn mittam. V. R. P^{tas} si quid mihi rescribere bene dignat[ur] literas miserit in ædes Anglicas Antuerpiam, unde istic rerum procuratores ad me perferentur. Ego me commendo. Norimbergæ," 15 cal. Sept. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: "R. in Christo patri," &c. "D. Thomæ Card. Archiepiscopo E[bor.] legato A[n]glie[re]."

18 Aug. 4640. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letter by the ambassador here resident. As the matter was of a nature that could not be determined without due consultation, referred it to the Emperor's council with her. The Council has given a reply to the English ambassador. Begs he will take it in good part, and not ask anything which is unreasonable. Mechlin, 18 Aug. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

4641. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 232.

B. M.

" and conjectures t they must study [a]rmy there, which doing [not]withstanding, I am but raw as I shall here so I shall advertise [your Grace, and thus]

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[CLERK to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Almighty God preserve your Grace. From Sunday night.

P.S., in his own hand.—The French king is lusty as I h[ear]
 . . . the one of his cheeks is not yet is somewhat
 higher than the other [and this causes an] impediment in his speech.”

Mutilated.

4642. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 201.

B. M.

“[A]fter our most humble recommenda[tions, please it your Grace to] understand that yesterday we spa[ke with the King at Fontaine]bleaulx after his dinner, his Ma[jesty] as singular good liking as ever, w and mouth clean, without spot or ble[mish] is not yet clearly returned for the his upper teeth before, but with proc to his perfection, whereof there lacketh His Majesty after salutations shewy[d us that the] air here hath profited him unto his [health. He spoke unto] us of his building, which surely is ve[ry fair and] commodious, and after a little communication he told us that, thanked be God, the King’s hig[hness] and his affairs went well forwards he remembered often times what your [Grace said unto] him at your being at Amyas, where [you told] him that when that he should have [by marriage] allied himself with the King’s highness [his affairs] should prosper and go well forwar[ds. And he said your] Grace told him truth, for ever since [that period] his affairs have right well pr[ospered. He also spoke to] us of the money lately sent r [and said he was] obliged unto the King’s high[ness and unto your Gr]ace, for being so good * * * * d answering such letters as h[e had written to] the Pope’s Holi[nes] concerning the King’s matter should be sent unto your Grace.

“[As for Cervia] and Ravenna, if it might be brought [about that the V]ene[tians would put those cities in de]fence] he would not fail but incontinently [restore them into] the Pope’s hands, and that to induce the Ve[netians there]unto he would do all that should lie in him [and] also that the matters of Italy, proceeding as they [did, he] doubted not but that some good demonstration s[hould] proceed from the Pope, also concern[ing the common a]ffairs].

“From the Emperor he showed us that by divers w[ays he] is advertised that the Emperor now doth nothing [else but] consult where he may find sure harness for th[e duel, an]d that the Emperor might be deceived though h[e w]er never so sure, for the Emperor must appoint the [time an]d the place, but how and wherewith they shall fi[g]ht, he] said that the choice thereof was in himself. [He said] that albeit he for his honor could do no less than answer the Emperor with the cartel, as he did, yet he kn[ew well] enough that the thing was never likely to ta[ke effect] and that the default thereof should rest on t[he] [of the par]tye who should not lightly mow for the camp. He * *

“[As touchi]ng to the cartel, he said refused to come upon this saul[conduct] a sign that he hath in his m appointment of any camp acco[rding] rather some new cartell or some whereunto the French king said further audience. Of Naples h Mons. de Vadymont was departed th[is life, and he] greatly lamented his death; howbeit [the duke] of Lorraine, his brother, knew nothing th[ereof] unto such time as it should be confirmed [by Mons. de] Lautrec’s letters, for it was not yet know[n] from Florence. Item, whereas lately [he had sent to] Mons. de Lautrec 110,000 crowns,

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. [being] advertised thereof issued in a great
 almost taken the said money, had better rescued, and how
 that at th was taken by the Spaniards, Count H . . .
 a captain of the Florentines' fote[men]
 taken by our part a couple of capit[ains] of the Emperor's party;
 howbeit he [said that he knew not their] names. Of Lombardy, he she[wed
 unto us] that there was already depart[ed] 5,000 or 6,000
 of the p * * * * * duke
 of Bronswyke, had s to pass with his company
 m us to see a copy of the letter, and s[end the same] unto
 your Grace. We spake also with my [Lady, whose communic]ation
 was much of like matters, and [full of your Highne]sses goodness toward
 the King her son ly he and she reckoned themselves
 obliged [unto the King's hig]hnes for the same, and likewise unto your
 G[race, to] whose good endeavor she attributeth a great p[art of] all
 their good fortune, wherein she rejoiced moc[he, as] she did also in the
 recovery of the King her son [to] health, showing unto us that she
 reckoned him [to be a]s clear from all diseases as ever he was, and
 [that it] is half a miracle to see him as he now is [in co]mparison
 of that he was seven or eight weeks ago [s]he desired us to
 recommend her unto your Grace, a[nd to d]esire and pray your Grace on her
 behalf that y[our Grace w]ould vouchsafe now to give the King her son [your
 best adv]ise and counsel what is now further to be do[ne]
 this retire of the lanceknights in Lombardy
 ally upon such good success as hourly is l[ooked for at] Naples.
 She showed us also of a letter w[ritten] [fro]m the Pope of
 his own hand, in the [which] er like and conform
 u[nto] * * * * * he shall see his
 Holiness as n the one so also do well in
 al that the poor Pope, while the
 were in Italy, and in likelyhood in fear, and durst
 do nothing fear of those lanceknights by
 t ceased; she said she trusted to h[ave your
 advice] in all their matters, specially in
 which she said the King her son then he did any
 other his particular good and as affectionate words
 as could it should seem at this present time
 th the Pope in better opinion and somew[hat] his
 causes than they have done in time [past. The] Great Master hath been very
 sore a[crased] first, for that your Grace complaineth of
 Bayonne of letters sent by Ichyngham, w that
 it shall never be proved that or any other sent
 thither by Ichyng[ham] and that the Governor of Bayonne
 not do it for his life; and that such
 a purgation of that mat[ter] he knoweth right
 well, it sha[ll] touching this matter we
 letters from master Sylv[ester Darius] * * *
 * * * * * [Ichyn]gham. Another matter
 [ver]y sore with us was that your Gr[ace]
 . . . words unto Mons. de Bayona
 [Gr]eat Master in some point should [have taken] some thing otherwise
 than well concer[ning] meaning as though your Grace should
 [have been] informed of him by some envious person [(althou]gh he would
 not speak it) peradventure, also we showed him that as touching
 us [letter]es of all ambassadors in the Court be seen,
 if [in any other m]annys letters were spoken more honor of him then [in
 ours] that then we would lose our heads. We showed hy[m also] that we

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[CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

knew your Grace so well, that we durs[t venture] our heads that there was no such matter, and t[hat Mo]nsieur de Bayonne misunderstood your Grace. We s[aid also t]hat we knew for a surety that your Grace lov[yd a]nd favoured him of all men in France, a[nd] ke him, and desired him not to think the contr[ary]. He] sware great oaths that your Grace was the parson of all creatures living, after both princes h[e honored and lov]yd and ought his service unto, and that if [he had thought] that this matter were of that importance [he would not] fail but send some trusty friend of [his thither]e to make his purgation; and tongue out of his head.” * *

Mutilated.

. . Aug. 4643. [CLERK and TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 210.

B. M.

“ [Please it] your Grace there is not a [th]en the Great Master is, nor cannot be a person more devo[t]ed unto your] Grace than he is, nor that ha[th spoken better things] of you, not only in our presence from whence it hath comen to o[ur] his procuring. It is truth that [he being] of counsaill, we have found him [not alway so conven]able to our demands as we have ce wherein *egit personam suam*, for being [chief of the] counsaill here, and having the whole. it was his part to stick, which the somewhat too much, (as in our opinion) u stomach trusting upon successes; ho[wbeit] *malitiæ, sed magnitudini animi, cui potius venia danda est, quam expectand[a est vel] exigenda maturitas senilis consilii* think that upon any our letters wherein mention hath been made, your Grace to impute any matter unto him in manner. In good faith the man and in manner, if we ourself displeasure, we could take than he doth, therefore our communication Grace, that ye be as ye in such your fortune ving of his degree.” Fontayn [le Bleauxe] . . . Aug.

Mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good Grace.

19 Aug. 4644. CLERK and [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 204.

B. M.

* * * * * that forasmuch [o]f the 3rd of this month w[e wrote of the d]eparture of the cardinal Camp[egius] hither to the Legate and divers pe[o]ple by Sir Gregory Casalis, we made no [scruple to ask the] French king for his galleys, ne sp confirmation of the truce for there had been a gentleman sent hence the same. The news now here be [of a] surety the Cardinal Campegius is arry[ved] in Savoya, out of all danger both se [the] Legate here showeth me that he hath this [day letters from] Lyons, dated there the 14th day of this [month, and that he thinks the] said Cardinal is by this time undoubty[dly] or on this side Lyons hitherwards, so that [we expect] your Grace shall have him at Calais, within days at the farthest. This day we we[re again] with my Lady. They both rejoiced much in report of such kind and loving affect of theirs who came lately from your Grace had reported that he had

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found and also in your Grace towards them
 much bound unto you both for the us of the
 arrival of my lord Nyece, in Savoya, and how
 [c]onduct him and to * * *
 for fear of him a es, but
 all that they can m [s]hall be ready to do the King's
 hig[hness service] whose affairs they say they [will repute no
 othe]rwise than they do their own, confe[ssing that of c]ongruence they
 ought so to do, seeing that [the King's highnes]s esteemeth and taketh their
 affairs a[s his own.] The news from all parts be old and of sma[ll
 account, but th[e King showed us that the last letters from M[ilan] be of the
 15th of the last month. Howbeit there [have come] other of his camp of the
 23rd, containing n[o other] thing but only the confirmation of the safe
 a[rrival] of the money last thither sent, not without some d[ifficulty],
 as your Grace hath heard; also the recovery of M[onsieur de] Lautrec,
 who had been sore vexed with a fever, a[nd of Mons.] de Vademont,
 who was here noised to have been [dead]. The duke of Bromswyke was
 yet still in Myla[n, and was as ill] contented with the Emperor as any man
 could be. [He said the] lanceknights imperial were all departed, th[at]
 said Duke and Ant. de Leva both of them tog[ether ha]d not
 there remaining with them old and new [pa]ssing the number of
 2,000 lanceknights, where [th]e said Anthony de Leva had before
 the said in Italy 3,000 lanceknights with him
 touching Andrea Doria the
 speration of him * * *
 his hands of the ande with
 other like be so hyg thought that the Emperor and
 An[drea] all, or not so soon agree upon th
 cause and because also they h John Joachym whom
 they sent [into Italy] to the said Andrea Doria they be
 howbeit as in no great hope h[e will fore]cast the worst, and
 provide for the [The news of] Spain here is nothing, but that
 th to Madrill both the King and
 have now right good opinion that will now deal faithfully,
 uprightly and the King's highness in his matter. Th
 in very hearty and gentle manner rec unto
 your Grace. Surely the goodness of this the prince resteth
 in him. There is none [that] desireth more to be in your Grace's
 fav[or] than he doth, ne that take it more [hardly to be] out of the same.
 He hath eftsoons for the matter we wrote unto your Gra[ce]
 wherein we doubt not but either or else by
 such communication as de Bayonne, some thing shall . . .
 for surely the m . . . * * *
 you of him, whereof were it
 not that he both e as much as he doth any
 man [r]eason that your Grace should somwh[at]
 doubt not but your Grace will. As f[or his
 s]lackness in sending the confirmation [ther]eunto he
 answered nothing, *nisi quod bo[nus aliquando do]rmitat Homerus*, that he
 himself was [a]nd desired your Grace therefore to take it
 paci[ently] the King his master's ministers in setting f[orth]
 master's matters were not always the quykk[est]
 19 Aug." Signed: "Your Grace is most h[umble] chapleyens and ser[vants],
 Jo. Batoni[ensis].
 [J. Tayler]." *

Mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good Grace.

* Tayler's signature is entirely lost by the mutilation of the MS.

1528.

4645. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

"Master Dean* dothe well and gothe to his boke very well." His expenses are excessive by reason of "reasort," which cannot now be eschewed. Wolsey must either increase his exhibition, remove him to some other study, or put him to commons in some other man's house. They all think the last plan best, under color of his learning French.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*: A clause of a letter of my lord of Bath concernyng the dene of Wellis.

19 Aug.

4646. JOHN CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Master Dean* has more maturely debated his affairs with the wise men about him; in whose advice Clerk concurs, and thinks that now Master Dean may right well continue with such exhibition as Wolsey lately appointed. The fault was only a little evil husbandry in keeping his house, "wherein it is no marvel though scholars be not so shortly expert; but now they have learned. And your Grace will be so good unto them as to let them begin now the year, and abolishing the time past, to let them begin a new year, all woll be well enough, and that that is past shall be a good learning unto them. Surely the living here is very chargeable." Paris, 19 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: Concerning the dean of Wells.

20 Aug.

4647. THOMAS EARL OF ROCHFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Begs the living of Sonderych for Barlow, the bearer, on the promotion of Dr. Allen to Dublin. Pensherst, 20 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

4648. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.Love Letters,
vii.

Has got her a lodging by my lord Cardinal's means, such as could not have been found hereabouts "for all causes," as the bearer will explain. Nothing more can be done in our other affairs, nor can all dangers be better provided against, so that I trust it will be hereafter to both our comforts; but I defer particulars, which would be too long to write, and not fit to trust to a messenger till your repair hither. I trust it will not be long "to-fore" I have caused my lord your father to make his provisions with speed.

20 Aug.†

4649. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.Le Grand, III.
157.

The day Wolsey and I had our discussion we kept looking at each other sideways. Next day we were great friends, and he told me a long story of all he had done against the opinion of all England, and of what he was determined still to do, saying he required to use a terrible alchemy and dexterity in his affairs, for there were men who watched him so narrowly that they would take the first opportunity of calumniating him as being too strong a partizan of France;—that if his influence were diminished it would not be well for us, and that we should weigh well what he could honorably do, and not expect too much of him, for he could show Francis that this amity was by no means to his disadvantage, and Wolsey cared more for him than for any one but his master; that he was always ready to hear suggestions, and give his advice, either for the common good of both Kings, or of either of them; and that if better reasons are given him than those advanced

* Winter.

† So dated by Le Grand in the margin at the head of the letter; but no date appears in the letter itself.

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by himself he will yield to them. He talked a whole day with me in this style, walking about his park, and hardly got any further. Another day he sent for me thither again, and declared his satisfaction at the confidence shown by Francis in not desiring any other surety for the contribution but his word; and after discussing other matters, part of which I shall mention presently, for about two hours, he spoke of you, commending most highly your devotedness to Francis,—then touched upon the news of Italy, and the danger it would be to Francis to lose all his allies through him, if they were not compelled at this time to shut themselves up with him by reason of the great forces there are at present, and various other things which he has already said to Morette. He said he had a fixed and rooted friendship to you, because you were so well inclined to the amity of these two Princes, of which he hoped to be a firm pillar while he lived; but he was much concerned to hear that you had used language a little unfriendly to him, while, for his own part, if you were his brother he could not have greater regard for you. I made such assurances on your part as I might, and tried to ascertain what was the matter (*le menu que c'estoyt*), but could learn nothing further. At last I said I knew long ago, and for certain, that when it was a question about the despatch of Silvester, my lord of Bath was so unreasonable and so angry that I should not wonder if one so devoted as you to the interests of his master expressed yourself a little unwontedly; but that I could answer for your entire affection for him. He told me he could say nothing further about it, and would not have mentioned it at all but for the great friendship he bore me. Has tried since to discover from what quarter this wind came. Suspects it was from the Chancery.* It is certainly not owing to anything that has passed through my hands, but I know many things leak out from thence in the packets of my lord of Bath, and I assure you nothing is said or done at the (French) court but they soon know it here.

Mademoiselle Boulan has returned to court. The intercepted letters that you sent me about this matter have disquieted them (*leur ont donné à penser*). I have been told, in reference to what I wrote to you had been said to Wolsey more than a month ago, that I am a bad prophet. I fancy that the King is so far committed to it that none but God can get him out of it (*que le Roy en est si avant, qu'aultre que Dieu ne l'en sçauroit oster*). As to Wolsey, I do not believe he knows the state of matters (*où il en est*), however much he pretends to do so. I have been told on good authority, though I do not give it as certain, that, a little before this sweat, the King used most terrible language to him, because he seemed desirous to cool him, and shew him that the Pope would not consent to it. Sometimes in walking with me, while he spoke of his affairs, and of the course of his life up to that time, he has said to me that if God permitted him to see the hatred of these two nations extinguished and firm amity established, as he hopes it will shortly be, with a reform of the laws and customs of the country, such as he would make if peace came, and an assurance of the succession, especially if this marriage took place, and an heir male came of it, that he would then retire, and serve God to the end of his days, and that undoubtedly he would take the first opportunity to abandon politics. I think he sees that if this marriage is accomplished he will have much to do to maintain his influence; and when he sees himself in despair of it, he will give out that he retires voluntarily, “guarny de ce qu'il debvra estre;” and, in fact, for these three months past he has been building and administering in his bishoprics, and completing his colleges with great diligence. I think his idea was, if this divorce took place, that he would fall back upon Madame Renée. At all events, I see that it will take place if nothing else happens; but I see little hope of peace coming from this side, for the Emperor suffering this injury I do not think

* “qu'il vienne devers (qu. de devers?) la Chancellerie.

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

he will accept it through their means, and perhaps you will see that he will tell Silvester that he will come to the said peace at the request of his uncle, if he will give up this purpose. Thus I think Wolsey will do all he can for Francis in good earnest. His great difficulty is that he knows his master to be the most avaricious man in the world, "*et le vray moyen de l'avoir mis en credit, ce fut, comme sçavez, de luy dire qu'il le remettoyt en laye.*" Thus it is we must talk of expence (the Devil is in it!), for he will have to persuade him that all he does for you is for his own profit, especially as the rest of the Council are won over to the Emperor, both by natural inclination and out of opposition to him. He has, as you know, much influence, but the more he has the more he fears to lose it; and if he cannot show the King that he is doing every thing to enrich him, he will have lost a great defence. I think if he could have agreed with me honorably for the beginning of June he would have done it; but the King, as I imagine, meaning otherwise, he has reserved for himself this defence of his own private profit. You must also remember that though he leads the Council, whatever is once past he will never revoke it (*ce qui est une fois passé, pour rien il ne viendra à l'encontre*); and I doubt if he would dare, for if he were once to stumble there are plenty on the watch to pick him up (*relever*). Part of these things I have said to Morette.

Fr.

20 Aug.

Galba, B. IX.

177.

B. M.

4650. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Since he last wrote has received two letters from him, dated the 4th and 5th. Has delivered the King's letters patent, and two of Wolsey's, to my Lady, in presence of the cardinal of Liege, lord Berghes, Mons. de Palermo, the chancellor of Brabant, the treasurer and receiver general, and other lords. After my Lady had read the letters, declared his credence. She answered that there should be no fault in lady Vendosme's business. Has delivered Wolsey's letters to Lassaux and De Barris, and encloses their answers. De Barris wished Hackett to write that there is no need for Wolsey to show the Emperor's ambassador that he has written so amply, for my Lady has written to the ambassador to bid him deliver to Wolsey a copy of the accord, which De Barris incloses. To Hackett's request for the delivery of Harman and Akerston, she said it was a heavy matter, and she would deliberate with her council. Today she has asked for a declaration of how they have committed treason. Answered that by the acts of intercourse the King's letters were sufficient declaration. My lord of Palermo then said that it was necessary to know the particular offences. After much debate they granted that the prisoners should be kept till he can advertise the King.

The people of Antwerp make great petitions for Harman, saying that as he has been burgess for many years, he ought to be exempt from the subjection of England. Thinks the King had better send some person to be joined in commission with Hackett, with instructions on the matter, or else that Wolsey should ask the Emperor to write to my Lady. Does not think there will be much difficulty about delivering Akreston. Encloses a letter from my Lady.

Supposes Wolsey has heard how my lord of Burre, with the Emperor's army, besieged Tylle, and were compelled to retreat. The margrave of Antwerp has told him secretly that the town will in no wise suffer Harman to be taken away till he has been convicted by the justice of the town, but they do not care about Akreston. These matters cannot be managed without money, and it would be better for Wolsey to give money there to be paid here, than to take it up here to be paid there. Machlyng, 20 Aug. 1528.

De Reux has returned from Spain with a number of ill-ordered Spaniards,

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some say 2,000. Thinks they will be sent to Gueldreland to fight with the cold, for winter is coming.

Hol., pp. 5. *Add.* *Endd.*

20 Aug. **4651.** [JOHN DE LA SAUCH to HACKETT.]

R. O.

He may write to the Cardinal in England that he has received the letters written by him to Will. des Barres and Jean de la Saulx. Those of La Saulx have been presented, but not yet those of Des Barres. Touching the affairs of the duchess of Vendôme of which Wolsey wrote, La Saulx replies that they are in good train. She has sent the baily of Hen and Mons. de Hargerye, and they are only waiting the consent of France. 20 Aug.

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.* by Hackett: "1528. Answer fro Mestre Jehan de la Saux touchyng my Lady Vandome ys besenys."

20 Aug. **4652.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

Confirmation by the King of the bull of Clement VII., exempting the college from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. Westm., 20 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Great Seal attached. A beautiful miniature of the King, the royal supporters, &c., with an architectural column by the side of the initial letter, and an angel bearing the letters "H. R."

21 Aug. **4653.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.

R. O.

Three bills of the expences of the countess of Salisbury's court at Cottingham; viz., of the court held 4 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII., 7s.; of the court held 24 April 20 Hen. VIII., 11s. 6d.; and of the court held 21 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII., 7s. 4d. The latter two are signed: "Per me, Thomam Gryce, clericum curiæ."

4654. ——— to ———.

R. O.

His very good lady, my lady of Salisbury, is sued for an obligation of 5,000 marks, in which she stands bound to the King, though she is probably not aware of it. As her charge of attending on the Princess keeps her at a distance from the King so that she cannot sue in person, those about her do not like to trouble her. Requests his correspondent to move the King for her. Her counsel say the 5,000 marks were given by her to the King after the lands of the earldom of Salisbury were restored to her. Of these the lordship of Canford and other lordships, to the value of 500 marks a year, were parcel, and she took the profits until the late Sir Will. Compton, "for that he obtained not his purpose of her in marriage according to his suit," surmised to the King that they belonged to the dukedom of Somerset. On this she was commanded by my lord Cardinal "to amove her possession" till her right could be tried; which matter is still undetermined, though her counsel are clear as to her right. The 5,000 marks were granted by her to the King of her own free will, in the belief that he meant her to enjoy those lands, and 1,000*l.* were paid to my lord Cardinal. Hopes he will get Wolsey to stay the suit till the question of the title is determined.

Pp. 2.

21 Aug. **4655.** JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B. x. 103.

B. M.

The French ambassadors and himself have never ceased to press upon the Signory the restitution of Cervia and Ravenna. The viscount of Turenne (*Torrinæ*) has also assisted them; and when he had asked leave to depart, they desired him to stay, saying that they had written on July 9 to the kings of England and France, and to Wolsey, asking them to procure "ut pontifex summus de ea re qu sceret," for they were deter-

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JOHN CASALE, Prothonotary, to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

mined to act to him with justice, and would abide by the arbitration of the two Kings. Hearing this, went to them with the Viscount, and they repeated their promise.

Told them that the two Kings would consent to no composition which was not founded on the restitution of the two towns. Has written to the Pope. John Joachim has come into Italy to desire Casale and the French ambassadors to keep pressing the matter. They have also received letters from Francis, saying that, whatever the Venetians may desire or say, he is determined on the restitution. The Signory give no answer but that they have not yet heard from their ambassador. They had, however, promised to reply today.

Yesterday spoke to the Signory on the same subject, telling them that Gardiner, who had just come from England, says that the King and Wolsey are determined about it, and think they can justly make the request, considering their old friendship with Venice; but if it is refused, they will feel as offended as if two English cities had been taken by force. The King would not only use his own strength, but that of his allies, and had already shown what he could do, even with a less cause. He had often declared his intention of protecting the Church, had gone to great expence to deliver the Pope, and has persuaded the French king to assist him. It is well known that he intends the state of the Church to be restored, without any diminution; and if he proposes to compel the Emperor to do so, he will be much more displeased at failing to obtain this from a friendly power. If the Signory were a single prince he might hope to enjoy his possessions while living, and care nothing for the future; but the Signory is immortal, and should consider, not the events of the next two or three years, but what may happen in a century.

They answered that they knew all this, and would consider, but could not decide now. This morning the French ambassadors went to them to ask for a decision, but they will not give one till they hear from their ambassador. The duke of Urbino and St. Pôl met three days ago to do some exploit. Part of the enemy were at Mariliano. There are only 2,000 Germans left. The rest refuse to go to Milan unless their demands are granted. The forces at Naples are in the same state as before, but there is much disease. Sends a copy of his brother's letters to Vannes, that Wolsey may see the state of the Pope. 21 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 6.

21 Aug.

4656. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"I dyd intyttyll shuche things as your Grace dyd gyve me in charge." As for the horsemen of Calais, who are to meet the Cardinal at Monstrell, in my foolish opinion it will be more honorable if Sir John Walloppe, marshal of Calais, were employed for that purpose. He can well be spared, as he is not coming to court these four or six weeks. "I wonderston that Sir John Walloppe will be here, or else your Grace shall have him at Leds till Monday." London, 21 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Instructions given by Wolsey on the King's behalf to Sir Francis Brian, whom the King now sends to France.

The King is informed by letters from Dr. Stephyns and Sir Gregory Cassailles how the Pope is sending hither cardinal Campegius, who took shipping at Cornet, the 24th July last, for Marseilles. By this time he is probably past Lyons, and well on his way to Paris. Brian is sent with a mule for the Cardinal's use to Calais, where he shall instruct the Deputy and Council to furnish him with as many spears and horsemen as they can

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spare; and with these shall pass from Calais to Boulogne, and so by Monstrell and Abbeville to Paris, unless they meet the Cardinal on the way. On meeting him he is to thank him for his diligence on behalf of the King and Wolsey, to deliver the King's letters and the mule, and conduct him to Calais, accompanied by the said spears and horsemen.

If he arrive at Paris before the Cardinal, he is to visit the bishop of Bath and Master of the Rolls, and go with them to the French king, to whom he shall deliver letters from the King and Wolsey, thanking him in both their names "that it would please the same to send a gentleman of his privy chamber hither into England to see, know and understand of the prosperous estate and health of them both; which (lauds be given unto God!) have escaped the great and furious danger of the pestilent plague of sweat lately visiting the realm of England; which plague at this day is well assuaged, and little or nothing heard thereof in any place." He and the ambassadors shall also express the satisfaction of the King and Wolsey at hearing of Francis's convalescence, and of the success of his affairs in Italy under count Sempoll; which they expect, if no time be lost, will altogether fulfil the French king's purpose at the despatch of the said Count thither, seeing that the Almains are already fled, and that the marquis of Gwaste, who is now made captain, is as yet a stranger to them, and unfurnished with money.

They are also to urge Francis to entertain Andrea Dorea in such wise as not to give him any occasion to join the Emperor. Even if his demands be unreasonable, they had better be acquiesced in for a time, so as to prevent Naples being revictualled while the French are lying at siege before it.

After this they are to repair to the French king's mother, to whom they shall deliver the King and Wolsey's letters, declaring their advice about Italy, &c. They shall ask her mediation with Francis to provide Campeggio, who has entered France by water, with mules and horses to convey him and his train to Paris.

The bishop of Bath shall then take his leave of the French king and his mother, and return to England in the Cardinal's company, leaving the Master of the Rolls behind him.

If on Campeggio's coming to Paris he be in need of horses, the Master of the Rolls shall supply him with such as he has in those parts, to be sent back again with some of his own servants.

Pp. 17. In Cromwell's hand, with corrections in Wolsey's.

21 Aug. 4657. JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bearer, John Craen, comes "deddyr" at this time for some "erontts" (errands) of his own, which the bailly can show him, concerning the heretics. When friar West comes, will order himself according to Wolsey's instructions. Mechlin, 21 Aug. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

22 Aug. 4658. LEE to TUKE.

R. O.

On 28 July, sent a packet to Bilboa for Tuke, containing letters of *our excuse and of other things*. Reserved the doubles to be sent by another hand, and will communicate what he has to say when he and Tuke meet. Has advertised him of what occurred, but as it was of no importance forbore to write to the Cardinal. Hopes things will come to a good end. Has no conveyance by France. The way of Fonterabia is not yet opened to armed merchants. Are expecting the General of the Observants, now cardinal,* with a great commission. "*I have been dull sithen the arrival of*

* Francesco Quiñon.

1528.

LEE to TUKE—cont.

your letters. I pray you recomfort me, if you can. In the mean season, gloria mea est testimonium conscientiae, &c." Deferred sending to Bilboa till they came from the Court. Forgot to put the ciphers in Wolsey's letters. Valladolid, 22 Aug. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd. The last ciphered passage deciphered by Tuke.

23 Aug.

4659. RIC. [NIKKE], BISHOP OF NORWICH, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

As Wolsey's kinsman, Winter, is possessed of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, asks that the bearer, his chaplain, Edm. Stewarde, may enjoy the archdeaconry of Suffolk, which the former now holds. Would be glad of the promotion of Dr. Legh, and would not be so desirous for that of the bearer, if he had half as many promotions as Wolsey has. If he misses this, would not probably be able to give him any other during his life, and he daily does the Bishop good service, and deserves well for his conditions and learning, as Dr. Stephen could show Wolsey if he were with him. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Hoxne, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

23 Aug.

4660. GEORGE HAMPTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Between Canterbury and Dover, met a scholar of Oxfordshire going to Paris, who told him that the benefice of Melton in Oxfordshire, in the gift of the dean of Wells, was fallen vacant. The Dean promised him the next vacant, for a boy of his at school, James Hampton, and he asks Wolsey to give it to him. Dover, 23 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

24 Aug.

4661. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VII. 93.

Had never a worse passage. Was ten hours at sea in a boat of six ton. Could not make Calais, as the wind was E.N.E., and ran the boat aground at Sandgate, and were nearly lost. When they landed, at 10 at night, were fain to hire a wagon, and reached Calais at midnight. Delivered Wolsey's letter to the Deputy. Have arranged to set forward the spearmen and horse. Is at Boulogne. Did not find Dew Bees, but his deputy, who brought him to his lodging with many gentlemen. The mayor sent him a present of wine, and offered to put the town under his command. Intends to leave tomorrow at three in the morning. Hopes to be at Paris on Wednesday night or Thursday early. Begs Wolsey will excuse his rude hand, as his secretary has fallen ill. Boulogne, 24 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

24 Aug.

4662. HOCHSTETTER and the GRESHAMS.

R. O.

1. Joachim Hochstetter to Thomas Cromwell.

Has received his letter about the matter of Grexam. If my brother has not complied with your decree, it is no great wonder; for, owing to my absence, I had not written to him of it. I have done so since, as I believe you must be by this time informed. Will, however, write to him again an open letter, which I have not time to do at present, as I am writing to him of other matters, but will send to you tomorrow both one and the other without fail. "Ex Anthoncorte," 24 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

Thinks Gresham has no cause yet to complain of breach of promise.

Ital., p. 1. Add.: "D. Thomæ Cromuel amico singulariximo, Londini." Endd.

1528.

R. O.

2. [Richard Gresham] to Wolsey.

Solicits Wolsey's favor in a dispute with Joachim Hoegsteter, "merchant of August in Germany," who covenanted "with me and my brother John Gressam" for delivery of 11,000 qrs. grain in the port of London. Demanded fulfilment of the contract on his arrival in England, but he put them off till he had "eloynd himself beyond sea," and on our proceeding against his factor, he, being in Brabant, accused us to the King, who appointed a commission to examine the subject of dispute. Owing, however, to Joachim's absence, nothing has been done. Urge that the commission may report as soon as possible that they may repair to the approaching mart [at Antwerp] without molestation from Joachim.

In Wriothesley's (?) hand, pp. 5.

R. O.

3. Joachim Hoegsteter to Henry VIII.

His vindication against the calumnies of Ric. and John "Grassen," showing that the detention of the grain was by order of the authorities of Nieuport in the Low Countries, on a rumor that England and France were going to make war upon them; that he had returned to Burgundy; that the Greshams had in his absence denounced him as a bankrupt who had fled from England with other people's money, and tried all they could to do him injury, so that he was defamed all over Spain, Italy, France, Hungary, &c., and was obliged to sell a mass of silver 5,000*l.* below its value,—that he recovered his credit by paying ready money.

The Greshams accused him of lending money to the Geldrois for the war against the Emperor, "ejus præsulis ductu, quem ob nominis sui venerationem nunc non nomino." People are still angry at him in Burgundy because the Greshams said he had been endeavoring to establish a mart for English wool in France to their prejudice; and he would have been punished for it but that he proved his innocence before the Burgundian senate. He has suffered a loss of 30,000*l.*, of which he demands restitution.

Lat., pp. 19. Add.

R. O.

4. Bill of sale, acknowledged by Joachim Hossetir, in the name of Ambrose and John Hossetir, brothers, showing that Ric. Gresham, merchant of London, has sold to the said Ambrose and John 1,330 pieces of carseys, of which he has delivered 500, and is to deliver 500 more at the next Easter mart, and the remainder at the fair at Whitsuntide following. He has also sold them 100 English cloths, called plonketts, to be delivered by instalments. In payment for which goods the said Hossetirs are to deliver at London wheat of Ostelande to the value of 3,200*l.* gr., money of Flanders, at 19*s.* great the qr., measure of England, by the first fleet that comes from Ostelande, which is to be twenty days before or after Easter next if the weather serve, otherwise the payment to be in money;—one third at the fair at Whitsuntide, the rest at that of St. Martin. These presents, drawn by Barnard Cavalcante, at Antwerp, to be signed and sealed by the said Ambrose and John. Dated 31 Dec. 1527.

P. 1. Endd. in the same hand: "The first bargain is of 3,368 quarters wheat.—Richard Gresham."

R. O.

5. Bill of sale, similarly acknowledged by Joachim Hoster, that Ric. Gresham has sold to Ambrose and John Hoster 100 "coxsall" cloths at 7*l.* great the piece, 200 pieces of carseis at 2*l.* great and had paid them 500*l.* gr. money, making in all 1,600*l.* gr., money of Flanders. In payment for which the Hosteres are to deliver daily at London 700 qrs. of wheat at their own risk, and 100 qrs. by the middle of Lent, at 19*s.* gr. the qr., and 200 qrs. rye of Osteland at 15*s.* the qr. The rest, amounting to 1,600*l.* gr., Joachim promises to deliver at London, in wheat of Ostland, by the first fleet, at 19*s.* gr. the qr., at his own risk. Dated 31 Jan. 1527.

P. 1. Endd. in same hand: "The second bargain is of 1526 quarters wheat and 200 quarters rye.—Richard Gresham."

1528.

HOCHSTETTER and the GRESHAMS—*cont.*

R. O.

6. Duplicate of the preceding.

R. O.

7. Bill of sale by Richard Gresham to "Yonker Joachin Hosteter," of 200 "coxsall" cloths for 7*l.* Flemish the piece, 500 carsies at 40*s.* gr. Fl. the piece, as good as he received of Gresham "now this Cold mart," of which he shall deliver 100 coxsallez and 300 carsies in the next Singson mart at Antwerp; the rest in the Balmes mart, "as far as the English merchants then do ship," or, if they have no shipping then, in the Colde mart in 1528, —on condition that if there be war between England and the Emperor it shall be delivered at Gravelines. In return for which Joachin is to deliver a third part in quicksilver at 19*d.* Fl. the pound; another third in Ostriche rye at 15*s.* gr. Fl. the qr.; 600 qr. Ostriche wheat at 19*s.* gr. the qr.; and the rest in barley at 13*s.* gr. Fl. the qr. The corn to be delivered at London on 30 May next.

P. 1. Endd. in the same hand: "The 3*d.* bargain is of 1,066 quarters rye and 600 quarters wheat and 354 quarters barley, and as much quicksilver as shall amount to 800*l.* Fl.—Richard Gresham."

R. O.

8. Statement of Joachim Hochstetter touching his transaction with the Greshams of the 14 Feb. 1527(–8). *Signed.*

Dutch, p. 1.

R. O.

9. Statement of the deficiency in four bargains for wheat made by Ric. Gresham.—Total, 7,475 qr. 6 b. 3 p., on which the profit would have been 3*s.* 4*d.* a qr. Total, 1,245*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* There is also quicksilver lost to the amount of 300*l.* or more.

P. 1. Endd.

R. O.

10. Statement of the deficiency of John Gresham's four bargains with Hochstetter:—1,731 q. wheat, at 31*s.* Fl. = 1,096*l.* 6*s.* st. 966 q. barley, at 13*s.* and 13*s.* 6*d.* Fl. = 429*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* st. 640 q. rye, at 15*s.* Fl. = 320*l.* st. Total, 1,845*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

P. 1.

R. O.

11. Alternatives proposed by Ric. Gresham for the fulfilment of a bargain with Hogesteter about wheat, quicksilver, and vermilion, some of the latter being lost at sea. The price named for quicksilver is 12*d.* Fl. a lb., and for vermilion 14*d.* Fl. the lb.

In Cromwell's hand (?) Pp. 2.

R. O.

12. For Joachim Owsteter of Augsburg.*

Draft bill for a patent licensing him and his partners who have not hitherto resided in England to export woollen cloths, "kareseis," tin, lead, hides, &c. for the term of [10] † years. [No date].

Lat., pp. 5.

25 Aug.

4663. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 106.

Extract from a letter of Gregory [Casale], dated Viterbo, 25 Aug.

B. M.

Lautrec died of fever on the 17th. The marquis of Saluzzo, who was his lieutenant, is appointed captain-general, and all the leaders have sworn obedience to him. Two days ago Renzo di Cere left Aquila for Naples, having garrisoned it with 2,000 foot. The abbot of Farfa will also go thither with a good body of troops. This morning the French ambassadors wrote urgently to St. Pôl to leave the expedition of Milan and hasten to Naples, for the pestilence has destroyed nearly two thirds of the French forces, and they have moved three miles off, so that the Spaniards begin to come out.

* "De Augustia in Alamannia."

† The term is at first blank in MS., but is afterwards mentioned.

1528.

The best informed do not think the Imperialists can attack the French, for they have plenty of provisions, and are in a stronger place than Naples. Besides the loss of Lautrec, the King's councillor is seriously ill, to the great disadvantage of the army.

D. Joachim is ill here with tertian fever. He intended to go to Venice to urge the restitution of the cities. If the Venetians do not now fear the Pope, they never will.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2.

25 Aug. 4664. GEO. WALDEGRAVE.

His will, 6 July 1523. Proved, 25 Aug. 1521. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 630.

26 Aug. 4665. CLERK, BISHOP OF BATH, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have word from Lyons that Campeggio arrived there on Saturday last. Wrote to Wolsey yesterday, answering his letters of the 21st. The courier is with Campeggio by this time. Paris, 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 Aug. 4666. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 107.

B. M.

Extract from a letter of Gregory [Casale], dated Viterbo, 26 Aug.

Wrote already that the suspicions rising from the letters of Muse[t] were groundless. The Pope said that he told Musset, the Emperor's agent here, that he was nourishing a false hope. Is ill with his labor in trying to hasten Campeggio's journey. The Pope sends Giacomo Salviati, or one of his secretaries, twice a day to see him, and is very kind. When the Rhodian galleys were at Piombino, they had special orders from the religion to beware of Doria, and therefore determined to go by Cape Corso.

Tried to persuade the Legate to go by these galleys instead of by a Venetian galley, but he refused.

The Rhodians then set sail, hoping to arrive at Marseilles in four days. Remained in the Venetian galley to sail to Porto Venere, that he might advise Dr. Stephen to go to Lyons. Was caught by a storm, and suffered shipwreck. Asks his correspondent to commend his poverty and his brother's to the King and Wolsey.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2. Endd. at p. 110.*

26 Aug. 4667. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received his letter yesterday by Sir Francis Bryan. Will leave nothing undone. Received this morning letters for him from Sir Francis. Calais, 26 Aug. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

27 Aug. 4668. CHARLES V.

R. O.

Confirmation of the eight months' truce with the Low Countries, made at Hampton Court on the 15 June, between Don Ynigo de Mendoza, Will. des Barres and John de la Sauch, for the Emperor, with Tunstal and Tuke for England, and Du Bellay for France. Madrid, 27 Aug. 1528. *Signed.*

Fr.

27 Aug. 4669. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has this day received a letter from Mr. Broke, chief baron of the Exchequer, conveying Wolsey's orders that he should speak with the parson of Lanham to learn how and by whom the matter came to his knowledge, and to see that the King's peace be kept. Has done all he could, both by

1528.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

persuasions and threatenings, but he will name no one; "so that I think, surely he for malice, and upon no ground, did untruly imagine the said tale; for, on my truth, I believe there be no subjects within the realm better contented, nor that less do use any unfitting words, than they do and have done sith their great offence committed. And surely I have so good espial amongst them that I believe if any such words should have be spoken, I should have had knowledge thereof as soon as the parson." Will, however, speak with him, and see if he can get anything out of him. Stoke, 27 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace.

27 Aug.

4670. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

John Colby, the bearer, was robbed by the Spaniards on St. George's Day. He has found the culprits in Sealand, and brought them before lady Margaret, to obtain restitution. Eye, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Aug.

4671. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Cal. B. i. 33.

B. M.

Complains that Francis Bothvile and Adam Hoppare merchants of Edinburgh, are not able to carry salmon and salt fish to London, to Stributhe* fair, and other places, as they used to do, because Berwick claims to be the staple of salt fish. Stirling, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.: "To the richt excellent," &c., "our derrest uncle and brother ye king of England." *Endd.*

P. 1.

28 Aug.

4672. [SANGA] to CARDINAL SALVIATI.

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 122.

Gio. Gioachino [di Passano, lord of Vaux,] has used many arguments to persuade the Pope that it is the French king's intention never to restore Naples to the Emperor, not even to release his sons. The Pope does not credit this, as he believes Madame (Louise) would counsel the restitution of Naples, out of the affection she has for her grandchildren. We desire to be made acquainted with the French king's designs, and to know whether it is still possible, as you believe, that the king of England is reconciled to the French king's remaining lord of Naples; also, what interest the English have in these Italian affairs besides the abasement of the Emperor; for this knowledge would afford us great light in conducting the negotiations with Gio. Gioachino (Joachim). Italian news. Viterbo, 28 Aug. 1528.

Ital.

29 Aug.

4673. T. DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wishes to know if the house of Fylstowe, of the Duke's foundation, is really to be suppressed for the college at Ipswich, leaving it in fee-farm to him and his heirs from the college, as he told him.

Asks where he will be at the beginning of next term. Stoke, 29 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

29 Aug.

4674. ROGER LASSELLES to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. III. 289.

B. M.

St. P. iv.
509 (note).

Informs him of the variance between the king of Scots and the earl of Angus. Last Wednesday at noon Archd. Dooglas was at Edinburgh with all the household servants of Angus, and the abbot of Holyrood house, and Geo. Douglas. He was surprised at dinner by Maxwell with a small company, and his men "was scalyd in the towne." They were fain to get

* Stourbridge?

1528.

away on horseback, and are all banished from Edinburgh. Angus is at Tentallen, and has sent the abbot of Holyrood House to the writer to know if they may be "resett" at Norham. Promised them a chamber in the outer ward till the Earl's pleasure were known. Expects them daily, for they cannot stay in Scotland, "and the lord of Buccleuch should have taken the town with the lord Maxwell, and he came not tonight." The King entered the town on Friday or Saturday. Angus is to be attainted in this Parliament, and they are discussing who shall have his lands. A servant is coming from Angus to the Earl. Alnwick, 29 Aug.

Pp. 2. Headed: "The copy of the first letter to my Lord from Roger Lasselles." *Endd.:* "The copy of a letter of Master Lassellis to the earl of Northumberland of 29th of August."

30 Aug. **4675.** FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends by the King's order some of the venison he killed yesterday. As the King will continue to send him venison while in the Forest,* will keep the deer he promised him till the end of the grass season. Easthampstead, Sunday, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

[30 Aug.] **4676.** HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 325.

The King sends you the greatest red deer killed by him or any of his hunters this year. Yesterday he took great pains in hunting, from nine in the morning till seven at night, but could only kill this one. I shall not fail to wait upon you after the King's coming to Oking. Easthampstead, this Sunday. *Signed.*

Add.

30 Aug. **4677.** WOLSEY to the BISHOP OF WORCESTER and EDWARD LEE.

R. O.

A complaint has been made to the King by Robert More, of Alburgh, Suffolk, owner of a ship called the Cuthbert of Alburgh, Benet Bartram, master, that it had been robbed off the coast of Brittany, about Easter last, by Martin Destayne and other Spaniards of Biscay. They are to endeavor to obtain restitution from the Emperor. Hampton Court, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

30 Aug. **4678.** SIR WILL. EURE to DR. BELLYSIS.

R. O.

I send the 20*l.* due at Christmas and Midsummer last to "my good lord and yours." I beg you to speak to my Lord, that I may have a receipt. When I was arrested "at my late being above," for the accounts of the sheriffwick of Northumberland, my Lord caused me to be released; but processes have since come down against me. I beg you to obtain of my Lord the King's special pardon, for which I will bestow 20*l.* "for the furniture of one ambling gelding to his Lordship." My brother, Sir Geo. Conyers, has a suit to my Lord for mitigation of his fine "anent his being of one jury in Yorkshire." My Lord has promised to be good to him. He is "a young gentleman, and very bare of substance." Newcastle, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

31 Aug. **4679.** CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Yesterday Francis sent us word of the death of Lautrec, and wishes us to be at court today, to prevent the inconveniences that are likely to follow. Spoke with him after dinner, with the ambassadors of Venice, Milan and

* Windsor Forest.

1528.

CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY--*cont.*

Florence. His Majesty told us he had heard from the Marquis of Saluce that Lautrec died of the plague, after 24 hours' sickness. Francis greatly regrets his loss. He has ordered his captains to pay obedience to Saluce, who thinks he shall be able to take Naples. In that town there are not more than 5,000 or 6,000 foot and 300 horse, and in Lautrec's camp 10,000 foot and no horse. When we marvelled, he assured us there were not 80 horses in the camp. Francis also assured us that St. Poull should march forwards to Naples, as if that should keep Naples from rebellion. Their affairs are in some disorder. He has written to the Florentines for reinforcements, and sent Morette with ships from Marseilles. The French army in Normandy has been much beaten by weather, and he reckons it of little account. At this time of the year he thinks that Andrea Doria can do little hurt. The Venetians wish to detain part of St. Poull's army. No resolution was come to at their conference. St. Germain's, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S. in Clerk's hand.—The Cardinal leaves Lyons today or tomorrow. "I have borrowed for him of the Pope's legate a fair well-trimmed and furnished mule, and four carriage mules; the which, with 20 horses of mine own, and four carriage mules also of mine own, and 10 horses of the Master of the Rolls, I shall send forwards tomorrow towards Orleans." St. Germain's, 31 Aug.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.

31 Aug. 4680. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 108.
B. M.

Extract from letters of the Prothonotary Casale, dated Venice,

31 Aug.

In his last letters to Wolsey, told him of their demands to the Signory on the Pope's behalf. They put off answering till the 27th, and then a written answer was read, by which, after many excuses, they refused to restore the cities, and desired the viscount of Turenne (*Turini*) to ask the Pope in their name to find some way of settling the matter, and to remind him that all Romagna was then despaired of, and of all they have done for his liberation. The Viscount and his colleague complained of their having detained him so long by hope, and of their insulting their master by saying they would do what he thought best. The Doge added that they meant to keep the cities until the Pope showed better proofs. Spoke of the services the king of England had rendered to them, and his great expence in preserving Italy. It was no use, and something else must be done, or the cities will never be recovered.

Lat., Vannes' hand, p. 1.

4681. [WOLSEY to ———.]

Vit. B. x. 50.
B. M.

It is impossible to express how much this king (Henry) was moved when he knew, from the letters of the prothonotary Casale and yours, as well as from the relation of Stephen [Gardiner], the obstinacy and faithlessness of the Venetians in refusing to give up Ravenna and Cervia to the Pope. He has told the ambassadors of the Signory that he intends to use more severe persuasion than hitherto, and, if that has no effect, will avenge this insult to the Holy See, jointly with the French king. Knows that he can easily persuade the King to do this, as he feels and expresses that he owes all the aid he can give to the Pope.

Draft, in Vannes' hand, Lat., pp. 2.

4682. [WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.]

Vit. B. x. 65.
B. M.

Professes his gratitude and readiness to serve the Pope. The King is very indignant at the answer given by the Venetians, for whose sake the

1528.

Pope has suffered so much, and he is determined to revenge the insult. Desires credence for Sir Gregory.

Lat., draft, pp. 2, in Vannes' hand.

4683. [WOLSEY to ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE.]

Vit. B. x. 66.

B. M.

The King and he will do their best to assist the League. He must know how necessary the Pope's favor is for their success. Urges the restoration of Ravenna and Cervia, which his ambassadors say were only taken to protect them from the Imperialists. The Pope's anger at their want of faith will injure the common cause. The King writes more fully to his ambassador. London.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2, in Vannes' hand.

4684. HENRY VIII. to [ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE].

Vit. B. x. 71*.

B. M.

Urges the restitution of Ravenna and Cervia to the Pope. The French king writes on the same subject.

Draft by Vannes, Lat., p. 1.

[Aug.]

4685. The DIVORCE.

Arch. of Univ.
of Cambridge.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 212.

"A memorial of such communication as my lord Legate's Grace had with the Queen's almoner." †

First, explaining his wish to exterminate such heresies as were daily increasing in Cambridge, and rather employ his commissaries than the bishops of Rochester and Ely for that purpose, he told the Almoner that he was to be sent there for his reputation, his former employment in like manner, and his credit as master of a college. The Almoner, excusing himself for omitting to visit his Grace, desired that he might have twenty days' respite, in order to perform his residence at Windsor. Then Wolsey suddenly asked him what tidings he had heard. He answered none, except the bruit of a legate coming to England. The Cardinal asked what the Queen thought of his coming, and for what purpose. He replied, that she was fully persuaded that he only came to decide the matrimonial cause between her and the King.

Then, dwelling much on the benefits which the King had done to the Almoner, and his obligation to be true and faithful, Wolsey adjured him, on his fidelity, and under the seal of confession, to keep their communication secret, and to let him know what were the Queen's intention and purpose in this matter. The Almoner, protesting his devotion, answered that he had heard the Queen often say that, if in this cause she might enjoy her natural defence and justice, she trusted it would take such effect as would be acceptable to God and man. First, because she was never known by prince Arthur. Secondly, because neither of the judges were competent, being the King's subjects, and she had never been heard in her defence. Thirdly, she had no indifferent counsel. Finally, she had two bulls in Spain, removing all impediments to the marriage.

Hereupon Wolsey replied that he marvelled not a little at her indiscreet and ungodly purposes and sayings, which caused him to conceive that she was neither of such perfection nor virtue as he had once thought her to be. He then entered into a disproof of her first statement, showing that they had lived together as man and wife three quarters of a year, and referred to proofs of the consummation. It was generally believed in Henry VII.'s time that she was pregnant; and therefore he would not allow the present King

† Rob. Shorton, D.D., master of Pembroke Hall, dean of Stoke, Suffolk, and dean of the Cardinal's chapel, and employed by him in discovering and inviting scholars at Cambridge to enter Wolsey's college at Oxford.

1528.

The DIVORCE—*cont.*

to take the title of Prince. Secondly, if she refused the judgment of the Legates appointed by the Pope, she would incur the hatred of his Holiness and of all Christian people, and bring a stigma on all learned men in England; for if the cause could not be judged here, it could not be impartially decided anywhere else. Thirdly, as to having counsellors from Spain, it was not meet to make any stranger privy to the cause; and therefore she should not insist on so frivolous a petition, but be content to employ such learned men as are here in the realm. If she persevered in the contrary course, she would only set forth her own sensual affection, and desire what the law had justly condemned.

Aug.

4686. ERASMUS to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Er. Ep. xxix.
38.

A letter of compliments on sending him his exposition of Psalm lxxxv.
Basle, Aug. 1528.

Lat.

4687.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1528.

Aug.

GRANTS.

1. John Herfert, yeoman of the Crown. To be keeper of the park of Yarnewod, Salop, an office lately held by Sir Wm. Compton. Ampthill, 24 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 Aug.—P.S.

1. Ric. Verney. Farm of the rectory of Assheby Lygear, Northt., forfeited by Wm. Catesby, who had a lease of the same from Tho. Frysby, late prior of Laund, Leic., for the term of 99 years, whereof 55 years are still to come; at the annual rent of 16 marks. Greenwich, 11 May 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

4. Tho. Tofte, merchant tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Ampthill, 21 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Teste* Hampton Court, 4 Aug.—P.S.

5. Jas. Fisser of Eltham, Kent, bricklayer. Pardon for having killed Wm. Alec at Eltham. Ampthill, 19 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 5 Aug.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 27.

6. *Sir Wm. Kyngeston. To be steward of the manors of Claredon or Claverdon, Lyghterum, Moreton, Brayles, Barkswell, Bereford, and Kynyton, Warw., with 2*d.* a day for each manor. Also to be bailiff and provost of the manors of Moreton and Lyghterum, with 4*d.* a day in each office, as held by Sir Wm. Compton. To be keeper also of the woods of Barkswell, Claredon or Claverdon, Henley-in-Ardern, and Kyngton, with 2*d.* a day for each office. And to be master of the Hunts in Henley park in Ardern and Claredon park, with the usual fees. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

6. Sir Wm. Kingstoun. To be keeper of the manor and park of Wanstede, Essex,

lately held by Wm. Cary, dec., with fees of 2*d.* a day, and to be chief steward of the town and hundred of Tewkesbury, Glouc., with the appointment of a bailiff in the said hundred, as lately held by Sir Wm. Compton. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 29.

6. Anth. Kyngeston, a steward of the King. To be keeper of Sedbury park, Glouc., an office lately held by Sir Francis Poyntz, dec., and lord Berkeley. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 15.

6. Hen. Jernygan, steward to princess Mary. To be constable of Gloucester castle, *vice* Sir Wm. Compton. *Del.* Hampton Court, 6 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 15.

8. Wm. Dancaaster, M.A. Presentation to the church of Ampthill, Linc. dioc., void by death. *Del.* Hampton Court, 8 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Dorothy Fylloll, widow. Licence to alienate the manors of Sellyng juxta Horton Monks, and Harynge, Kent, and certain land in Romeney Marsh, near the lands of John Fogge, and 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent in the towns, parishes, and fields of Sellyng, Ly-mene, Ostryngangre, Horton, Wodechurche, Romeney Marshe, and Demechyrch, Kent, to Sir Wm. Stourton and Sir Thos. Trenchard, Wm. Uvedale, Hen. Trenchard, Rob. Morton, Alf. Fitzjames, Geo. Chalcote, Geo. Strangwysh, Humph. Gay, and Wm. Harte. Westm., 8 Aug.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

10. For ———.† Presentation to the parish church of Bramston, London dioc., void by death. Hampton, 10 Aug.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.

* The name is unintelligible on the S.B.

† Blank on the roll.

1528.

Aug.
—
GRANTS.

12. Angel Uske and Henry Archer. To be messengers of the receipt of the Exchequer, with same wages as Ric. Esingwold had; on surrender of a grant of Hen. VII. to the said Angel alone. Le Moore, 10 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 12 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

12. Walt. Walshe, page of the Privy Chamber. To be master of the hunt and keeper of the deer in Bussheley park, Worc., with the usual fees out of the lordship of Bussheley, as enjoyed by William Tracy. Also herbage and pannage of the said park, and a cottage with half a virgate of land adjoining Bussheley, which the said William lately held by grant from Henry VII. *Hampton Court*, 12 Aug.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 33.*

16. John Ford, the King's feodary in co. of Devon. Custody of the possessions, of the annual value of 20s., in Rockley, in the parish of Highbray, Devon, late of Brian Travers, who held of the King as of the castle of Barnestaple, parcel of the duchy of Exeter; during the minority of George Travers, s. and h. of the said Brian; with wardship of the said heir. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 31.*

19. Walt. Walshe, page of the Privy Chamber. To be constable and keeper of Sudeley castle and park, Glouc., and master of the hunt of deer in the said park; constable and keeper of the castle of Elmeley castell *alias* Elmeley Bredon, Worc., and of the park, lodge and warren there; steward of the manor of Elmeley and master of the hunt of deer in the said park and warren of Elmeley castell; also herbage and pannage of the said parks of Sudeley and Elmeley and the warren of Elmeley; with 30*l.* a year in the said offices in Sudeley, payable by the abbot and convent of Wynchelcombe, out of the fee-farm of the said lordship of Sudeley; and with the same fees in the office of Elmeley castell as Sir William Compton enjoyed. *Amphill*, 10 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—*Teste Hampton Court*, 19 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

20. Ric. Lee, page of the King's cups (*obbarum*). Annuity of 6*l.* which the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury are bound to pay for the forest or "haya" called Lethwod, Salop, granted to Ric. Crump, deceased, and John Pole, in survivorship. *Amphill*, 29 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 20 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 22.*

20. Edw. Goldisborowe. To be a serjeant-at-arms, with 12*d.* a day. *Amphill*, 16 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Teste Hampton Court*, 20 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 16.*

20. Wm. Thynn, chief clerk of the Kitchen. To be bailiff of the town and keeper of the park of Beaudley, Salop, *vice* Sir Wm.

Compton. *Del. Hampton Court*, 20 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

21. And. Symson, skinner, of Mounthall, native of Scotland. Denization. Greenwich, 15 June 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 21 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

26. John Wrey, gentleman of the Queen's lavatory, and John Bankes, doorward of the King's gate. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of bailiff of the manor of Brayles, Warw., and keeper of the warren there, lately held by Sir Wm. Compton. Also grant to farm of the said manor at the same annual rent as others have paid. *Amphill*, 10 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 26 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

27. Ric. Cicyll, groom of the Robes. To be porter of Warwick castle and keeper of the vineyard near the same, with a tenement, besides the usual wages, lately held by Sir Wm. Compton. Windsor, 14 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 27 Aug.—P.S.

27. Ric. Williams, of Hungerford, Berks. Pardon for having killed Rob. Harrold in the highway leading to Hungerford church. *Del. Hampton Court*, 27 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 16.*

27. Chris. Dyckynson, mason. To be master mason of the buildings in Windsor castle, with 6*d.* a day, *vice* Henry Redman. *Esthampstede*, 21 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 27 Aug.—P.S.

27. Tho. Greves, purveyor of the King's stable, and Jas. Sutton, clk. Annuity of 5*l.*, in survivorship, out of the issues of the lordship of Denbigh, N. Wales; on surrender of patent 23 April 8 Hen. VIII. granting the same to Greves alone. *Esthampstead*, 21 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 27 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 21.*

28. Sir John Russell, knight of the Body. To be bailiff of Burley, in the New Forest, Hants, with 6*d.* a day payable by the sheriff of Hants out of the small particles of serjeanty and of asserts, purprestures and wastes, rented, &c. in said co. *Del. Hampton Court*, 28 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 29.*

28. Sir John Russell. To be steward, surveyor, receiver, and bailiff of the lordship of Stoke under Hamden and Corymalet, Somers. and Dorset, late of Wm. earl of Huntingdon, with the usual fees, *vice* Sir Wm. Compton. *Del. Hampton Court*, 28 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 29.*

31. Wm. Ingelard or Ingeley, stockfish-monger, London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. *Esthampstede*, 31 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

1528.

4688. IRELAND.

R. O. Instructions to be shown to the King, Wolsey, and the Council, on St. P. II. 145. behalf of the Deputy and Council of Ireland.

1. The earl of Kildare's brethren and kinsmen can do more harm to the King's subjects than any others, as they have a great retinue, and inhabit the county of Kildare, in the heart of the English country. 2. The King should write to Sir Walter Delahid, Kildare's steward, to deliver to the Deputy the ordnance and artillery supplied to Kildare and his father when deputies. 3. Kildare's adherents will have no peace with the Deputy and the King's subjects without pardon for their offences, and exemption from being called to any council or hosting. 4. They have compelled the Tyrrelles, Daltones, Dyllones, Petites, Tuytes, and Ferollis, the King's tenants, to take their part against all men. 5. They and O'Connor lay in wait to attack the Deputy and his son, at their coming into the English Pale. 6. There is much surprise here that they should rebel so openly, unless they had privy procurement of some persons. Kildare should be kept safely in England until the land is quieter. 7. Their attacks on the King's subjects were made when Ossory was far off, punishing the earl of Desmond. 8. When Gerot Delahide gave O'Conour the King's letter, he said that the King's grace greeted him well. O'Conour asked, what King? He said the king of England. To which O'Conour replied, with pomp, that he hoped that in one year the King would have no jurisdiction or intromitting in Ireland, and that there would be no more mention of him there than of the king of Spain. 9. The King should write to persuade O'Donyll to make war on O'Nele if he attempt to hurt the King's subjects. 10. Considering the misdemeanor, both of English rebels and Irishmen, it is impossible for the King's subjects to resist or maintain forces for a quarter of a year at their own cost, unless the King will send an army, with ordnance and other necessaries, till he can provide otherwise. 11. The army should consist of Northumberland spears, light footmen fit for labour, like the marchers of Scotland. 12. Kildare's daughter, Ellis, came from him in England, three weeks before the 28th August, and rode straight to O'Connor's house, soon after which he made the said invasions.

Headed: Copia. Endd.

1 Sept.

R. O.

4689. WINGFIELD and SIR W. HUSAY to WOLSEY.

Yesterday there was a marvellous high tide. The jetties are much hurt or broken, and the sea has run over the highest bank. Unless some remedy be provided, the next spring-tide will prove so outrageous that nothing can prevent the water from deluging the surrounding country. There is no money here to set men to work. Calais, 1 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Sept.

R. O.

4690. THOS. BYRD, Priest, to CROMWELL.

The reigning sickness troubles my lord Cardinal's college. Mr. Clerke's brother and another scholar died about three weeks ago; last week, Mr. Summer, that was accused; and on Monday last, Mr. Clerke. "Jesus pardon their souls! They were buried in Christian sepulture, but the Sacrament was denied them by the dean." Hears that they were penitent, but confessed no erroneous opinions. The other three, who are still alive, remain in their old custody. "The university is little infect but there. Our Lord preserve it!" It is said the other three will be released on sureties. Begs Cromwell to get him speedy payment of the five marks due of his last pension; and, if God send him something to live on meanwhile, will reward Cromwell on his return from Ipswich. Desires also a letter from Mr. Marcus Anthonius and Jacobus to Mr. Bygges, for payment of the other five marks for the half year ending at Michaelmas. Cromwell may retain a noble for his

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pains. "God knoweth how gladly I would be at rest in Oxford at my learning." Oxford in Hynxsey Hall, 1 Sept.

Begs to know his mind this week, else on Monday he must go to his uncle, for pure need, either to beg or to borrow.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Mr. Thomas Crumwell, one of my lord Cardinal's good Grace's council. *Endd.*

1 Sept. **4691.** WOLSEY to the MASTERS OF IPSWICH SCHOOL.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 130.
Strype's Mem.
ii. 139.

Sends them a grammar for the use of their scholars. "Ex ædibus nostris," kal. Sept. 1528.

Lat.

Ib. ii. 140.

ii. Scheme of the studies and mode of instruction to be used in the different classes. In the fifth class the mode of instruction is left to the discretion of the teachers, with a caution against severity, even in looks, which is apt to discourage the learner.

1 Sept. **4692.** ERASMUS to JOHN BISHOP [OF LINCOLN*].

Er.Ep. p.1099.

Has received by Quirinus his two letters. According to his advice follows the example of St. Augustine in revising his writings. Defends his Colloquies and other works at some length, and exposes the malevolence and ill faith of the monks. The Dominicans and Franciscans have been more bitter of late, and were proceeding to exercise their tyranny on an innocent man, for saying that the expence laid out on a monastery had been better bestowed on the poor; and on two others, for merely eating flesh in Lent. Thinks it would be conducive to the concord of the Church if the immense diversity of rubrics, vestments and rites were done away with, and monks were brought more completely under the authority of the bishops. Professes his adherence to the Catholic Church against Lutheranism. Your friend Aldridge has undertaken much labor on my account in collating MSS. Begs the Bishop will repay him. Basle, 1 Sept. 1528.

Lat.

2 Sept. **4693.** JOHN WESTE to JOHN HACKET.

R. O.

Master Governor saw yesterday Ric. Harman's letters from England, with four letters of certain persons: two from London, and two from Cranebroke in Kent, where Harman was born. The first is from Ric. Hall, ironmonger, of London, dated 14 Oct., desiring two books of the New Testament in English. The second is from John Saddelere, dated 3 Sept. 1526, stating that the news in England was that the English Testaments should be put down and burnt. The third is from Thos. Davy, of Cranbrook, urging Harman to have patience in the true faith in Christ, and stating that no man may speak in England of the New Testament in English on pain of bearing a faggot. The fourth is from John Andrews, of Cranbrook, dated 20 Feb. 1527, about the New Testament. The said Andrews is in prison in the Fleet. The Governor tells him that those who have the custody of Harman's letters "made many great cracks to Master Governor, and many high words, and Richard's wife also." Advises him to get a letter from the lady Margaret to have the letters delivered.

The priest that is in prison is sick of the ague, and has no refreshing of meat or drink. Therefore I pray you that he may have some, for I would he should not die here. By a letter of your hand to the Margrave, I trust to catch another priest, come out of England, called Constantinus, who dresses like a secular. Will send them both to England. I have spoken to

* Or Fisher, bishop of Rochester?

1528.

JOHN WESTE to JOHN HACKET—*cont.*

Francis Brykman, bookbinder, of this town, and he tells me that Petygnele, Roye and Jerome Burlowe, friars of our religion, and Hucthyns, otherwise Tyndall, made the last book that was made against the King and my lord Cardinal; and that John Scott, a printer of Straysbourg, printed them. There is a whole pipe of them at Frankfort; and he desired me to write him a letter whether he should buy them or not. If so, he intends to send Roye with the other two to Cologne, to receive the money for the books, where I and Herman Ryng, of Cologne, shall take them. Our convent at Antwerp, 2 Sept. 1528.

P.S.—Mr. Crane took shipping for England on Tuesday se'nnight.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

2 Sept.
R. O.

4694. SIR JOHN STYLE to JOHN HACKET.

Received his letter on Aug. 28, asking him, by friar John West's advice, to view all the books in Ric. Harman's house here. Has done what he could, though many crafty delays have been made to prevent him. Hacket's letter to the Margrave was delivered on the same day, and he immediately ordered the scout to tell the Skepyns, who had the keys of Harman's counter, to be ready to show the books to Style; but in the afternoon the scout came, saying that he could not get the Skepins together. The next day, Saturday, he came again, saying that the Margrave had left the town, and the Skepins did not wish to be present at the visitation, but he would return on Monday and compel them. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday went to Harman's house with the scout and one of his own servants. Found there the commissary and Arte van Vellycke, merchant, with four or five other persons, but the Skepyns sent word they could not come, as they had so many matters to attend to. Found that the seals on the counter door had been plucked off, and that it had been lately opened. It was then opened by Van Vellycke. Began to look at the writings in a great box on the board, when Van Vellycke and the others said it was a great shame for the Emperor and for the town that the king of England's commissaries should visit any merchant's house; but the scout took Style's part so soberly that he saw all the writings in the box, whether they would or no. Those in Dutch the scout read; those in English Style read himself. Found four letters mentioning the New Testament: one from Ric. Halle, ironmonger of London, dated 10 Oct., no year, asking Harman to send two books of the New Testament, as those he had before were gone; another from John Sadler, of London, 3 Sept. 1526, saying that the news in England is that the New Testament is fordone,—which God forbid; another from Thos. Davy, of Cranebroke, exhorting Harman to take his tribulation patiently, for so the children of Christ must do in adversity, and that no man may speak of the New Testament under pain of a faggot; and another from John Andrewe, of Cranebroke, dated 20 Feb. 1527, concerning the New Testament.

Cannot be sure of all the circumstances of the said letters, for they would not allow him to copy them nor take them. These letters remained in the counting-house by themselves, sealed with the seal of the commissary. As to those in Dutch, the scout said they related to nothing but feats of merchandise. All the other books in Harman's house at the time of his attaching are in the Margrave's keeping. "Wretyn layserles at Andwerpe," Wednesday, 2 Sept. 1528.

Harman's wife is a mischievous woman of her tongue, and as ill of deeds. Has given West 10s. Fl.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To the right honorabille John Hacket, ambassatur of the kyng of Yngland our soverayn Lorde, in Meygghelyn. *Endd.*

1528.

3 Sept.

4695. WILL. GONSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since his arrival, has received all the "yoores gotten owtt of the grownd," by command of Joachim Hochster, and put it on board ship to be conveyed to Coommartyen. Hopes it may prove as good as reported. Has paid Joachim 75*l.*, "which, in mine opinion, may scantly despatch him out of this town." Hopes Wolsey will be satisfied with his services, but "I fear myself more in this business than in all other services to which your Grace heretofore hath commanded me." Brystowe, 3 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace." Endd.

3 Sept.

4696. WOLSEY to the YOUNGER COUNTESS OF OXFORD.

R. O.

Asks her to send two bucks next Lady Day to the College at Ipswich, for the entertainment of Drs. Stevyns and Lee, whom he is sending thither for the induction of certain priests, clerks, and children for the maintenance of God's service there. Hampton Court, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

3 Sept.

4697. CROMWELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks for orders for the "fynours" of Durham, whose stay here is to their great cost, and hinders the works there. Incloses the yearly values of the lands Wolsey has purchased in Yorks. and Bucks, and also of the late monastery at Wallingford. Asks in whose name the college at Gipswich is to be dedicated, and what the masters and fellows shall be called. Has caused the bills already signed to pass the privy signet and private seal, and will write the patents for the broad seal, so that after the three months Wolsey may give the lands at his pleasure. Reminds him of the appropriation of the benefices to his college in Oxford. Has spoken to Mr. Babington, now lord of Kylmayne, about the exchange to be made between him and the college as to Saundforde. Asks whether Wolsey's counsel shall speak to him about it further.

Encloses instructions for Mr. Holgill, devised by the judges. They should be sent him directly. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord's grace. Endd.

ii. Instructions to Mr. Wm. Holgill for taking possession, livery and seisin in the parsonage at Rudby, Cleveland.

To cause lord Conyers to search his evidence touching the advowson, whether it be appendant or in gross, and to receive the said evidence. To find out whether it is entailed, and to receive the deed of entail or fines. The attorneys mentioned in the deed of feoffment must enter into the acre of land, and deliver seisin to Holgill by a turf, and then by the ring of the church door. They must then deliver him possession of the parsonage. The deed of feoffment must be read in all these places, and thirty or forty witnesses present; as many young children as possible.

P. 1.

4698. DECLARATION of WILLIAM WORME.

R. O.

At his coming to this country from London he was sworn to the King, and then sent by my Lord* in commission to Cockermouth, where he found some silver ore. Sent some to Thos. Trewe, in London, to be tried. He said it was very fine, and worth 4*s.* 8*d.* Sent a servant with this information to the Council; but my lord of Northumberland had him taken at Durham, saying that the ore would cause the King to have Cockermouth. Mr. Ingraham Percy has one of the pieces of ore, and he and John Graye,

* Wolsey?

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DECLARATION of WILLIAM WORME—*cont.*

of Alnewick, have a quantity of old nobles. The person who showed him the place where he found the ore told him he would find some gold ore. The names of the places are mentioned in his letter to Lister, as Worme's servant knows, who was imprisoned a year and a quarter (?) Sir John Lamplught knows of the ore, and one Hodeson showed it to Worme.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.: "The bill of William Worme, made at Newcastle."

3 Sept. 4699. The DE BARDI.

R. O.

Indenture, dated 3 Sept. 1528, between Wolsey, Sir Hen. Wiat and Sir Andrew Windsor, master of the Great Wardrobe, in behalf of the King, and John Francis de Bardi, Reynerio de Bardi, and Francis de Bardi, merchants of Florence; witnessing that the said De Bardi are indebted to the King in 3,154*l.*, by 19 several obligations, for payment of which they, by their indenture dated 29 April 11 Hen. VIII., were bound to deliver yearly into the King's great wardrobe cloth of gold and silk to the value of 300*l.* till it was all paid. 10 of these obligations remain due, containing the sum of 3,154*l.*, the last payment to be made in 1539. The said De Bardi are also indebted to the King in 7,294*l.* and 14*d.* for customs and subsidies by 16 several obligations, the days of payment being yet distant. These sums amount in all to 10,294*l.* and 14*d.* (*sic*), contained in 26 obligations, which are now cancelled, and payment provided for by 26 new bonds, as the terms of payment were remote, and the King has occasion for a larger quantity of cloth of gold and silks. The annual payments are now to be at the rate of 400*l.* a year for 25 years, beginning in 1529, and on the 26th or last year 294*l.* 14*d.*, which is to be delivered in cloth of gold and silk to Sir Andrew Windsor at the Wardrobe beside the Blackfriars.

Signed by the De Bardi, whose seals were formerly attached.

4 Sept. 4700. SCOTLAND and FRANCE.

Add. MS.

4133, f. 6.

B. M.

Minute of four petitions presented by Francis I. to the Scotch ambassador.

In addition to the charge committed to him, the Scotch ambassador presented four requests in the French king's council; to which, after consultation, the King gave the following answers: 1. His intention remains the same about the marriage mentioned in the treaty of Rouen, and he trusts that the Scotch king means to fulfil his promise. 2. As to the confirmation of previous treaties between their predecessors, he is not less well disposed to Scotland than his predecessors, but circumstances have rendered it necessary to enter into treaties with England, which he cannot infringe, but he will not refuse any new treaties which do not interfere with his treaties with England. 3. The King will use his influence with the duke of Albany to obtain the delivery of Dunbar Castle to the Scotch king. 4. He will try to prevent the Duke returning to Scotland. St. Germain en Laye, 4 Sept. 1528.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

5 Sept. 4701. The PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of Parl.
of Sc. II. 321.

Edinburgh, 2 Sept. 1528.

3 Sept.—Lords of the Articles chosen. Safe passage assured to Archibald earl of Angus, George Douglas, his brother, Archibald Douglas, his uncle, and Alexander Drummond, who are summoned to appear in this Parliament on Friday, 4 Sept., to answer upon certain points of treason.

Proclamation that as the King is to leave Edinburgh on Monday next, for Haddington and the Merse, for pacifying the country, all persons in Edin-

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burgh who have been previously summoned, and all "fensable persons" within the bounds of Lothian, Merse, Haddington, Tevidale, Selkirk and Tweeddale, make ready to attend upon him for fifteen days.

4 Sept.—John Ballentyne, secretary to Archibald earl of Angus, appeared and gave in a set of reasons why the Earl, his brother George Douglas and Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindy, should not be compelled to answer the summons of treason against them:—first, because they are not men of law, and can get no advocate to speak for them; and secondly, because it is holiday time, when no courts can be held without a dispensation of the superior, and there is no superior to the King, to dispense with him, for a man cannot dispense with himself; therefore, by all laws, civil and canon, the King can no more hold his Parliament in this holiday time than he could do so on Easter or Christmas Day. Further, without departing from this process, they may reply to the special charges:—first, whereas the Earl is accused of having passed north of the Spey, and having entered his brother and uncle in ward in the castle of Edinburgh, "ilkane to freith uthir," they say that the King was moved by their enemies to charge them to do things dangerous to their lives, the non-performance of which ought not to be counted treason. 2. As to the charge of making an assembly against the King's coming to Edinburgh, it was only to do him service. 3. They know nothing of the laird of Johnistoun's doings, and never stirred him up to spoil the country. They believe it was a private feud between lord Maxwell and the laird of Johnistoun. 4. As to the charge of treasonably stuffing the House of Temptalloune, Colbrandspeth, Newerk and Douglas against the King, all their houses have been always ready to do him service. 5. They deny having had the King in their rule, contrary to the order of the Council. 6. As to the debates made at Melrose and Linlithgow, touching their bearing towards the King, they have a declaration of Parliament that they committed no crimes.

The same day John Ballentyne offered, in Angus's name, that he would come in person to undergo the sentence of Parliament, provided the master of Argyle, lord Maxwell and Sir James Hamilton were delivered to his friends as sureties.

5 Sept.—This day Lion king-of-arms appeared and gave in a summons from the King, dated 3 June 15 James V., requiring him to summon the earl of Angus and George and Archibald Douglas on their allegiance at the Crosses of Edinburgh, Lanark and Haddington, to appear before the King in the next Parliament on the 4 Sept., of which summons he proved the execution. On this Parliament pronounced judgment of treason. Judgment was also pronounced after similar process against Alexander Carnok for assisting Angus.

The King in Parliament absolved Sir Walter Scott, of Braxhelme, of the charge of treason imputed to him on account of his gathering at Melrose, as he had repaired thither by the King's command.

18 Sept.—The Parliament was continued to the 1 Sept., and then to the 18 and 22 Jan., but nothing very important occurs under these dates.

[6 Sept.]

4702. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King is in good health, and glad that he shall shortly meet with your Grace a-hunting. Master Norice has had no convenient time to show the King the writing you sent concerning the stewardship at variance betwixt Bacon and him. I have spoken with Master Bell for the priest of Wilton. He says he has not seen him since the King was at Easthampstead. If he come to Court, I shall not fail to order him according to your Grace's commandment. Oking, Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1528.

6 Sept.

4703. DR. JOHN BELL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Master Hennege showed me it was your pleasure to know of the repairing to Court of the priest, the importunate suitor for the preferment of Dame Elinor Care. He has been here at divers times,—at Windsor, Easthampstead, and Ampthill; but what he is soliciting I cannot discover. He avoids my sight. The last time I saw him was at Easthampstead, when I begged of him to know his business, offering to serve him, but the fellow craftily used me, saying he had business with Mr. Nores. He is most frequently with Dr. Vaughan. I told him he had been too busy in Dame Eleanor's matter, and hindered her suit in divers ways, and that I was well aware of his unlawful suits. Since then I have not seen him. If he returns, I will send him to your Grace. It were a gracious deed to punish him according to his demerits. 6 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

7 Sept.

4704. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

You promised, at your last being in this town, to send a commission of sewers hither. On the faith of this promise I undertook to cleanse certain watercourses, and make a new dyke two miles long and 12 feet broad. If great things be not done within a month or six weeks, great harm will ensue. Begs a commission may be sent to himself, the corporation, constable, Sir Ric. Wheethill, and Th. Prowde. Calais, 7 Sept. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

7 Sept.

4705. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote on the 1st. Sent with it a letter to Wolsey. Sends another by this. Has heard from Thomas Tychett of Tuke's good health, and his journey to Hampton Court. I am glad that you are with my lord Legate, as I expect to have answers from you, especially respecting money. Has heard that Sir Francis Bryan rode on Thursday last to Orleans, hearing that Campeggio would be there, as yesterday. Lautrec is dead, and the French affairs in Italy are far from prosperous. Calais, 7 Sept. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Sept.

4706. IPSWICH.

R. O.

Presents sent by various persons, among others the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, lady Oxford and Sir Philip Boothe, for a dinner given at the college. 7 Sept.

Pp. 5. Endd.

8 Sept.

4707. ST. MARY, BYLSYNGTON.

Writ to the escheator of Kent for restitution of the temporalities of the Augustine monastery of St. Mary, Bylsyngton, Canterbury dioc., on the election of John Tenterden, canon, as prior, whose fealty is to be taken by John Loff, LL.D. Hampton Court, 8 Sept.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 13.

8 Sept.

4708. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has been several times at Peterborough, and sent many letters thither for the matter the Abbot there hath given to the buildings of your college. After much difficulty, has got it sealed this day, and now sends it under the conventual seal. Begs Wolsey's indulgence if the words are not well couched, for he was afraid to take any one to counsel in drawing it, but trusts it is sufficient in the law to bind them and their successors. Could not obtain

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better terms from them. Would have had 500 marks paid at All Hallowtide, and 500 at next Easter, but could not bring it to pass. Desires Wolsey to write letters of thanks to the Abbot and Prior. Cannot yet bring the matter of Spalding to pass. The Prior will not resign, though all legal means have been used. Has taken an inventory of all their goods, "bearing him on hand to be put to a coadjutor." He has promised to give answer the second day *post Exaltationem Crucis*. There is a rumor that the prior of Tynmoo is to be the prior, "and they do much fear that man." There will be much difficulty to bring him there. Would have written ere this, but has been troubled with sciatica, and unable to leave his chamber these fourteen days. Is now well, but dares not yet labor. Returns the congé of Spalding. The date is past. Thanks him for a mule. Ludington, 8 Sept.

Is grieved he cannot ride on the King's commissions, but hopes to perform some of them.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate.

8 Sept.

4709. ROGER LASSELS to EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. I. 29.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 509.

"The copy of the second letter sent to my lord [Northumberland] from his steward Roger Lassels, the 8th day of September."

Parliament at Edinburgh closed Saturday last. Angus and his party have been attainted on the charge of keeping the King against his will these two years. His lands have been given to the lords Bothwell, Maxwell, Buccleuch, and the sheriff of Ayr. The King selected for his trial six bishops, five earls, and others his greatest enemies. The King moves from Edinburgh to Haddington with 8,000 men to drive the Earl into England, and lay siege to Tantallon, Coperspath (Cockburnspath), and Coldingham. The Homes have refused the Earl's lands in the Marches, to the King's great displeasure. On Saturday, 6* Sept., had a visit from Angus and the abbot of Holyrood, desiring to know what the Cardinal intended; also that he might have a chamber for his daughter, and the young earl of Huntley, and the wife of Archibald Douglas to wait upon them; another chamber for himself, the abbot of Holyrood, George and Archibald Douglas. If he be driven to necessity, he wishes his friends may be sheltered at Norham till the King withdraw. Does not fear his enemies. Has consented to his desire, on condition that he do no harm to Scotland while there. The thieves on both sides of the Borders "never did steal so fast," expecting open war. If not stopped promptly it will be past redress. The King's company and the friends of Angus rob each other. Desires to know his Lord's pleasure shortly, for Angus will be driven into England on the morrow of Our Lady Day, or Thursday, at the latest. Norham, "this Lady's Day," 8 Sept.

Pp. 2. *Add.*: "To my lord Legate's good grace." *Endd.*: "From Roger Lassels, my lord of Northumberland's steward."

4710. A., DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was glad to learn from Wolsey's servant Forest, whom she met on Lady Day while going in procession to her parish church, that Wolsey was in good health, and none of his servants dead, though some had been sick. Begs to be informed if he catches the sweat, and she will send Hogon and William Hastingis, who will keep him "as well as is possible after the temperate fashion." Has daily experience in her house of all manner of sorts, good and bad, and none have miscarried yet. Neighbours send to her when they are ill; "and if they be sick at heart I give them triacle and water imperial," which has saved many who have swooned repeatedly, and received the Sacraments. "And divers doth swell at their stomachs, to

* An error for "5."

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A., DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

whom I geve setwell to eat, the which driveth it away from the stomach ; and the best remedy that I do know in it is to take little or no sustenance or drink unto 16 hours be past." Wolsey should not let those who have had it come near him for a week after. " Vinegar, wormwood, rosewater, and crumbs of brown bread is very good and comfortable to put in a linen cloth to smell unto your nose, so that it touch not your visage." Hears that my lord of Norfolk has had the sweat, and several in his house are dead,—through default of keeping, as she believes. Hears that the King has given the two daughters and heirs of Master Broughton, the one to Master Cheny, the other to Wallop. " My Lord, I never saw people so far out of the way in no disease as they be in this ; and about 12 or 16 hours is the greatest danger. There be some that sweateth much, and some that sweateth very little, but brynneth very sore ; but the greatest surety is in any wise to keep your bed 24 hours." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* : To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

9 Sept.

4711. SIR THOS. STRANGWAYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests to have the captainship of Norham, if given up by my lord of Northumberland. Will find good sureties for its custody ; and, if he may have it for life, will engage to spend 100 marks a year for five years on its repair. This will make it so strong it will have few fellows. Few repairs have been done there since the " departure " of my lord of Durham ; and, as no man was in surety to continue, the arable lands belonging to it have not been well managed. Agrees to pay, besides, the same sums of money and barrels of salmon as my lord of Northumberland. If it be objected that an officer of Berwick should not be captain of Norham, Ric. Chamley was both, and the castle was never in such good case as in his time. Berwick is more secure, having an officer who can command so many men. Berwick, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.* : To my lord Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.* : " Mr. Strangwise of Berwike, ix^a Octobris " (*sic*).

10 Sept.

4712. SANDYS and FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bearers, baron Hales and the King's solicitor, will tell him of the order they have taken at Guisnes. Both of them have ordered themselves wisely, and taken much pains. Calais, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

10 Sept.

4713. JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 109.

B. M.

Thinks Wolsey may have heard of the recent disaster to the French in the kingdom of Naples, from the ambassador sent to the king of France by the Pope. No messenger has yet brought the news from our party. Fears the defeat may have been such that they cannot send messengers. Lautrec is dead. Suspects the generals did not foresee the evils that might happen. The marquis of Saluzzo was detained by slight illness ; and Guido Rangone, count Hugh de Pepulis, and the Proveditor-General of the Venetians, by severe illness. The enemy knew this, and watched their opportunity. No preparations had been made for removing the army, and everything was in confusion when the enemy attacked them. The marquis of Saluzzo went to Aversa, where the enemy besieged him with the guns they had just taken. He was obliged to surrender on a promise of safety for himself and his soldiers, on condition of procuring the surrender of the towns and castles of Naples. There are various reports. Sends the last letters he has received from Viterbo. Has advised the Signory to send St. Pôl, or some one else in authority, to collect the remains of the army. They said

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they would do all they could, but have yet determined on nothing; for the reports do not seem to them certain, and they fear for themselves and for the duchy of Milan, which they will gladly protect. Thinks this a more serious defeat either than the capture of the King or the sack of Rome, for the Venetians and the Pope are exhausted. Venice, 10 Sept. 1528.
Signed.

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

10 Sept.

4714. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. 1X.

180.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 20th ult. Was sent for yesterday by the Council. Found the burgomasters and pensionaries of Antwerp making great complaints of Hackett, for having kept their burgess, Harman, so long in prison, contrary to the statutes of the town, and that the people are daily crying out for his liberation "upon caution," or for his examination. Told them that he was daily expecting to hear from the King. They have now granted him a new term of 12 days, beyond which time they cannot delay the administration of justice. Asked them to deliver Akerston and the other rebels, who have no privileges here, without delay. They answered that their offences ought to appear as clear to them as to us, without which they ought not to deliver any prisoners. Alleged that the intercourse makes no mention of giving such particular knowledge, but only that the King's letters should mention the names of those who are born in England, declaring them his fugitives, and that they should deliver them, at our costs, with sure conveyance through the Low Countries; that these acts were concluded before Harman was a burgess of Antwerp, but, even if it were of later date, no privileges can alienate him from being a subject of England. They answered that the probation ought to be before the condemnation, and that when the instructions come from England, they will make such answer that Hackett shall have no cause to complain.

There is no certain news here, but that Hoghstrate has letters from France that Mons. de Lettrecht (Lautrec) is dead of pestilence, and that St. Pôl is retiring. Has had very familiar conversation with the governor of Bresse, great master of hows[hold], who came from Bourgoigne, and departed yesterday to Seland to take ship for Spain. Finds him very honest and discreet, and that he knows the great honor, kindness and pleasure that the King and Wolsey have shown to the Emperor aforetime, which have not been recompensed as they ought to have been. Told him of the difficulty about the prisoners. He said he doubted not that, if the Emperor were here, no such difficulty would be made; he will do his best in the matter, and desired to be recommended to Wolsey. Machlyng, 13 Sept.*

Hoghstrat told him today at dinner that he had received letters from France that *Wolsey* has sent 60,000 angelots to refresh the French army at Naples against the Emperor, saying, "Ce n'est pas le vray chemyn pour garder amour et amyte intre le prynssis." Said he had not heard of it, and he thought it was a report spread by the French.

P.S.—Has received Wolsey's letter by friar West, Observant. Supposes Wolsey has received letters from Mr. Governor and friar West about the visitation of Harman's letters, but he encloses their letters to himself in case he has not heard from them.

Wished to have the four suspected letters that were found in Harman's counter, but the Council will not consent to it, saying that when he is examined, all such letters "ought to be per . . . actum." 13 Sept. 1528.

The cardinal of Liege is here, and, next my Lady, may speak boldest of all in the court; yet *Hoghestrat* governs as he was wont to do.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 13 Sept.

* See his letter of Sept. 12.

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10 Sept. **4715.** JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters and loving counsel by Patrick Sinclair. Sends his mind at length to the King by the bearer, Lyon, herald. Hopes Wolsey will help to prove James's innocence with respect to the unkindly information made to his uncle, and solicit the speedy despatch of the bearer touching the meeting of the commissioners on the Borders for peace. Edinburgh, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

10 Sept. **4716.** The CHANCELLOR and COUNCIL of SCOTLAND to HEN. VIII.

R. O.

Have seen his writings sent to the King by Patrick Sinclair, which they regard as conceived of great kindness and wisdom. The King immediately called the three Estates together; and the matters against Archibald sometime earl of Angus being examined without partiality, he was found guilty, as James has written at large. Edinburgh, 10 Sept. 1528.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

10 Sept. **4717.** ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 505.

Has received his letters, dated Ampthill, 9 Aug., to himself and king James. Caused the letters to be delivered, hoping by his true service and offers of gifts to have obtained justice; but was the worse heard for appealing to Henry, and a "pretendit dome" has been given against him and his friends, though he never committed the crimes imputed to him, as Henry will learn by a friend of his, whom he will send after one part of this business is done. Hopes the earl of Northumberland will be instructed to receive him in England, and cause the borderers to ride with him when he commands them. Coldingham, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Therle of Angwishe of the 10th of September 1528.

11 Sept. **4718.** ANGUS to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. vii. 95.

B. M.

By the solicitation of his enemies, Argyle, Arran, and Maxwell, Sir Jas. Hamilton, sheriff of Ayr, the lairds of Buccleuch and Keir, the King has forfeited his lands, and is proceeding to pursue him and his friends to the death, expecting they will have no help from England by the letters brought by Patrick Sinclair. Has written to the king of England for help. Desires the borderers will ride with him when he wishes it. Coldingham, 11 Sept. 1528.

P.S.—Encloses copies of his letters to the King and Cardinal.

Signed: Zours, Ar^d erl of Angus.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord earl of Northumberland, lieutenant and warden of the Marches.

11 Sept. **4719.** [ANGUS] to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. vi. 176.

B. M.

Thanks him for his letters to the King and himself, and for his "greit humanite, faith and kyndnes." The king of Scots, abused by perverse counsel of "evil disposit personis," is led on "wrangusly" against him and his friends, alleging that he had sought succor from England, notwithstanding that Wolsey and the King wrote "als effectuosly and tenderly as was possible" in his behalf. Patrick Sinclair declares that Angus has no friends in England, which makes them more cruel and sharp against him. Sinclair is to return "in tha partis with writingis and credence in my contrar." The earls of Argyle and Arran, lord Maxwell, Sir James Hamilton, laird of Buccleuch, sheriff of Ayr and Ker, with their complices, are his enemies. Will send special friends of his own to the King's highness. Begs as an "innocent and saikles man" that England will give no credit to his adversaries, and

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that Wolsey will write to the lord of Northumberland to give him refuge in England. His enemies will besiege his houses, and pursue him to the death. Coldingham Abbey, 11 Sept. 1528.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: From the erle of Angwysch.

11 Sept. **4720.** LASSELS to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. VII. 14.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 510.

"The copy of the third letter to my lord from Roger Lassels."

As the king of Scots and his lords could not agree, they have returned to Stirling, and the army is dispersed. If the Earl can get any help, he declares he will rule the King and all Scotland. He has sent four-score men to burn the country about Edinburgh, that the King may have light to rise with on Friday morning. The King has sealed patents of those who had the Earl's lands, but refuses to redeliver them until those who held them have chased the Earl out of Scotland. On Saturday John Maydor comes from Angus to Northumberland; three days after, George of Douglas and Patrick Sinclair, who has promised openly to obtain three years' peace from the king of England. Scotland was never so easy to win as at present. No redress for theft. Norham, Friday, 11 Sept.

Copy, p. 1, (broad sheet). Endd.: "The copy of a letter of Sir Roger Lassels to the earl of Northumberland of the 11th of September."

11 Sept. **4721.** GIO. BATT. SANGA, the Pope's Secretary, to CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO.

Porcacchi,
Lett. di XIII.
Huom. Illust.
p. 18 b.

Has written to his son, [the legate Salviati in France,] touching the result of the enterprise in the kingdom [of Naples]. The Pope would do anything to please the [French] king; but as the Emperor is victorious, and has made overtures for peace, the Pope must not give him any pretext for a fresh rupture, lest the Church should be utterly annihilated. As soon as you can do so without scandalising the [French] king, proceed on your journey to England, and there do your utmost to restore mutual affection between the King and Queen. You are not to pronounce any opinion without a new and express commission hence. Viterbo, 11 Sept. 1528.

Ital.

12 Sept. **4722.** CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. IV.

256.

B. M.

Has received his letters concerning the restoration of the Order of Jerusalem at Rhodes. Will contribute 25,000 ducats for the purpose, and would have done more, but is unable, on account of the expence of the war. Madrid, 12 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Sept. **4723.** [CLERK, TAYLER and SIR F. BRYAN] to WOLSEY.*

Cal. D. X. 221.

B. M.

"This was the effect, substance, and which we assure your Grace he spake very eloquently and with a

* This letter is described in Masters' MS. (f. 120), as follows:—"Sept. 12, 1528. From our ambassadors in France, viz., bishop of Bath, J. Taylor, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Francis Bryan. The herald came from Spain. The French king at Paris prepares to hear him; and as soon as he came he showed us (say our ambassadors) his leg, whereon he had the Garter, saying that, seeing he went about an act wherein consisted the honor of knighthood, he thought he could not a better remembrance (*sic*), ne don anything that should better move him and stir him to the defence of his honor, than the wearing thereof.—At this time the French king expected the appointment of the field from the Emperor, and would not hear the herald, because he brought it not."

It appears from this description that the letter No. 4156, printed in April 1528, is out of place, being really the beginning of this letter.

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[CLERK, TAYLER and SIR F. BRYAN] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

bold spirit satisfaction and admiration that
 the herald was sent for. He came in in
 cloth of gold, a little pert fellow, nev[er making any] courtsey till he came
 within four yards bowing the knee scant an inch,
 mad[e] without reverence, and thinking hims[elf]
 somewhat to have spoken, the King spa[ke]
 and the herald answered him so ent five or six times.
 But because the words sp[oken by both of] them were not many but
 material, [for fear lest we] should misrehearse them, we remit us [to a rela-
 tion] made thereof by notaries, which were [there present] for the French
 king, because his honor [was therein touched, and] fearing singularity and
 misunderst[anding] [in this] matter, desired us to have special
 rega[rd unto what we] should write, and that we would first s[ee the draft]
 of the thing taken by notaries; and al[though we have] seen the said
 draft, because it m[ay not] be ready to be sent by this courier, the
 remembrance was that the French king [not]
 suffering the herald to speak, dem[anded of him if] that he had brought
 the letters pat[ent] to the chartell sent unto themp[eror]
 ntion of his salf-cond[uct] * * *
 d licence him to say what h that he
 would first say his commy[ssion] his office or ever he did
 anything else be suffered so to do.

“Then he desired to ha[ve a salf-cond]uyct to depart as he came. The
 French king [rep]lied that if he had the patent for the ca[mp, he would
 ac]cept it, without that he would take no mess[age from him, n]e by mouth
 ne by writing; and as to the salf-[conduct h]e answered not directly to our
 hearing, but upo[n the] herald’s denial to exhibit first any patent of
 from the Emperor, the French king licensed the he[rald, and] rose
 up himself, and so the congregation was dis[solved]. The next day in the
 afternoon the Great Master [sent] for us. We found them sitting in council
 th also the Legate, and the ambassador of Venice
 and Florence. There was read a letter sent from tham[bassador]
 resident in the court of Rome, who writeth by th[e Pope’s?] commandment,
 upon a letter sent from Hieronymo M[orone] to Andrea Doria, and from
 Andrea Doria to the P[ope] that the 28th day of the last month the
 Imperialls [within] Naples came out and entered the strengths of [the]
 French army, and there finding not passing the no[mber o]f 4,000 men able
 to fight, and an infinite num[ber of] sick folks, took their artillery, slew and
 put to flyg[ht the re]st, who, retiring themselves to such towns
 before taken there adjoining [fo]unde the
 gates shitt * * * [w]hat by sickness and what by
 sword The said letters also contained the
 of his natural death three or four days af[ter]
 how that Peter Navarre was taken pr[isoner]; and by other it appeared that
 there is [by the sickness] raynyng in seven days above 7,000 [men dead,
 and] not ten whole horses left in all their ca[mp] of
 horses and scourers. They in the French [camp die in like] manner for
 thirst and hunger, in so much [that a drop] of water to drink was worth
 two Ju sterling. This lamentable and pitiful
 there a long season greatly bemoaned an
 surely these men here seemed to be in gre[at grief, not] so much for the loss
 of the enterprise, as so nobles and gentlemen which
 were the number, and of the best sort. We were t
 reasoning with them upon such remedi[es as we thought] neces-
 sary in this case, and in effect t opinions. Some said
 that *reliquiæ exerci[tus]* might be gathered, and tha[t

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when they were] refreshed with new succors, which sem[ed near] at hand under the conduct of Signor [they might] restore the enterprise in Naples, specially [the enemy] being but few in number, and m[uch more] afflict with sickness than the other [but the] most part thought the enterprise [impossible] to be restored, and that bet[ter it was M.] de Saynet Powll in Lomb[ardy] * * * [likeli]hode would write the worst his [c]readence unto them, notwithstanding [all that we coul]d make of the matter was that the camp [was] reduced to the number of 4,000 fight[ing men] they for the sickness did remove, and that y might peradventure have suffered with the l [ar]tillery having no horses to convey the sam[e] [s]o that his Majesty reckoneth that the nom[ber of the fo]resayd 4,000 men be retired in safety under [the] conduct of the marquis of Saluce. His Majesty [saith] that he hath 150,000 ducats in I[taly untouched], and that he had sent commission to the viscount T[urenne], his ambassador in Rome, that he should in all [haste] repair to the said marquis of Saluce and Signo[r], not doubting but they together should be at the [head of] 6,000 or 7,000 men, and that the said Viscount s[hould] both pay them, and restore the numbers with such [haste] as might be made in those quarters, and in effect [his] Majesty showed to have as good heart and stomach [in this matter as] could be wished. It seemed that his Majesty myndi[d] that Mons. de St. Powll for all this shall depa[rt] Lombardy. As for the act before yesterday done with the herald there is yet nothing published in writing, w[e] [thi]nke that these evil tidings will cause them to b[e the m]ore ware what they put forth. In as much as th[erefore] they ha[ve] nothing published, it shall like your Gra[ce not to mentio]n to their ambassador there of any par[ticulars] [w]ritten in that behalf.

* * * companies to meet him
 only to speak with him. We shall as can be possible for his accel[eration].” Paris, 12 Sept.

Mutilated. Add.: [To] my lord Legate's good [gra]ce.

Sept.

4724. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal.D.x. 292.

B. M.

“[Mons.] de Bayonne, je vous vueil bien adver[tir que l'herault] que je vous avoys escript estre party pour [renvoyer de l'Empereur] la seurete du camp, est icy arrive devers faict recuyllir deffrayer et accompagner par bien voullu ouyr en plaine et grande audience pe ladite seurete, laquelle toutesfoiz apres la luy a il m'a refuse de bailler en ladite compaignye qui pourrez veoir par l'acte qui a este redige par [notaires, et que je] vous envoie. Enquoy je pense qu'il a sy peu son maistre estoit tenu et devoyt faire qu'il m et descharge envers tout le monde de ce qui pou[rroit] approcher mon honneur, comme par le tesmoign[age] il se pourra clairement savoir et entendre, et par ledit acte vous pourrez mieulx veoir comme l passees pour avoir este faict et redige a la verit[e] comme il a este faict; je ne vous en diray autre [chose, sinon] qu'il me semble que par la on pourra facillemen[t] congnoistre pardela comme l'Empereur veult plust[ost faire delais] et dissimulations que de venir a l'effect com[me] escript par mon cartel, qui est la fin de to[utes] escriptures. Et pource que c'est chose vous povez bien penser, je vous pry e ledit Roy mon bon frere, mondit sieur [le Legat] ceulx a qui vous en parlerez

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FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE—*cont.*

..... este faict soyent pardela pour en s
 l'on n'en feist autre rapport contre le con
 s en envoie qui seroit entierement contre la ve[rite]
 se pourra plus amplement et particulièrement

“ Au demeurant, j'ay veu ce que vous m'avez escript ce
 moys, et combien qu'il n'y ait grande chose a r[espondre,] sy ne veul je
 laisser a vous faire entendre particu[llierement] toutes les nouvelles qui me
 sont depuis survenues, [affin] de les faire entendre au Roy mon bon frere et
 perpetu[el allye] que je veul faire particippant de toutes choses t[ant]
 bonnes que mauvaises qui me pourront survenir, com[me] que je
 scay certainement y avoir pareille et semblable et a qui il touche
 comme a moy en ung mesme degre. [Et] affin que vous luy puissiez conter
 les nouvelles que j'ay [reçues] et a Mons. le Legat, mon bon amy pareille-
 ment, cest [en] effect que de Viterbe il m'a este escript que la estoit arrive
 une lettre d'Andre Dorya a nostre St. Pere, par laq[uelle] il luy faisoit savoir
 que Jheronyme Moron luy avoit mande de Naples que mon camp s'estoit leve
 de devant pour les mauvais temps et par faulte de vivres, aq estre
 trop foibles de gens de cheval, ilz n'avoye[nt] drer,
 ilz s'estoient retirez * * *

..... se mectre en la campagne, dont il combien
 que la nouvelle soit venue par ma qu'il y eust quelque
 apparence de se lever u en mondit camp, qui a este telle
 que depuis la m[ort de Mons.] le sieur de Lautrec, il y est mort en six
 jou[rs] mille personnes. Pour tout cela je n'ay laiss[e]
 mes affaires le meilleur ordre qui m'a este p[ossible] ainsi que sy je croyois
 la chose estre advenue sauroit survenir, entendant tresbien que
 ayant p bonne heure comme j'espere avoir faict, que il
 que les ennemys sceussent faire aucun effect qui
 enemy ny grant dommaige, et n'en ayant encores e d'homme
 qui feust en mondit camp ny d'ailleurs adjouster foy ny creance,
 je ne vous en diray autre chose, mais actendray a le vous mander
 lo m'en sera venue, qui ne peult gueres plus tarder
 ne fauldray a incontinant vous advertir qu[e] estre.
 Pour le departir audit Roy mon bon fr[ere et perpetuel] allye, auquel, comme
 j'ay ja dit, je ne v[eul aucune chose] estre cellee de ce qui me pourra estre
 ad[verti] le Legat mon bon amy pareillement
 en toutes choses, je suis res[olu] ns
 comme des meill[eurs] * * *

“ [Au sur]plus, Mons. de Bayonne, ce matin
 [le] cardinal Campegio, audevant duquel j'ay envoie evesques
 et prelatz qui sont icy affin de le recuy[l]ler comme tresbien il le
 merite, tant pour venir de la qui y vient que pour estre
 personnaige si estime et [qu'il] est, et la principale occasion pour
 laquelle il a f[ait ce] voyage, laquelle pour toucher en aucune chose ledit
 R[oy mon] bon frere et perpetuel allye, il est assure que je [ne l'ay] moins
 a cueur que sy c'estoit pour moy mesmes, je l'ay ouy en audience
 privee, que je luy ay ceste apres dine[r] Et a ce que je voy, il
 faict son compte partir de [en] deux jours pour le plustost qui
 luy sera possible p de dela, et messieurs de Bathe et Bryant
 en sa comp[aignie], desquelz ledit Roy mon bon frere et perpetuel allye q ..
 estre plus au long et particulièrement informe de
 toutes choses, comme ceulx qui les auront bien veues et retenues,
 et ausquelz j'ay tousjours faict communiquer ce qui m'es[t] survenu, comme
 je croy qu'ilz ne fauldront a en faire leur rapport pardela.

“ [Mon]sieur de Bayonne, je vous avoys parcydevant escript faire fournir
 rette, sur les deniers de la contribution du roy d'[Angleterre]

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mon bon frere] et perpetuel allie du present mo[is] * * *
 je luy ay faict don a quoy j'ay enten[du] et pour
 ce que je veulx et entens que entierement paye
 et satisfait de ladite so[mme] deniers dudit present moys de
 Septembre ou s'il sur ceulx du prochain moys d'Octobre
 je v de rechef escrire et vous prier le faire
 ce que je vous en ay escript parcydevant
 faulte, et vous me ferez plaisir et ser[vice] en ce
 faisant." Paris, Sept. Signed.

Mutilated.

12 Sept.

4725. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.

186.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 10th, dating the letter in haste the 13th. Yesterday a post went from my Lady to don Inigo with the Emperor's ratification of the truce, trusting that the King will dispense the failing of the limited time that is past. Some of the Council suggested that Lassaux and De Barrys should be sent, for more reputation; but others thought that don Inigo alone was sufficient. Yesterday after dinner Friar West and Friar Flegh, an Englishman of his order, set out for Collen, with a true man for guide, to whom Hackett has given money for their costs. Will furnish West with what money he requires to execute Wolsey's commission. Trusts he will bring it to a good perfection. He intends at Collen to change his raiment.

Has had a letter this morning from the factor of Portugal, saying that Italian affairs are not so greatly to the Emperor's advantage as the letters to this court say, and that St. Pôl had gained some advantage over Antony de Leva; but it is always late here before they know the truth. "Some of these lords of the High Council, as men of no great experience in such matters, have sayings among themselves, as a thing that ought not to be said again, and like as it is reported to me by him that heard the words, which is, that it is said that the cardinal Campeggio comes now into England for some particular business, which business, if it come to the intent that it is thought, that it were cause sufficient to cause the stones come out of the streets to cry vengeance upon us. I asked him the names of these Lords, and what that the matter was? He told me that the matter was not declared there, and that the words were spoken in secret company and in secret m[anner], and prayed me for God's sake never to m[ake] mention of it. Yet methought convenient to show your Grace in what nature that some of this people converts the virtuous and good acts that other people pretends." Wishes Wolsey could speak with the governor of Bresse, if he is driven by the wind into any English port. Mach[lyng], 12 Sept. 1528.

Harman never ceases to desire expedition of justice, but Hackett thinks that if Wolsey's instructions were come the justice would not be greatly to his awan[tage].

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

12 Sept.

4726. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD and SIR WM. HUSEY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received his letters, dated Hampton Court the 8th, acknowledging theirs of the first. Excuse themselves for the rudeness of their writing in consequence of the great storm. "Waterworks be strange and marvellous to keep in order." Will use their utmost diligence for that purpose. Unless a surveyor be employed to repair the damage, and take charge of the business, the 200*l.* sent by Fowler to be employed by us will not avail. The jetties are rent down at both ends. In the new wharf before the Lantern Gate, which Master Treasurer made last year, there is a hole which will cost 20*l.* in stopping. The water has carried away the frame of timber before the Beecham tower. The sea has washed over the highest bank between the castle and Newnham Bridge. As they are not able to judge of

1528.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD and SIR WM. HUSEY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the damage or its cost, hope that Wolsey will provide a substantial remedy.
Calais, 12 Sept. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

13 Sept. **4727.** WILL. LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 506.

"After my departure, at mine arrival in these North parts upon the West Borders, mine uncle being my deputy," met lord Maxwell at Loughmabanstan on St. Laurence day (10 Aug.), and no redress could be made. A new meeting was arranged for St. Bartholomew's day (24 Aug.), when they assigned six bills to be redressed on either side, "and the assizes of either realm elect and chosen for the performance of the same." Sir Christopher demanded the arrest of Waugh, an English rebel, who was present on the ground; but the warden refused to deliver him. Sent accordingly a servant to the king of Scots, demanding not only deliverance of the said rebel, but redress of Liddisdale, and the liberation of the writer's servant, Miles Halton, who has been imprisoned in the castle of the Armitage (Hermitage) since the slaughter of my servants on Lambs' even was a twelvemonth. Encloses copies of his letter, and the king of Scots' answer.

The Scotch warden "did shoot" the said meeting appointed for St. Bartholomew's day to the 2 Sept., alleging that his brother Edw. Maxwell and the laird of Johnston had lately burned the mote of Liddale, parcel of the King's land within Nichol Forest, and slain one Gilbert Richardson; as Wolsey will see by copy of his letter, enclosed. Met with Maxwell accordingly on the 2 Sept. Could obtain no redress for the burning of the mote of Liddale; but after long conference Maxwell declared it was his sovereign's pleasure that commissioners should meet at Loughmabenstan on the 22 Oct., and that he had appointed on the part of Scotland the King's secretary, Sir Will. Scott of Balwery and Adam Ochterburn, "and proclamations made upon the same at the said meetings." Desires to know if the King will send commissioners. Wolsey will see by some copies enclosed of letters from the earl Bothwell, and Dacre's answer, (the originals of which he has sent to the King,) that there is no hope of justice for Liddisdale. Desires the King's permission to liberate Dande Nicson to redeem his servant Miles Halton. Naward, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

13 Sept. **4728.** SIR ROGER LASSELS to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. vii. 13.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 512.

After the army was dispersed from Edinburgh, by the advice of Argyle and other of Angus's enemies the King made a proclamation for a muster at Douglas dale, the centre of Angus's enemies. The whole country was besieging the castle of Douglas. They will defend it in spite of its weakness, except the King bring his ordnance against it. Sends a bill of all that have attainted the earl of Angus, and those who had his lands. Sees no redress, except Angus have the rule. Angus ravages Lothian, and will do so till he hear the King's pleasure. Norham Castle, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my Lord." *Endd.:* "A letter of Maister Lassels to the earl of Northumberland, of the 13th of September." *In another hand:* "The lost letter."

Cal. B. iii. 36.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 513.

2. [Enclosure in the above.]

"The names of the persons that sat and concluded upon the earl of Angus's forfeiture, spiritual and temporal:"—Archbishop of Glasgow; bishops of Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Galloway and Dumblane; prior of St. Andrew's; earls of Argyle, Arran, Eglinton and Murray; lord Maxwell;—all great enemies of Angus.

1528.

ii. Names of those to whom his lands "is disposed :"—Argyle, Arran, Murray, Maxwell, Sir Jas. Hamilton, and the sheriff of Ayr, the lord of Buccleuch, Mark Carr, the controller, the lord of Keir, and master John Camelle;—stating the lordships given to each. Temptallante and the superiority of Angus are reserved to the King.

P. 1. Endd.

[14] Sept. **4729.** ARCHIBALD EARL OF ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Wrote on the 10th, of matters then occurring, leaving other things to be shown the King by a special friend of his. Thought none so convenient as this bearer, his brother germane, for whom he desires credence, as he is so "wrangusly done to" by his unfriends. Coldingham Abbey, — Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1, broad sheet. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

14 Sept. **4730.** ARCHD. EARL OF ANGUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote on the 11th of such matters as occurred, deferring the remainder to be sent by a great friend of his. Sends now his brother germane, and hopes Wolsey, whose wisdom has pacified "mekill of the haill Cristianite," will take pains to redress his wrongs. Coldingham Abbey, 14 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4731. THE SAME to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

To the same effect. Coldingham Abbey, 14 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

[Sept.] **4732.** DARCY to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Has heard from several persons who came from London of the death of my lord of Winchester. In Doncaster some that came straight from the term last, said they had seen him buried. Was thus reminded to look up a bond he has of Wolsey for payment of 200*l.*, which Wolsey has since renewed and confirmed, as he will see by copies and letters sent to Mr. Lister and Darcy's son Arthur by his servant Roger Aytton. The originals are in Wolsey's own hand. As Wolsey has the bishop of Winchester's bond, of which the day is long past, hopes he will send the 200*l.* by Mr. Lister, for this year has been the dearest he ever saw; his house-keeping has cost him double what it ever did.

Draft, hol., p. 1.

[Sept.] **4733.** [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 209.

B. M.

"[After o]ur most humble recommen[dations, please it your Grace to und]erstond that my lord cardin[al Campegius arrived] here in Paris, the 14th day of this [month at] [of] the clock in the afternoon, recey- by fifteen or sixteen bishops and arch[bishops, the] said Cardinal to eschew the m[ultitude] had prevented his hour in comy[ng, so that the] prelates met him but at the en[trance to the town.] And the legate Salviati, who came him within the town, we with a right [good company,] met him three miles without the town. [We would have] met him farther off, had not he a[rrived] hour, and we have been letted by th[e obsequies of] Mons. de Lautrec, whereat the King [desired us] to be present that day. The same n[ight we went to him], and saluted him in the King's high[ness's name, and] also in your Grace's, and delivered also [your letters] making unto him such offers as we and as we knew right well should [be in accordance with

1528.

[CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

the] Kinges highnesses pleasure and yours, the he gave thanks accordingly; but he [said he would] take but horses and mules for h[is journey] the rest. He said he would not sp[are] ne yet your Grace's, when need [were] himself bound of duty ff to do the * * * had, but that he sho[uld] [for t]hat the King's highness and a[ls]o your Grace should thin]ke if he took nothing of us tha[t we had not done] our duty in offering it unto h[im] the; because I have been famyl[iar with him in tim]es past, a part by myself, desyry[d] es ceremonies, and to take 500 or 600 cr[owns or m]ore, if need should be, in effect none oth[er] it plainly that he had sufficient till [he came] into England, and now would nothing [but that if] necessity should require, then he would be [He] was that day visited by the duke of F [and] many other noblemen. The next day the visited him, and was brought to the Ky[ng] dinner by the cardinal of Bourbon. The Ki[ng] received] him very honorably and lovingly, and ca him bareheaded a good part of a long g and offered him the right hand, and th refused, he had him to a window and h[eld] communica- tion with him two long hours. The communy[cation being] finished, the said cardinal Campegius took [his lea]ve of the King, and was brought unto my Lady [wh]o also received him with great humanity, and held [a] communication with him the better part of a e showed us all this communication the ways of " * * *

Mutilated.

16 Sept.

4734. GEO. THROKMORTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has written at various times since the death of Sir Wm. Compton. Begs to have an answer by the bearer. Would have been with him, "but Mr. Dean of your college will be with me this week." Sends his son. Ravanston, 16 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Sept.

4735. CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY,

R. O.

Has received his two letters dated 21 and 22 August; one at Orleans, and the other at Paris, which he reached on the 14th. As he cannot sit on horseback, requires a litter and other conveniences. Will have to stay at Paris two or three days. Will say no more, as he hopes soon to see him. Paris, 16 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Sept.

4736. CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO to GIACOMO SALVIATI, the Pope's Secretary.

Theiner, Mon.
Hist. Hibern.
et Scotorum,
p. 567.

On the 8th at Orleans I received yours of the 21st August, and on the 13th your second letter of the 28th. Since then I have arrived in Paris, and received yours of the 3rd by the hands of the Legate here. I will say nothing of my journey and its perils, or of my infirmity. My negotiation proceeds smoothly. As you recommend, I will endeavor to give no cause for scandal. These [English] ambassadors urge me to depart. The bp. of Bath returns with me to England, and Dr. Tayler remains here. Master Francis Brian, of the King's chamber, is here; he came many days ago to accompany me to England. In order to obtain a litter, and to get some clothes made, I shall not depart hence for two days. As to proceeding

1528.

prudently, I will follow your instructions, and what I know to be the Pope's mind. I promised him that I would exert all my powers to move [the King from his determination]. As to not binding myself, or giving any promise, his Holiness may trust to my fidelity. Neither with all his kingdom, nor with all his treasure, will he (the King) be able to cause me to deviate from my duty. I will be careful, when speaking with him, not to promise any sentence. If you mean to say that I am to do nothing whatever without informing the Pope, I do not see how, in case it should be impossible to shake the King's opinion, the trial can be avoided without scandal. They would think I had come to hood-wink them, and might resent it. You know how much that would involve. But, so far as the sentence itself is concerned, I will observe all your instructions, and they shall never learn my opinion until I am about to give judgment,—that is to say, if the cause should proceed so far.

I made my entry into Paris on the 14th, and had audience of the King (Francis) on the 15th. We discussed the universal peace, and the affairs of Ravenna and Cervia. Francis said he desired nothing more than peace, in order to recover his children, but he would rather leave them in Spain forty years than stain his honor. He declared that all the fault rested with the Emperor, and referred himself to the king of England his good brother, to the Pope, and to the whole of Christendom. The result of the siege of Naples, and the nature of the Emperor (who will not be influenced by force), together with the Pope's authority and the king of England's assistance, will probably prepare the way for this peace. We also discussed this matrimonial cause.* Subsequently I had audience of the Queen mother (*sic, i.e.* Louise). The duke of Albany has visited me, and explained his desires with respect to the affairs of Scotland. According to the Pope's command, I will not fail to render him every assistance. He desires to return thither for the benefit of the kingdom and of the King, being summoned by the King with the consent of the king of England. In this matter he desires to be authorized by the Pope, and that the Pope will promise to confirm all his negotiations with the king of England. Paris, 16 Nov. (*sic, for Sept.*) 1528.

Ital.

16 Sept.
Porcacchi,
p. 19.

4737. SANGA to CAMPEGGIO.

I am ashamed of repeating the same thing so many times, especially as you were well informed of the Pope's mind on your departure; but every day stronger reasons are discovered which compel the Pope to remind you that you are to act cautiously, and to use your utmost skill and address in diverting the King from his present desire, and restoring him to his former love towards the Queen. Should you find this impossible, you are not to pronounce in any manner without a new and express commission from hence. If in satisfying his Majesty the Pope would incur merely personal danger, his love and obligations to the King are so great that he would content him unhesitatingly; but as this involves the certain ruin of the Apostolic See and the Church, owing to recent events, the Pope must beware of kindling an inextinguishable conflagration in Christendom. The Emperor declares himself well satisfied with the Pope's neutrality, and is willing to agree to a peace through his medium. But if so great an injury be done to the Emperor, all hope is lost of the universal peace, and the Church cannot escape utter ruin, as it is entirely in the power of the Emperor's servants. You will not, therefore, be surprised at my repeating that you are not to proceed to sentence, under any pretext, without express commission; but protract the matter as long as possible, if haply God shall put into the

* As in Campeggio's letter to Sanga, 18 Sept.

1528.

SANGA to CAMPEGGIO—*cont.*

King's heart some holy thought, so that he may not desire from his Holiness a thing which cannot be granted without injustice, peril, and scandal. Viterbo, 16 Sept. 1528.

Ital.

[Sept.]

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 127.

4738. [SANGA] to CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO.

Your letter of the 16th from Paris gave much satisfaction to the Pope, as also your good offices with the French king. Your Lordship must understand once for all that you are to regard whatever shall be written to you by cardinal Salviati as if you received it from the Pope himself, for I shall generally refer you to my letters to him. The Pope will anxiously await your letters from England. You are to acknowledge the Pope's obligations to the King and the cardinal of York, and to allude to his trust in their support under all circumstances; for this letter will find you so recently arrived in England, that you will scarcely have had time to execute your first commission. The principal reason for the Pope's satisfaction with his own neutrality is this, that he has done nothing contrary to the opinion of his Majesty and the cardinal of York, who approved of the course which he has taken. Had the Pope acted otherwise, he would now be plunged in total ruin. He has great hopes of concluding peace with the aid of the King and Cardinal. I write to the cardinal (Salviati) that the duke of Albany should send to the Pope, written with his own hand, the matters for which he desires his Holiness to enter into an obligation for him to the king of England. The Pope will become security for him very willingly.*

Ital.

[Sept.]

Lettere
di Principi,
II. 128.

4739. [SANGA] to CARDINAL SALVIATI.

Cardinal Campeggio has written hither of the duke of Albany's desire to return to Scotland, and that the Pope should become surety for him to the king of England, in order that the latter might not take it amiss. The Pope will do so willingly, if the Duke will explain his wishes more clearly, and write a letter with his own hand containing the matters for which he desires the Pope to enter into an obligation.†

Ital.

16 Sept.

R. O.

4740. The TOWN of HAMBURG to HENRY VIII.

Complaining of a piratical attack made by Nicholas Buckbrock and other Englishmen on a vessel freighted from their port to Iceland, under the command of Hans Schomaker, at the port of Gamelwick. Hamburgh, 16 Sept. 1528.

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Sept.

R. O.

4741. JOHN PHRYERUS (FRYER) to WOLSEY.

Wolsey's generosity has caused him to break his silence occasioned partly by his great grief at these very sad times. Speaks highly of Wolsey's generosity, which he had often experienced before. His memory will be dear to all posterity. Owes to Wolsey his restitution to life from that destruction into which he had precipitated himself by his own folly. "Nam in hac universa tragedia nihil erat omnium, quod animum meum æque disturbabat ac dolore lacerabat, quam quod verebar semper peccatum meum

* The date and signature are omitted; this letter being inserted between two others of 29 Sept. and 3 Oct. 1528.

† Placed between two other letters of 29 Sept. and 3 Oct. 1528.

1528.

in tantam iracundiam animum tuum convertisse, ut eum posthac nullis victi-
mis aut lachrymis propiciari queam." Londini, ex publico carcere qui vulgo
dicitur the Flete, xvi. die Sep^r.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*: Thomæ Card. et Archiepiscopo Ebor.

4742. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
VI.

"The reasonable request of your last letter, with the pleasure also
that I take to know them true, causeth me to send you now these news.
The Legate which we most desire arrived at Paris on Sunday or Monday†
last past, so that I trust by the next Monday to hear of his arrival at Calais,
and then I trust within a while after to enjoy that which I have so longed
for to God's pleasure and our both comfort. No more to you at this present,
mine own darling, for lack of time, but that I would you were in mine arms
or I in yours, for I think it long since I kissed you. Written after the
killing of an hart, at 11 of the clock, minding with God's grace tomorrow
mytely tymely to kill another, by the hand of him which I trust shortly shall
be yours.—HENRY R."

4743. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 219.

B. M.

" a wretch who called La
 er of his faith that would n he sware a great
oath that his de[fiance] was made long ago and now sit[h]
 Emperor's letter, if the said defiance
 he sware he would powder it on a no
with worse words. And as touching by us unto
him of exasperating the[mperor] his great appearance of
peace to the le enterprise, he said this with other successes
[should cause the] Emperor to know himself and to come to [reason. He
then laid] his hand upon his sword and said *da pacem*,
and said that as for him h[e was defendant] and the Emperor provoker,
by the reason [whereof the Emperor] must appoint the field, and he *genus*
a[rmorum] Emperor would come to Calais by the f
 he would fight with him according to h
unto the Emperor, which he called his in deed
libellus ille provocatorius ad in the vulgar Italian
tongue, and sa would be ready to fight with the
Emperor the King's highnesses his brothers a
 mitigation and redulcing of
in his chartell, he said th [an]d conditional,
u[pon] * * *
 being in the Emperor's h[ands]
[suc]he time as the Viceroy brought
signed, wherein mention was m[ade] n his
promise; at which time he the Viceroy that if
the Emperor would s[ay] *que il mentoyt par la gorge*. He
said that [de]siryd him to spare such language, for exas-
p[erating the] Emperor; and Alarcon said, "Juros Deos esto
 . . . [h]ablar de pultrono mas de valent cavaleiro [t]hat he could
no less of his honor. He said he had already solemnly
spoken the words opyn[ly in the] presence of the Emperor's and all other
ambassadors [to whom he] delivered sundry copies, as well to the Emperor's
a[massadors] as other, so as all the world knew it well ynou[gh, and] as
he was right well assured also the Emperor. H[e said that] the Emperor
hath not only provoked him by his [cartel], but sent it him by writing sub-
scribed with his o[wn hand, y]ea and spoken unto divers of the noble of

† He reached Paris on Monday, 14 Sept.

1528.

[CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Spain [and even u]nto his own ambassador that he was a man of no
h[onor] and if he had esteemed his honor he would have
a[n]swered his message; the which reproach and exprobat[i]on seem [to gri]eve
him marvellously, insomuch that he said [that he] should never have peace
ne his children, themp[er]or not being answered. We said, God forbid, but
th[at] Emperor, but now the * * *

Badly mutilated.

4744. [CLERK and TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 220.

B. M.

“[After] our most humble recom[mendations, please it your Grace
to un]derstand that your Grace’s letters arrived here
the 16th of the same French king and my Lady his
m[other removed from] Saint Germainys to St. Denys b[efore]
. day we followed and spake with the [French king] after his dinner.
We showed first of the truce, thanked be God, then
. concluded. He said that he had sh[owed the Em-
peror that] between him and his brother the king [of England there]
should be no difficulties. We then made with him adver-
tised by a letter of mast[er] difficulties were agreed and surely
. being once assured of the contribution
reckoned the contrary but to conclude th *sub quibusvis*
conditionibus. Their fear w[as that the Emperor] would have coartyd them,
and an ar[ticle been made] upon new offers before ye would have [agreed to]
the contribution. As touching the rev showed him
heretofore upon advertise[ment] Silvester, what was thought
exped[ient] last letters, we certified your Grace w
. in that behalf. We now eftsoons moved
unto the King the matter your Grace thought
expedient honor and upon a * * *
. [c]ommandment hath been ve
should read it and behold ale and make rela-
tion thereof un[to] [the] same as we did by our last letters. He
say[d] [the r]ecept of the same letter, he should not sen[d]
[he]rald, his honor should be too highly stayny[d] evir, and
that the King’s highness his bro[ther, whom he] knew to be a prince of as
much honor as [any prince c]an be in earth, would never counsel ne advise
[him so] ne your Grace nother, after ye shall have seen
. of the Emperor’s, a copy whereof was sent you by
depeche. And after many words at the last h[e asked] us, what your Grace
would that he should do. We [said that] your Grace was as studious of his
honor as ye w[ere of the] King’s highness your own master’s, and like
a had counselled his Highness to suspend the sh
of a very sharp answer made unto the Emperor’s s[aid] book, unto such
time as it should appear what e[ffect should] come of this new treating
of peace. So likewise we your Grace now with great instance
required his m[ajesty] likewise for the good of peace to spare
and suspend [the dec]laring of this message sent by the herald and
. ing, then might his message be done by his [li]kewise the
King’s book should be delivered in t consisted as much the
honor of his l in the executing” * * *

Badly mutilated.

17 [Sept.]

Cal. D. x. 224.

B. M.

4745. [CLERK and TAYLOR to WOLSEY.]

* * * * *
“ que otherwise in danger
heed lest the Pope for the re compelled to take some

1528.

extreme way displease them. Their answer was that they were desirous thereof; as fo[r] should be, and what should be devised [by the King's highness] and your Grace, for the attaining of the [same, they would not] fail to follow it. As for the restitution [of Cervia] and Ravenna, it was not unknown [to us what they had] done already, and that they would not ce[ase] as in deed they should be restored, as of g[ood cause they] ought to be, and that herein they would not [fail to do their] uttermost, and that as much for the King's [sake] as for any other cause, in whose cause they cardinal Campegius to be favorable d that if he so did, they would deserve it v wise then they would if it were showed parsons. As for the news of Naples be into the worst part then otherwise, viz., that [the marquis of] Saluce, the prince of Navarre, the king of and the countie of Ragon been taken pri[soners] *nullæ sunt reliquæ exercitus gallici, vel i* yet there is no certainty." Paris, 17

Below, in Clerk's hand: Your Grace is m[ost humble] servants, (*signatures lost.*)

Badly mutilated.

17 Sept. 4746. JOHN HACKET to TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote on the 12th. Madame Vendôme arrived here yesterday, and was received here "cassy honorably." She brings with her Vendôme's eldest daughter, and is not as welcome as methinks she is worthy. She has some particular credence from the French king and his mother to the lady Margaret. "Wheddyr the ton commission sall sweyt the todyr, as yet I cannot say." The lords of Antwerp are laboring much for Richard Harman. Is certified by my lord of Palermo, chief of the Privy Council, that justice can be no longer delayed touching Harman. Wishes for instructions touching the acts and treasons of Harman. Mechlin, 17 Sept. 1528.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

17 Sept. 4747. NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. III. 291.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 508.

In answer to Wolsey's letters received 11 Sept., sends certain letters of his servant Roger Lassels about the earl of Angus. Will receive the Earl as the King desires, if he be driven out of Scotland. Has written to the king and queen of Scots for the appointment of personages to meet on the Borders, urging them, on his own head, to the expedition thereof, as the Borders are disturbed both by Angus and others, and are in doubt whether they shall have peace or war. Sir Ralph Fenwick lately stopped an invasion from Lyddersdale, and took prisoner Edmund Noble, the chief outlaw the King had in Scotland, who will be put to execution. Would like to wait upon the King and Wolsey for eight weeks, on matters touching these Borders, and that Sir Thos. Tempest and Rob. Bowes should be charged to come up with him. Sends also letters from Angus and Lasselles, received this day. Topclyf, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

18 Sept. 4748. LORD JAMES BUTLER to GARDINER.

R. O.

Since his arrival in Ireland, has partly certified my lord's Grace of affairs here by letters and instructions. Is compelled to be importunate, and begs Gardiner will secure attention to his suit in his great necessity. Powkes Cowrte (Powerscourt?), 18 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my singular good friend, Mr. Doctor Stevyns. Endd.

1528.

18 Sept.

Cal. D. x. 225.

B. M.

4749. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

"[Ple]ase it your Grace, the cardinal C[ampegius] [th]at your Grace and he together shall *publicam*, and that, as it was at h[is former visit to] Englon[d], one of his folks shall ha[ve to make an oration], he hath none other man meet to do [it] . . . [for he] hath not a learned man with him, bu[t] whom your Grace knoweth well enough have the oration, which oration, as h[e saith, shall] consist *in laude pacis*, and in exhorting [the King's] highness to persevere as he hath begun, to he[lp and carry] forwards the ways of peace; inasmuch [as he] is only the prince who having least ca[use] himself, with other princes, may with his wi[se counsel] and authority interpone himself for th[e good of the] same, with much more profit than a[n]y other prince should, with such other reasons as may se[em best for the] purpose, without any speaking *in specie* of [the King's] great matter, but only *in genere*, that [it hath] comen to the Pope's knowledge that th[ere are] difficulties risen in that realm conce[rning the King's] person, for the declaration whereof the auc[tority of the] See Apostolic, was thought very ne[cessary by his] Holiness for the King's highnesses g[reat service and] merits towards the same See [for which end he hath sent] you both right large and am[ple commission] tate to take order

[high]nes. The cardinal Campegius wished us to adv[ertise] your Grace hereof, to the intent th[at in case your Gra]ce should think any other thing mee[t to be spo]kyn, your Grace would vouchsafe to adv[ertise him th]ereof, for he would order himself accordy[ngly]. We t[hought] it also good to advertise your Grace th[ereof, to the] intent your Grace may give warning thereof [to him] that shall make the answer, which I bese[ech your] Grace may be some other than I, for on my [conscience I] have not best my health, and am and shal[l be] occupied with the conducting of my lord card[inal] Campegius, and with attending and entertainin[g him] by the way, that I shall very evil enow [during this] journeying intend to any such business." Pa[ris], Friday, 18 Sept.

Mutilated.

[18 Sept.]

Cal. D. x. 207.

B. M.

4750. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

" my lord cardinal [Campegius] means of treating of peace [dif]ficulties were alleged. The said said that he would take the pain t himself, and desired that they wol[d] give him licence to pass through Spain for that purpose. They said u marvelled that he would return by S[pain] that he should not be welcome thither that matter to pass; for the which h this journey into England. The French [king told] us that the said Cardinal answey[d him that] at his coming into England, when he [should have] spoken with the King's highness, his hig[hness should] peradventure change his purpose or the matter. My Lady shewed us Cardinal answered her that when should be done and justly done, that not do none other, but be also contented [How be] it both of them said that the sai[d cardinal] Campegius made the matter very The which if he did, I do thy[nk] did make the matter the more saw them peradventure and inquisitive then his opinion and s some cognition as judge in

1528.

... vyd both the King, and also my nt
to their satisfaction, for they h[ave such an opi]nyon in my said lord cardinal
C[ampegius to give judg]ement rather upon an old grudge without [cause
than u]pon any good ground. I thought to ad[vertise your] Grace hereof,
for I think there shall be writt[en] hence to the ambassador of
France somewhat matter to be declared unto your Grace."

(*In Clerk's hand.*)—"The news been still uncertain. It should now seem
that was retired to a place called Aversa, and that th . .
. were compelled to dedition at the discretion of thenny[my].
Andrea Doria with his gallies is arrived at Jeen w meen. It
is thought that Jeen is revolted and at l [but] these tidings be not
yet believed in the Court, albe[it by] many they be spoken for a truth.

"My lord cardinal Campegius is arrived this day here seven
leagues out of Paris in a horse litter, troubled [with] the gout all the way.
Tomorrow being Saturday he at Clermont, other seven leagues;
Sunday, at Bryghtwell† [l]egis; Monday, at Amyas, seven
leagues; Tuesday, at Abavyll[e] [We]dnesday, at Motrell;
Thursday, at Boloynge; Friday ace at Calais, which I have
written un[to Mr. Win]gfield to prepare accordingly.

" to cause provision to " * * *

Mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

18 Sept.

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.
p. 24.

4751. CAMPEGGIO to SANGA, the Pope's Secretary.

I have had audience of the King (Francis). We discussed the
universal peace, and the affairs of Ravenna. I then endeavored to ascertain
his sentiments respecting the principal occasion of my legation. His Ma-
jesty inquired how this matrimonial cause was progressing. I replied that I
was one of the judges deputed, and that the sentence depended on the
evidence; but it was impossible as yet to say what determination would be
taken, except that there would be no lack of justice. I added, "But what
is your Majesty's opinion?" He answered that he was not learned, and
in such cases he would adopt the opinion of any one who understood
more about it than himself; though he regarded the King his brother as
wise and good, and [believed] that, when he knew she (Katharine) was his
wife, he would not attempt any such thing; but if she were not his wife, it
would be a great matter to persist in a sin which involved the salvation of
the soul. Paris, 18 Sept. 1528.

Ital.

— Sept.

Cal. D. x. 358.
B. M.

4752. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

"[W]here it hath pleased the King's highness and [your Grace that
my l]orde of Bath shall return home in to Eng[land, and I to r]emayne here,
saving the pleasure and comman[dment of the King,] it were to my discomfort
and great labors h for sith my said lord of Bath's coming
in[to France] he hath had all the cure, labors, charges, and con . .
. matters and causes as have here passed or hav[e been done by] your
gracious commandment, all which he with fresh a furthwise and
discreet ordering with moderate diligence after his desire,
hath ever brought to [good effect,] and where any difficulties hath required
reasoning by authority of learning, his opinions with laud
. finally obtained and were allowed. I assure your [Grace that if any]
other man had come, saving he only, many things should not so
desiredly a passed or with long [delay and] slow expedition. With the King,
Madame and C[ouncil] here his wisdom is greatly esteemed and allowed[, and

† Breteuil.

1528.

[TAYLER] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

now] that inconstant fortune of war hath somewhat [turned her] whele, I fear greatly lest here shall arise some m[atters, in] the which I shall greatly lack the substantial and [good advice of] my said lord of Bath. Howbeit, with your gracious instructions, I shall do the best] of my little power wit, assuring your Grace that faithful diligence a . . . shall never lack nor fail. Furthermore, beseeching [your Grace to] thank my said lord of Bath for the loving and [good entertai]nement that he hath showed to me for the time [of his being] here. His Lordship made me partner of all thy[ngs that were] done, but the cure, labor and ordering was of his penning, as evidently it might appear by his [and the] pure tenor of his writings. The state of this news as we have, his Lordship can better [tell unto your Grace] than I can write." From P[aris,] . . . Sept. 1528.

*Mutilated. Add.*18 Sept. **4753.** CLERK to STEPHEN GARDINER.

R. O.

If there is no remedy but that the Cardinal* must lie in my house, I must take it patiently. It is strange that as there are other houses better than mine, "men cannot be contented with them." I should like to know where I am to lodge. My lord's Grace must give his commandment to the owners, or else my folks will not be admitted. I have told my servants to sue to you, and to no one else, except Tuke. Do for me in this case as ye would I should do for you. Paris, 18 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful master Dr. Stephyns, with my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

18 Sept. **4754.** CLERK to GARDINER.

Harl. MS. 6989,

f. 14.

B. M.

Has received his letters of Sept. 2. "I assure you that lewd knave Jamys that never ded good hath so paynted Norwyche place to the Cardynall (Campeggio) that it seemyth that logyng hym ther ye wold have logyd him in a pygge styte." He must therefore be lodged in Bath Place; but Duresme Place would doubtless have been better, as it is a goodlier house than Bath Place. If Wolsey cannot spare Durham Place, or otherwise disposes of Bath Place, Gardiner must ask Wolsey for some convenient lodging for Clerk, as it would grieve him to be turned out of his own, unless it were the King's and Wolsey's pleasure. Asks Gardiner to find out Wolsey's wish, and let Clerk's people know. Knows Campeggio would be better lodged at Durham Place, but would not tell him so here, as he would think he did not wish to let him have his house. Asks him to tell his servants to provide against his coming. Luzerche, 18 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, &c., Mr. Dr. Stephyns, with my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

18 Sept. **4755.** WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

On 9 Sept. 1528, in the priory of Felixstowe *alias* Fylstoue, Norwich dioc., before Stephen Gardiner, LL.D., archdeacon of Worcester, and Rowland Lee, doctor of Decrees, canon of Lichfield, sitting as judges, there was presented a commission of cardinal Wolsey, under his seal, the effect of which the said Gardiner declared to the prior and two other monks; and, with the authority of the Pope, and consent of the founders, proceeded to the suppression of the said monastery, appointing John Irlond, notary public, as his scribe; applied the goods of the priory, both movable and immovable, to

* Campeggio.

1528.

Wolsey's college at Ipswich, and decreed that the prior and convent should enter other monasteries of the same Order. On the prior and monks being asked what monastery they would choose, they asked time for consideration; which was allowed them until the arrival of the Legate at London. There being then present Thos. Cromwell, ——— Hanes, Batchelor of Theology, Geo. Pole, and others, named.

On 11 Sept. 1528, in the convent of Romberowe, Gardiner proceeded to suppress the monastery by virtue of the same authority, and apply the goods in the same way, and before the same witnesses.

On 18 Sept. 1528, Gardiner suppressed the priory of Canons Regular, Bromhill, in the same way, and before the same witnesses.

Lat., pp. 4.

19 Sept.

4756. REGINALD POLE to ROMULUS AMAZÆUS.

Egerton MS.
1998, f. 4.

B. M.

Performed the promise he made when Amazæus departed, of recommending him to the English ambassador as soon as his health allowed him, Gave a letter for him to Marmaduke, who forgot it, and went without it; at which he was much troubled, fearing that Amazæus would suspect his diligence. Padua, 13 cal. Oct.

Hol., *Lat.*, p. 1.

19 Sept.

4757. For JOHN ALEYN, ARCHBISHOP ELECT OF DUBLIN.

Rym. xiv. 266.

Grant of the issues and money which the Archbishop is bound to pay for the temporalities during the voidance of the bishopric. Hampton Court, 19 Sept.

Pat. 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 24.

19 Sept.

4758. For JOHN ALEN, ARCHBISHOP ELECT OF DUBLIN.

S. B.

Rym. xiv. 268.

To be chancellor of the lordship and land of Ireland. *Del.* Hampton Court, 19 Sept. 20 *Hen. VIII.*

Pat. 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 19.

19 Sept.

4759. SIR JOHN RAWSON, Prior of Kilmaynam in Ireland.

S. B.

To be treasurer of the Exchequer in Ireland, with the usual fees out of the customs and subsidies in the ports of Dublin and Drogheda. *Del.* Hampton Court, 19 Sept. 20 *Hen. VIII.*

Pat. 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 23.

20 Sept.

4760. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 337.

B. M.

"Please it your Grace, the while that the French kyn[g] cardinal Campege, the duke of Albany come to [and had] communication with me. He enquired of the state an[d health of your] Grace, of the which he said he would be right gla[d to hear. He] further showed to me that young Mr. Sandys, at h[is coming] out of England, told him that your Grace enquired [after the] said Duke, and that your Grace had many good an[d favorable words] of him, and that your Grace would a spoke with him if that he had be there, with many other fair words to [this effect], which he replied after immediately to Mr. Bryan, gre of long peace and unity betwixt England and [Scotland], heartily praying God that the King's highness and your [Grace might] have the bringing up and the nourishing of [the young king of] Scotts in his youth, and wished that he were in t[he King's] hands out of the wanton counsel of the Scots. [He said he would give his] soul to the Devil if he said not as

1528.

[TAYLER to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

he thought, add[ing that it] were feasible and easily to be brought to pass, consy[dering the] sure amity and firm peace betwixt England and [France], saying that he would be right glad to come in message [from the] French king to the King's highness and your Grace, [at his] own charge and cost, to solicit and to bring the [same to good] effect. And somewhat to show the declaration of [his mind] he hath sent to me a letter desiring me to send by Wherefore I beseech your Grace I may have knowledge [if the said] letter please you, and how hereafter I shall use m[yself to him] in familiarity, and that he may understand th[at your Grace] hath received his letters." Paris, 20 Sept. 1528.

Mutilated.

20 Sept.

4761. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE, Treasurer of the Chamber.

R. O.

Wrote last on the 17th. Sends him a packet of letters from the bp. of Bath. Wishes that Wolsey would order Sir John Butler to take charge of the chaplain of the Staple and young Corbett, or that the bp. of Bath may convey them hence now at his passing. Calais, 20 Sept. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

20 Sept.

4762. EDMUND, ABBOT OF YORK, to WOLSEY.

Cleop. E. iv.

46*.

B. M.

Strype's Mem.

ii. 133.

Is informed by letters from the prior of Romeburgh, that, with the view of suppressing the priory and uniting it to St. Peter's, Ipswich, Wolsey's officers arrived there on the 11th, and after reading letters commissi-
sional from Wolsey, from the King, and from the Pope, entered and took away the movable goods of the priory, "being a member of our monastery, and given unto us by Alien Niger, sometime earl of Richmond, and our second co-founder." Among them were certain muniments belonging to the monastery of York, lately sent to the priory for the trial of certain rights now in dispute between the abbey of York and men of worship in Cam-
bridgeshire. As a great part of the lands of the abbey of York were granted by the said Alien Niger, wherewith they are charged under censures, begs that the priory be allowed to remain a member of their monastery, as it has been 300 years.

The rents are little more than 30*l.* a year, and it will relieve the minds of the Abbot and his brethren. Is quite willing to give him 300 marks towards his college instead. York, 20 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

21 Sept.

4763. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

ii. 149.

Received today his letters, dated Oking, 18 Sept., bidding him receive the legate Campegius, and accompany him to Rochester. Was at Canterbury lately, intending to stay there most of the winter, but was obliged for his health's sake to remove. Fears that if he went thither now or in October, at which time he is usually troubled with his old disease in his head, he would not escape without extreme danger. In spite of all precautions he feels signs of it, and he fears that after the shaking in his horse litter he should not be able to do anything. Would be right glad to wait on the said Legate, but it would not be meet for him to go in a litter while the other rode on horseback, and he cannot now ride three miles on horseback. Asks therefore to be excused. Desires credence for his steward, whom he sends. Otforde, St. Mathies (Matthew's) Day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal of York and Legate de latere. *Endd.:* A letter from my lord of Canterbury. 21 Sept.

1528.

22 Sept. 4764. NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O. Sends a letter from Angus which was brought to him on the 21 Sept.,
St. P. iv. 513. with a credence, desiring Northumberland to mediate for him to the King,
and stating that the king of Scots, who paid little regard to the letters of the
King and Wolsey, intended to raise an army on the 29th, ostensibly against
Angus, but probably against England, as the Earl was at Coldingham, within
seven miles of Norham. Thinks no redress will be made on the Borders unless
Angus be reinstated. Topclyf, 22 Sept. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

22 Sept. 4765. [KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to WOLSEY.]

Cott. App. 69. Confess themselves not learned enough to write even to bishops of
B. M. the lowest class, but they write as he desired them to do in his letter, which
they kissed, on account of his commendation of Dr. Fox and his promise of
favor. In consequence of it, have elected Fox provost, and hope he will
answer to the recommendations of the King and of the Cardinal. Beg him
to listen to their complaints. Mention their foundation by Henry VI., and
their endowment with ecclesiastical benefices as rewards for the deserving.
"Defuncto jam vita Doctore Hacumblen [de nobis] optime merito rediit ad
nos jus præsentationis vicariæ de Prescott reripuisse
an jus . . . e viderit ipse. Nihil enim nos volumus dero
. . . en . . . [ob]secramus te per gloriam tuam, imo per Christi
. memineris nos scholares esse non cujusvis
. adduci profecto adhuc non possumus ut
. clientulos. Cæterum * * * * * lint
atque optimis literis ornavit, quique modernas hæreses sic arcere atque
extingu[ere] est ut athletam dixeris esse Christianissimum. Hunc
si quid apud te valet con nostra candide excipias et dilige,
clientulosque tuos omnes solito amore p E sodalitio nostro
[de]cimo kal. Oct."

*Pp. 2, mutilated.**Incipit: Etsi celsitudinem tuam, ter maxime heros, &c.*

23 Sept. 4766. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O. The King, hunting in this park, showed me he was advertised from
St. P. i. 326. you that the Legate (Campeggio) intends to be at Calais tomorrow. He will
therefore be glad to be at your manor of Hampton Court on Saturday next. As
I told him you could not conveniently remove by that day, he wished to be
at your house on Saturday or Monday at the furthest, where he will spend
three or four days before his repair to Greenwich. Guildford, Wednesday,
23 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Kinges House,
of xxij. of September.

24 Sept. 4767. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 227. "[After my] most humble recommendati[ons, please it your Grace to
B. M. unde]rstand that my lord Card[inal Campegio] ever si]ns our departing
from Paris h[as been very] sore troubled with the gout in both [hands and
also] somewhat in his feet, and for all that [he has put himself] to as much
pain as was possible. [Without tarrying] or sojourning any day, thanked be
G[od, he has] arrived here in Moottrell, still carried [in a litter], for he
cannot ride, his feet being n[ot able to] abide the sqwasse of the stirrup, ne
h[is hands] to hold the bridle, as more plainly [Sir Francis Bryan] will
inform your Grace, who hath ry[ght well done] his part here, I assure your
Grace, in a[ssisting] diligently and conducting the said C[ardinal, as] in pro-

1528.

[CLERK to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

viding him from time to time h[orses for] his carriages with all other manner
of and was contented to depart from us t
. to advertise your Grace of his arrival, [and of the] estate and dis-
position he is in, and to p[rovide such things] as shall be necessary for his
transport [from] Dover to London, as well a mule f[or the Cardinal], and
horses for his company, as a hor[se litter in case the] gout shall continue, as
it is likely [to do] for, as he saith, this is the ty[me during]
the which he is accustomed [to be most troubled with]e that disease.
T * * * * * [ve]rye necessary for his
re ther serving God willing
. ng, but that your Grace hath wry[tten to us t]hat
we shall there find such assur the case shal require."
Mott[reul, Thursday mo]rning, 24 Sept. *Subscribed in Clerk's hand:* Your
Grace is most humbyll cha[plain.] (*Signature lost.*)

Mutilated.

— Sept. 4768. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

Cal.D. x. 228.

B. M.

"[After m]y most humble recommendation, [please it your Grace to]
understand, that according to the with my former letters
yesterday, being month, we arrived here in Calais
[where my lord Cardi]nall was right honorably received
[with] spears and other horsemen a mile bey[ond] After,
on the side Newnam Bridge, t the town and the
lieutenant of the s accompanied, and last of all by the
de[puty] and comptroller, a little from the gate
[to] his lodging in my lady Banester's th market-
place, ranged on both sides all in very good order,
and every thing trimmed for that purpose. The same
night [I received] your Grace's letters of the 23rd of this mo[nth, and]
immediately Master Deputy and I to gy[ther, going] unto the Legate, made
congratulations u[n]to him in your] Grace's name of his arrival, and [I
informed him] how sorry ye were of his disease [in such] words
as came to my remembrance all to his great consol-
ation and comf[ort]. The gout] troubleth him still in so much [that he entered]
the town in his horse litter, all tho[ugh he had other]wise determined to have
tak[en horse at] Newname Bridge. Saving * * * * *
. content that everything be yned,
and saith he will take p[ains, be he ne]ver so troubled with his gout, . . .
. [I as]sure your Grace he hath been marvellous]
. [si]nst his coming from Paris, and hath
many a bitter *kyrieleyson*. I have declared [your] Grace is pleasure unto
Mr. Deputy, and oth[er officers of t]his town here, concerning the Cardinal's
in[terta]ynement, as well for presents as otherwise, they be
right glad to follow your pleasure in the [same], and they made him yester-
night right honor[able] presents, as I myself divers times since
met with him have and will do in ly[ke manner], assuring your Grace that
there hath fallen no [lack] of gratitude or humanity since our first
mee[ting] but it hath been showed him, so that I dowg[ht] not but
the said Cardinal is right well satisfied. As for transporting of any horses
from hence for his conducting to London, as for they of this tow[n] had but
six horses, and the owners be very loth [to sen]d them over the sea. There
were ten here of the [Ma]ster of the Rolls which must needs be sent h[ome]
again], for he hath not many left him. I do day 40 horses
and mules of mine to my folks to London to send
me * * * * * conduct him and his folks . . .
. at Loudon, where I am right w[illing that] he be

1528.

lodged in Bath Place, as I would [be to do the] King's highness service in any other th[ing that it] shall please his Highness to command m[e] beseeching your Grace that I may have whole, for it is showed me that there be and inhabitants that dwell in the better so far forth that there is no room to so that my lord of London when he fain to lodge his servants in London pa your Grace that there may be some provision to appoint me Chester or Exeter Place, for where I shall lodge my servants.

"Upon Tuesday next, by the grace of God, [wind and tide] serving, we shall take the seas. It may l[ike your Grace to] remember to send some harbinger and ma again to take up carts and make log

"The oration shall be sent your Grace by [this post], or else at the next *infallenter*."

Calais, . . . Sept.

Mutilated.

24 Sept. **4769.** JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL to HENRY VIII.

Nero, B. I. 74.

B. M.

Desires restitution of the goods in the ship of Antony Paciecho, which was wrecked on the English coast about a year ago. Asks that they may be given up to Roderic Fernando, his agent in Flanders, or to Francis Perso, who is now in England. Coimbra, 8 cal. Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Sept. **4770.** JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Coymbra, 8 cal. Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Sept. **4771.** The TRUCE.

Le Glay,
Analectes
Hist., p. 196.

Reconnaissance de Henri VIII. d'avoir reçu l'acte de la ratification par Charles V. du traité de la trêve cidessus (referring to No. 4376). Oking, 24 Sept.

25 Sept. **4772.** TUNSTAL to [WOLSEY].

Cleop. F. VI.
343.

B. M.

Intended to have come to Wolsey today to inform him what he had done in his progress in the diocese of London, but will not do so, as a servant of his has fallen ill, it is feared, of the great sickness. Has summoned all the clergy of his diocese, and taken their oaths as to their substance, and has taken the valuation of the benefices of men who are not resident in the diocese. Has deputed collectors in every deanery for levying the King's loan. In London, the collector has paid Mr. Wiat 450*l.*, and is collecting the rest. In the country they are likewise busy, but many of them write that few of the priests can pay ready money till after Michaelmas, when they have thrashed and sold their tithe corn; and, as the loan touches every man, none will lend money. Has taken the substance of many persons and monasteries which were excepted by a bill in his first instructions. As to those of whom he discovered that the King's demand by his letters was under the fourth part, has put the residue of the said fourth part in the collector's books, to be levied by them. In the case of some monasteries, he does not know for what the King has written, for the bill of exceptions does not always mention the sum. The abbots of St. Osythes and Bylegh, and the lady abbess of Barkyng, have received no letters, though he knows that letters were ordered to be sent to them. They have given him bills, by which it appears that the fourth part of the lands of St. Osythes amounts to 150*l.*; of Barking, to 155*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; and of Bylegh, to 49*l.* 10*s.*

1528.

TUNSTAL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Advises Wolsey to send letters to them for these sums, deducting what has been paid in accordance with former letters. Could not put these sums in the collector's books, not knowing for what the King had written. Will call upon the collectors to bring up the money as soon as levied. London, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

[25 Sept.] 4773. HENNEGE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. I. 325.

The King is glad you liked your pastime of hunting as well as you did when you were with him, and devised that you shall come to him on Monday next, that you and he may have pastime together two or three days. He will receive the ambassador of Florence on Sunday next, but said nothing of his reward, and I durst not urge it. The King is favorable to Norris, as you will see by his letter. I have delivered your letter to Wolman, who will not fail to wait upon you. The King is favorable for the ordering of Hampton Court and Richmond. Oking, Friday. *Signed.*

Add. : To my Lord's grace. Endd.

25 Sept.

4774. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. I. 81.

B. M.

Was elected King after the death of king Lewis by all the peers except three, these having been corrupted by the promises of Ferdinand king of Bohemia, who has now invaded the country with great cruelty, and refuses king John's offer to submit to the arbitration of the king of Poland or any other. He has forbidden all persons, on pain of death, to speak of the writer as King, or to pray for him. Though he promised to recover the castles taken by the Turks, he has lost those which remained, and among others Jaijeza, a seat of the kings of Bozna, and began to treat with the Turk for assistance against king John. Hearing of this, sent Jerome de Lasco, lord of Rythwan, palatine of Sirad, who negotiated a peace with the Turk, with promise of assistance. Defends his conduct. Tharnovia, 25 Sept. 1528, "regnorum a^o 2." *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

25 Sept.

4775. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 338.

B. M.

" now by the advice and counsel of thambassa[dor] ordained and provided for 25,000 footmen horses that immediately should go into Italy and as there may be provision for victual; for upon come all this sickness and pestilence.

" The second article of Andreas Doria is now so far is without hope of recovery. The King told me Andreas asked nothing reasonable or unreyson[able, but he] granted it to him; and when the King ag[reed to all his] demands and desires, then finally he said h[e would not] serve him, and now is returned from Naples, [and has] laid his galleys in the haven of s e the town finding never a man to resist him water nor land. I said to the King it w[as great] negligence to leave such a town so without The King imputeth it to the treason of the said [Doria], the which compacted and consented with seni[or] de Threvolsis, that within 20 days that he sh[ould take] upon him to be Cæsarian, he would not attempt anything against the French king, and came in[to the town] with a white banner; wherefore Theodore de Tre[volsis had no] doubt in him; but when he entered into th[e town, he] cried *Libertas, libertas, and Saynt George.* T[revolsis went] into the castle, and

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shall shortly have eyd [from the count] de S. Pawll, and the King says that h galleys in the haven that he may surely fle[e] come to rescue. I asked of the King wher water to let Andreas Dorea to flee out of th[e haven] quyre. He answered me he trusted it was pro d it may be so, for it was told me in secre[t] m out of Cecilia seven gallies to Andreas Dorea to s commandment, and how he reputeth himself [ready for] sea with 19 galleys, and two that he took of the Fre[nch].

"The third article, where in the King our master's name [I thanked] his Majesty for his honorable receiving and good [entertain]ment of the cardinal Campege. He said he did no[thing] but as he is bound in his loving brother's cause, and [as he] doubteth not but that his brother of England would [in like] case do for him. Farther, he told me that in recommend[ing] the] King's cause to the said Cardinal, he marvelled greatly [when the] Cardinal told him that he would return home by [Spain]. Then the King said to him that the King his brother [was] a prince of such virtue, wisdom, and estimation tha[t he] would enterprise no matter but righteous and of good wherefore he thought that after the Cardinal had sp[oken] unto] the King's highness, his mind would be changed going home by Spain, if his brother's cause took g[ood] effect, as he trusted it should.

"To the fourth article, as concerning the duel, his Grace thynk[yth] that your Lordship shall be clearly and well satisfied, for my lord of Bath, the which was present at everything, bring[eth] to your Grace a copy authentical of everything that was spo[ken] and] done therein.

"The fifth article, as touching the King's and your Grace's prosper[ous] hea]lth and laborious solaces and pastimes in hunting, of [a]bundance of all things within the realm of the swete, finished standing before the [he th]anked God of those tidings, beseeching his good and continuance for as long as his dear broth[er] and did well, he could not do amiss. And h he had some time discourageous and displeasent these tidings comforted him very much whe shortly send one of his chamber to the King's high[ness] and your] Grace, the which should ascertain you of all su[ch] take for the maintenance and renewing of his [army by] land and water. Here is an answer to all the cont[ents of your] gracious letter. And because the Grand Master being a[bsent from] the court, neither by the King, the Chancellor, nor [any] other of the Council, I could know the truth of the the army at Naples, by secret ways and d fre[nds] I have] sent your Grace the copy of all the order and final def[eat of] all that army being at Naples. Surely if there ha[d been a] good captain they would never a yielded them in th[at wise,] being 4,000 men. And all those that were in Nap[les with] those that persecuted them, were not 6,000 men. Se[d amisso] pastore facile disperguntur oves gregis. I beseech your [Grace to] keep these copies secret to yourself, that the ambassador [may] know not of them. It is enough that your Grace kn[ow] there would follow much business to know how they [came] to your hands, for the King himself knoweth not things." Paris, 25 Sept. 1528.

Mutilated.

26 Sept. 4776. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 356.

B. M.

"Please it your Grace, the 25th of this I wrote [lett]res, and this day the King sent for me. I found all the ambassadors of the League. When they went [away the King's] grace called me to him, and showed me a letter of [the count of St.] Paull's own hand, and caused it to be read [In it] was

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[TAYLER] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

contained that the 19th of this present [month, by assault] and manly violence, Pavia was taken and th 2,500 Spaniards and Cæsarians and th defended. He could not tell how many men h he lay sick of an ague within Pavia.

“After this the King showed to me and bade me [write to your Grace] that Mons. Rens was in Aquila with [8,000 men, and more] daily resorting unto him, and 12,000 shall g being waged and made in the country there s in good comfort that Naples shall soon be recov[ered, for the] Cæsarians be retired into Naples and did sor and at the most they be not 6,000 men of wh[om] speak, they will fight no more till they have th[eir wages] the which the Emperor oweth them, and is behind v Also the King bade me write unto your Grace that [he hopeth] that Gene be in his hands or this day, for by th be a great band of Suches and other there for hy Andreas Dorea had sent *in terras ecclesie* and o of Ferrare to wage men. Both the Pope and have forbid any to take wages of him or to be ment, and he is very naked, for none of the c to his entry into the town. The great part of were out for fear of the sickness, and so tha Gene have made their excuse to the King. An such outrageous weather that if he have [g]o to his galleys; wherefore the King here is in [good hope t]o have good tidings from thence.

“Finally, the King showed me that the Emperor [is gone t]o Victoria, and that he hath taken a displeasure w[ith the ambassador] of England; but he could not tell which of tha[mbassadors] it was, and that the Emperor had commanded hy[m to be] lodged remotely from the Court. Specialties his [Grace would] not tell me, why or for what cause, nor how he h[ear]d the] news. At the Great Master’s coming I shall know the King added that, if the Emperor would invade hi[s realm], he trusted that his brother would help him. Oth[er news] we have none, but I beseech your Grace that I may kn[ow your] pleasure concerning the duke of Albany’s letter.” Paris, 26 Sept. 1528.

*Mutilated. Add.***4777. SILVESTER DARIUS to WOLSEY.**

Vesp. C. iv.
260.
B. M.

P.S.—News has come this morning from Genoa and Gaeta to the Emperor that the French army in Naples is defeated, that the allied fleet has fled, that Andrea Doria has taken six French galleys and three ships of burden, and that the French governor and garrison have been driven out of Genoa. The Emperor has enrolled 2,000 foot to send to Italy, with thirteen galleys, which are being equipped with all haste at Barcelona.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.

26 Sept.
Titus, B. I. 275.
B. M.
Ellis, 1 Ser.
i. 185.
Fiddes’ Coll.
p. 128.

4778. WILLIAM CAPON, Dean of Cardinal’s College, Ipswich, to WOLSEY.

On Sunday, 6 Sept., Master Stephyns, Dr. Lee and Mr. Crumwell came to Wolsey’s college at Ipswich, and brought copes, vestments, plate, &c. as specified in a pair of indentures between Capon and Crumwell, of which each retains one part. The parcels are all engrossed in your Grace’s book indented which remains with me. Mr. Stevens, Lee and Cromwell remained four days, and Cromwell was at great pains seeing Wolsey’s stuff carried hither safely, and in preparing the hangings, benches, &c., for the hall, which is now well trimmed. On Our Lady’s Even, Capon, with the company of the college, viz., the sub-dean, Mr. Ellis, six priests, eight clerks, nine

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choristers, and all their servants, after evensong in the College church, repaired to Our Lady's Chapel, and sang evensong there. They were accompanied by Stephens, Lee and Cromwell, by Mr. Humphrey Wingfield, to whose kindness they are much bound, the bailiffs of the town and port-men, and the prior of Christchurch. Next day, 8 Sept., it rained continually, so that they could not go in procession through the town to Our Lady's Chapel, but made as solemn a procession as they could in the College church. All the honorable gentlemen of the shire were present, as Mr. Wentford, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Philip Tylney, Mr. Bowth, Sir Thos. Tey, Mr. Benefylde, Mr. Pyrton, Mr. Jermeyn, and Mr. Humphrey Wingfield, besides the bailiffs and port-men, the priors of Christchurch and Butley, Dr. Grene, vicar of Aldborough, as commissaries to Wolsey, the bishop of Norwich and the duke of Norfolk's almoner, Mr. Hege. They all dined in the college.

Your singing men are well chosen, but some of them who are very excellent say they got better wages where they came from. Fears that the commons allowed are not sufficient, for they can neither provide beefs nor muttons for want of pasture near. The Sub-dean and I, with Mr. Rushe, have viewed Bornebrige, but find it incapable of supporting fat cattle. As to the College church, one man is not sufficient to keep the revestry and the church clean, ring the bells, prepare the altar lights, &c. Has, therefore, put in another man, and named him sexton. There are but five priests under the sub-dean,—too few to keep three masses a day; and the sub-dean cannot attend, as he is required to survey the buildings. But for Mr. Lentall we could do nothing in our choir, he takes such pains at matins and masses. There shall be no better children in any place in England than we shall have here shortly.

Has made fifteen albs of the new cloth, delivered by Mr. Alvard, Wolsey's servant; but there are fourteen more to be made, besides fourteen albs for fourteen tunicles, and twelve pair of odd "parrers" for children. Nine "books" (bucks) were sent to the College against the day of the Nativity of Our Lady, viz., two from the duke of Norfolk, two from the duke of Suffolk, one from my lady of Oxford, the younger, one from Sir Philip Bowth, one from Mr. Pyrton, and one each from Mr. Sentcler and Ric. Cavendish, Wolsey's servants, "which books were spent on our said Lady's Day in your Grace's college," and distributed, with money, to make merry withal to the chamberlains and head men of the town, the bailiffs and port-men's wives, and the curates. Mr. Rushe also gave them six couple of coneys, two pheasants, and one dozen quails, and the prior of Butley two pheasants and a fat crane.

Have received of Mr. Dawndy 121 tons of Caen stone. Expect 100 tons more a fortnight after Michaelmas, so that the workmen may be well employed, and Mr. Dawndy has promised us 1,000 tons more before Easter next. From your Grace's college in Gipswicke, 26 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

26 Sept. **4779.** GEORGE BULLEYN, squire of the Body.

S. B.

Annuity of 50 marks, payable by the chief butler of England, out of the issues of the prizes of wines. *Del. Westm., 26 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.*

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 20.

26 Sept. **4780.** SIR THOS. LOVELL.

His will, 10 Dec. 1522. Proved, 26 Sept. 1528. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 640.

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27 Sept.

4781. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P. i. 327.

Since you signed the papers when I was last with you for a diet with the Scotch, news is come that the earl of Angus is attainted by Parliament, and he himself compelled to remain, for security, in the March country. Bothwell, Buccleugh and others are taken into favour, and the Borders exposed to danger. News is also come of a conspiracy against the duke of Ferrara. Though I am now on my journey to London, I will diverge from my purpose, and repair to your Grace, unless you appoint some other place. Richmond, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

27 Sept.

4782. SIR EDWARD GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has sent to Calais four passengers (ships) for transporting cardinal Campeggio. Among the others "*the Peter Baily*, for his own person, which is the ship that your Grace hath passed in divers times, and hath a bed in her, and the cabin, appareled after the best fashion." Wishes to know whether the charge is to be at the King or Wolsey's cost. The Legate cannot stay more than one night at Dovor, as it is infected with the sickness, and as the priory is in that quarter of the town, has appointed the bailiff's house for the reception of the Legate. The town is prepared. Dovor, Sunday, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

27 Sept.

4783. N. BISHOP OF ELY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received on the 27th your letters dated the 23rd at Hampton Court, conveying the King's pleasure that I should be at London, Sunday, 4 Oct., at the reception of cardinal Campeggio at St. George's bar. Am so impotent in my legs that I can neither ride nor stand, "a mass while," without intolerable pain. Sit I may not, unless my legs are as high as the stool I sit on. I beg you will make my excuse, and as soon I can ride or stand I will wait upon your Grace. Dodynton, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

27 Sept.

4784. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 327.

B. M.

* * * * * [Mon]sieur de Bade (Bath), estoient telles que je
 [au]ra eu deplaisir de les entendre. J'ay bien voul[u]
 vous advertir des bonnes qui me vindrent hyer dit[allie pour] les faire
 entendre au Roy mon bon frere et perp[etuel allye, et a mons.] le Legat mon
 bon amy, qui sont telles que de St. Pol, mon lieutenant general
 pardela, n de ce moys apres avoir batu Pavye par deux
 jou[rs] ceste grace qu'il la print de bel assault et par
 y eust deux mil cinq cens hommes de guerre ded[ans, comme vous]
 pourrez veoir par la lettre mesme qu'il m'en a escripte de laquelle
 je vous envoie pour leur pouvoyr monstrier.

"Semblablement, m'est venu nouvelle que des Mardy d avec
 troys mille lansquenetz et mille harquebusiers arrive a Gennes,
 ou je ne faictz doubte qu'il ne soit Chastellet ainsy que bon
 luy aura semble, n'estant dens Andre Dorya que de quatre a
 cinq cens hommes sans au[cune] esperance de secours qu'il n'a sceu
 recouvrer de lieu qu encores qu'il eust faict son devoir d'y
 envoyer pour ce espere bien la mettre en telle seurete qu'elle

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ne discretion dudit Andre Dorya ny de mes ennemys
 par l'inconvenient de la peste qui y esto[it].

"Au demeurant, il est puis hyer j * * *
 [dem]andes des Fleurentins qui s[ont] hommes [d'ar]mes et
 deux cens chevaulx ligiers, qui est [dev]ant le partement
 dudit gentilhomme joinctz et Rence, en esperance non
 seulement de garder et a l'Abrusse et tout ce que nous tenons oudit
 royaume qu [u]ne bonne part des meilleures villes de la Po[uille]
 l'occasion qui se pourra a donner essayer a faire de
 me et beaucoup plus grans effectz, estans mesmement noz [ennemis]
 comme j'ay sceu par seur advertissement de dela tellement affoiblyz par
 peste et malladies qu'ilz ont este contrai[nts a] retourner dedans la ville de
 Naples, d'ou ce qui est rest ne voulloir partir qu'ilz ne soient
 entierement payez et satisf[aictz] de ce qui leur est deu, qui est plus de
 neuf moys, et par ce m[oyen] donneront lieu a nostre dite armee de leur
 empescher le moyen de recouvrer argent, mesmement de la douanne qui
 est le principal [moyen] qu'ilz avoient d'en recouvrer, et sy sera tenue
 en seurete la Tuscannie et tous les bons serviteurs, amys, alliez et con-
 federez, que je y ay de present. Parquoy je ne faictz doubte que bien tost
 ledit sieur Rence qui a avec luy la plus grant partie des plus groz princes
 dudit roy[aume] ne treuve facon de bien tost recouvrer et revolter une
 partie dicelle [pourvu qu'il soit] secouru et ayde, comme j'ay delibere de
 faire par le conse[il] de mesditz alliez et confederez. Et pour
 autant que noz mais aussi pareillement en la Lombardye.
 Il * * *

. temps nouveau j'ay faict dres[ser]
 les ambassadeurs de mes alliez et confeder[ez]
 semble devoir entretenir pour cest yver en Italye com-
 municque a l'ambassadeur du Roy mon bon frere esta[nt] j'ay
 bien voullu vous envoyer ung double pour le comm[uniquer au Roy] et a
 mondit sieur le Legat mon bon amy pareillement [pour avoir] leur bon
 conseil et advis, sans lequel je ne suis pour delibe chose en
 quelque maniere que ce soit, mais entiereme[nt faire ce] qu'ilz m'en
 voudront mander et conseiller, comme chos[e qui ne] sauroit estre que
 au grant bien honneur et advantaige [de nos communes] affaires. Parquoy je
 vous pry, Mons. de Bayo[nne], sur les choses dessus-
 dites entendu leur oppinion et advis vueillez en toute dilli-
 gence mander et faire savoir; ensemble de la bonne sante dudit Roy
 mon bon frere et de tout [ce qui est] survenu pardela." Paris, 27

Asks him to remind Wolsey "du faiet de cest" of which he
 wrote in his last letter. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.

27 Sept. 4785. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
256*.

Has received his letters by Silvester Darius, the bearer, seen the
 articles, and heard his commission.

B. M.

Assures him of his desire for universal peace, and for renewal of the
 friendship with England. Has given Darius an answer in writing. Desires
 credence for Don Ynigo de Mendoza and the bishop of Burgos. Madrid,
 27 Sept. 1528. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 Sept. 4786. SYLVESTER DARIUS to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
259.

Has been here three months, but can obtain no answer from the
 Emperor, who makes continual excuses for his delay. Some ascribe the
 delay to the Emperor's carelessness, others: o the quantity of business, others

B. M.

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SYLVESTER DARIUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

think he waits for news from Italy. Was many days before he could tell whether there was any hope of success or not. Asked the Chancellor to procure his speedy dispatch, but could obtain nothing further from him, except that he had given his vote, and hoped the Emperor would reply in two days. Asked whether he should hope for or despair of peace, and he answered that Darius would know from the Emperor's words. Will either bring or send the answer as soon as he has it.

The bishop of Pistoja has returned to France. Madrid, 27 Sept. 1528.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

27 Sept.

4787. CHARLES V.

Vesp. C. iv.

257.

B. M.

Answer of the Emperor to the articles presented by Silvester Darius from Wolsey. Madrid, 27 Sept. 1528. *Signed by L'Alemand.*

Fr., pp. 2.

Ib. f. 204.

2. Latin translation of the above. Dated, erroneously, 27 Sept. 1527.

28 Sept.

4788. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R.O.

This day, 28 Sept., I delivered your letter to my lord of Canterbury, who is content to send his litter to Dovor for my lord Legate, and so conduct him to Canterbury. He refuses to lend it any further, as he cannot do without it.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Sept.

4789. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 230.

B. M.

"[After my most humble recommendations, please it your Grace to] understand that according to my fo[rmer letters] at night we shipped all our horses, an time, I sent your Grace the copy of th[e oration, but] by rage of sea and tempest, with great the ship was driven again yesterday [back into the] haven. The other ship there can no [man tell] what is become thereof. The weather [has been very] troublesome; howbeit, it is now fair, bu[t the wind is] contrary. The Legate hath been meetly greatly troubled with his gout since his [arrival at] Calais. The horse litter in the which he hath [come must] needs be sent again to Paris, therefore t your Grace must needs make provision of another and his gout trouble him no more than he saith he will ride. If the wind serve [we intend] tomorrow to take shipping. Master Gulde[ford has sent] over a ship for his transporting Monday, 28 Se[pt.]

Hol. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

28 Sept.

4790. HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. i. 84.

B. M.

Reminds him that he was appointed by the King last term to settle the differences that arose between himself and lord Dacres touching his office of warden of the West Marches. The term being adjourned in consequence of the sweating sickness, he received a summons for this next term; but, fearing that Dacres would ill treat the King's tenants in these parts, he procured a letter from the King to Dacres, commanding him not to interfere;* nevertheless, Dacres sends bailiffs, with from 10 to 400 persons, to cut down their corn, has imprisoned some of the tenants in the castle of Naward, and would show no authority for so doing. Would have been glad to defend the tenants, but it seemed to touch the honesty of himself and his brother

* See 26 June.

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Sir Thos. Clifford. Obtained letters from the duke of Richmond to Dacres, commanding him in the King's name to desist, but to no purpose. A sessions of peace was appointed by warrant addressed to Sir Edw. Musgrave, the sheriff, in the names of Sir Thos. Clifford, Sir Christ. Dacre, Sir John Lowther, and Geoffrey Lancaster, justices; but Dacres wrote to the sheriff, commanding him to repair to Naward castle for the King's affairs, so that he should be absent on the day appointed, and also kept the said Geoffrey, justice of the quorum and custos rotulorum of the county, at the said castle, as appears by Lancaster's letters to Sir Thos. Clifford, the bearer of this. Begs Wolsey not to give credit to evil reports against him. Will be with him at the beginning of next term. Carleton, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add.: "To my lord Legat." Endd.

29 Sept. **4791.** H. BISHOP OF WORCESTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

As the Almoner has written the news communicated by Sylvester, finds it unnecessary to write. Valladolid, 29 Sept. 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

29 Sept. **4792.** PAUL CASALE to [GREGORY CASALE].

Vit. B. x. 111.

B. M.

On the 27th arrived Herasmo, a servant of Andrea Doria, sent by the Emperor with the articles for his engagement, and he has now returned. The Pope tells him that he brought a confirmation of all Doria's demands, 20,000 cr., and provision for the payment of the fleet for six months. Mentions the arrangements with the merchants for money. The bishop of Legia, who was sent to Spain by the Pope, writes that he will return in two days, bringing the liberation of the cardinals, and the restitution of Civita Vecchia and Ostia. The general, who was declared cardinal by the Consistory, had arrived two days before the departure of Herasmo, but is detained by illness. He said that 1,500 foot were provided for Genoa at his departure. John Joachim has letters from Savona, of the 21st and 24th, stating that count Philipppo had desired to hold a parley with six men of the town, but the governor had forbidden any to go, and he retired. The citadel was taken, as his brother has heard. Renzo has 3,000 cr. to levy infantry. Visconte has obtained from the Florentines 10,000 cr., and asked them to send the promised 2,000 infantry. They have made all possible preparations. Viterbo, 29 Sept. 1528.

Copy, Ital., pp. 2. Endd. in English at f. 116.*

[29 Sept.] **4793.** THOS. ALVARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter by Mr. Page, asking when he can come and speak with Wolsey about his Grace's business. Can as yet see no time, for the Legate comes tonight, and goes hence before Sunday to the court. Cromwell must wait till his Grace returns from the court. Alvard's father has sent a letter to him, and another to Cromwell, saying that the Chancellor has compromitted the matter to Wolsey's hands, who has given a very good answer about it. Richmond, Tuesday, 4 o'clock.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To hys rythe hartely lovyd frende Mr. Croumwell att London. Endd.

29 Sept. **4794.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Total receipts from the lands of Cardinal's college, Oxford, from Mich. 19 to Mich. 20 Hen. VIII., 1,602*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, over and above

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CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD—*cont.*

215*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* allowed for repairs, and 128*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* received by Tho. Cromwell of the issues of the year.

Issues of fines for the year, 120*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, allotted for repairs.

P. 1. *Endd.*: Concernyng my Lord's college.

R. O. 2. Valor of the lands of Cardinal's college, Oxford, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII. Total, 2,263*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. A valuation of the lands of the suppressed monasteries assigned to the treasurer of the Household, Sir Ric. Page, Sir Francis Bryan, the earl of Worcester, Sir Anth. Ughtred, Sir Edw. Seymour, and John Pen.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 4. Fragment of a rent roll of Cardinal's college.
Badly mutilated; only one side remaining.

R. O. 5. Valor of the possessions of Cardinal's college, Oxford, for the year ending Mich. 20 Hen. VIII. Total yearly revenue, 2,158*l.* 18*s.* 9¾*d.* Annual expences, 1,922*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
Lat., *pp.* 4, *large paper.*

R. O. 6. Valor of the possessions of Cardinal's college, Oxford, for the year 20 Hen. VIII. Total, 2,014*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*
Lat., *p.* 1.

4795. SIR HENRY GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O. According to Clerk's letter from Dover, my lord Legate (Campeggio) intends to be at Dartford on Monday next. There is no wine to be got there. Asks Wolsey to provide some. He has been well entertained since his arrival in England. Wants a harbinger to be sent to meet them at Rochester to attend on the Legate to London. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

30 Sept. 4796. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O. Is greatly pleased that his services have given satisfaction. Has both written and sent to the prior of Spalding by his chancellor and by another Doctor his chaplain, for the waters in the Fens are now great and dangerous, but cannot get him to resign. He says he will die prior. He is himself very good and gentle, but is led by others. Encloses his answer in writing, which he would have sent ere this, but has been occupied in the view of these enclosures under the King's commission. Goes tomorrow to Northampton, and the week after to Leicestershire and Rutland. My lord Brudenell and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam have taken great labors therein with great goodwill. Must ask further time. Many things will yet come to light. There was never thing done in England more for the common weal than to redress these enormous decays of towns and making of enclosures; "for if your Grace did at the eyes see as I have now seen, your heart would mourn to see the towns, villages, hamlets, manor places, in ruin and decay, the people gone, the ploughs laid down, the living of many honest husbandmen in one man's hand, the breed of mannery* by this means suppressed, few people there stirring, the commons in many places taken away from the poor people, whereby they are compelled to forsake their houses, and so wearied

* Sic.

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out and wot not where to live, and so maketh their lamentation." Never saw people so glad as they are now, hoping the King and Wolsey will see reformation made. They pray for the King and your Grace everywhere. Ludington, 30 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

30 Sept.

4797. [ALBERT MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG] to HENRY VIII.

R. T. 149.

R. O.

Has received the King's letters, with thanks for the falcons he sent. Notifies that he is no longer Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, having been promoted to the dukedom of Prussia by Sigismund king of Poland. The king of Bohemia and Hungary, the Electors and other Princes have asked him for falcons; but he has reserved for Henry the first choice, as Henry's messenger can bear witness. 30 Sept. 1528.

Lat., pp. 2.

30 Sept.

4798. CALAIS.

R. O.

"The book of watches and wards kept by divers persons who furnished the rooms that should have been furnished by the spears, which had men in extraordinary wages, and was appointed to Newnham bridge."

Memoranda of watches to be paid by Mr. Treasurer out of the King's money, and of those to be paid by such spears as have had men in extraordinary wages since Mich. 19 Hen. VIII.; "which money is paid by the hands of Mr. Deputy." The amount for each watch is generally a little over 2s. "gr." a month, and was to be deducted from the extraordinary wages of each spear.

Pp. 6.

4799. ROBERT COWLEY to WOLSEY.

Lamb. MS.

602, f. 56.

St. P. II. 140.

While the earl of Ossory and his son attend Wolsey's pleasure and deliberation in Irish affairs, "others run in at the window the next way, making immediate pursuits to the King's highness," by means of Antony Knevet, by which Ireland will be ruined. The archbishop of Cashel is making suit by subtle means for grants tending to the establishment of the earl of Desmond and the ruin of Ossory and his son. Hears the Archbishop has a bill signed by the King for all the premises, directed to the chancellor of Ireland, thinking to gain his suits without Wolsey's knowledge. He and his chaplain have fraudulently obtained the King's letters to the Council against Ossory, in favor of Sir Jas. Butler, Desmond's greatest friend, who, with the Archbishop's aid, by the seditious practice of the man Wolsey knows, have caused so much disorder in Ossory's country that he cannot serve against Desmond, or even defend himself. Gerald Aylmer, menial servant to Kildare, is appointed Secondary Justice of the Common Pleas, and has a bill signed to the Chancellor. Anthony Knevet has obtained the bishopric of Kildare for "a simple Irish priest, a vagabond, without learning, manners, or good quality, not worthy to be a holy water clerk," and hears the King will pay for his bulls. Those who have done the King service are much surprised. Wolsey might send a commission to the bishop of London, More, Masters Dean and Secretary, to call the Archbishop and his chaplain, Gerald Aylmer and the Irish priest, before them to examine their warrants, &c.; and might also order Sir John Russell, Dr. Bell, and others, who promote letters to the King's signet, to pass no Irish matters till Wolsey has seen them. Wishes to know his pleasure concerning the earl of Ossory's causes and his son's, and who is to be the Deputy. Hopes he will remember his old servant James. One Bathe of Ireland has lately made a book for Wolsey, "feigning it to be for the reformation of Ireland, but the effect is but to drive the King to the extremity to send home my

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ROBERT COWLEY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

lord of Kildare with authority, to accomplish his inordinate affection to my lord of Kildare. He hath no more experience of the land than I have in Italy; and if he were a little touched for his presumption in repugning at the King's pleasure, and provoking to be done that which should sound to his dishonor, it would make others fear to attempt such matters."

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace, with speed.

Sept.

4800. DOVER.

Egerton MS.

2108, f. 56.

B. M.

Receipts of the money of the Wyke of Dover, from the Sunday after the Nativity of Our Lady, 13 Hen. VIII., to the same Sunday, 14 Hen. VIII.

Half passage of a horse, 2s. Half passage of a "cache" of Calais, 9s. Half passage of a hoy of Calais, 15s. Half passage of a boat of Calais, 3s. The sums paid for vessels vary from 2s. 10d. to 24s. for the *Christoffer* of Calais. 16 and 22 Dec., received for the shift of the ferry box, and for setting over the lord Cardinal, 11*l.* Total, 23*l.* 19s.

Payments to masons, for hewing stone; to labourers, for felling the pier; and to John Payntour and Thos. Godelad, collectors of the half passage.

Receipts of the Wyke in the hands of John Clerk, master of the Mesondue, from the Nativity of Our Lady, 14 Hen. VIII., for one year.

Procured by Mr. Mayor for the Wyke, from such as carried horse to Rome, 4s. St. John's Eve, half passage of a Fleming man-of-war, 8s. St. Mary Magdalen's Day, half passage of my lord Admiral's bark, 7s. 8d. Total, 31*l.* 5s. 5d.

Paid for masons mending the wall at Snargate, for stone, sleds, drays, and other things for the Wyke. 1 March, thorns to stop the hole at the Wyke, 3s. 17 March, to the man of Hastings, for his counsel for making chains for tuns to draw rocks to the Wyke, and for his wages, 3*l.* 10s. 4d. Wages for dragging, and other expences, 31*l.* 11s. 1d.

From the Sunday after the Nativity of Our Lady, 15 Hen. VIII., for one year. Receipts, 5 Nov., from John Alowe, for his voyage to Calais with Mr. Vice-admiral, 6s. 8d. 13 Dec., from Mr. Mayor, for the Emperor's voyage from Dover to Calais, 40s. Christmas Eve, from Sir Robt. Yong, curate of St. Mary's, "coming, by the grace of God, for the reparation of the Wyke," 6s. 8d. 28 Feb., received in the Mesondue, for half passage of Welsh pilgrims to Rome in the year of grace, 5*l.*

Receipts and payments from the Sunday after the Nativity of Our Lady, 17 Hen. VIII., for one year. Payments, for iron and steel to make "hadsys to plane the rockes where the gey shoulde stonde," 15d. Hauling away the rocks from the same place, 8s. 6d. For piles, wattles, dragging, wages, &c.

From the Sunday after the Nativity of Our Lady, 18 Hen. VIII., for one year. Receipts, 1 May, from my lord Warden, half a forfeit of John Mighell, lodesman, 6s. 8d. Total, 9*l.* 17s. 7d.

Payments, 20 Dec., to Mr. Couche, mayor, for sending to London a letter to Mr. Waren to show to the Merchant Adventurers the mind of Mr. Mayor and his brethren concerning the 100*l.* they promised to the Wyke, 3s. 4d.

9 Feb., dragging six tides for the ambassador of France, 6s.

3 July, to the vicar of Ewell, for the tithe of an acre of wattle and four loads of piles, 5s. 6d. For attending the wattles in the storm at the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 2s.; and other payments for wattles, dragging, &c.

From the Sunday after the Nativity, 19 Hen. VIII., for one year. Receipts, 5*l.* 15s.; 3*l.* having been lent to Mr. Mayor to fetch home St. Martin's jewels that lay to pledge at Sandwich.

Payments, 24 Sept. Dragging four tides against my lord Cardinal's coming, 4s. The Prior gave half a tide dragging when my lord Lyle went over. The master of the Mesondue gave 23 tides when my lord Cardinal went and

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came over, and when lord Lyle went. 6 June, to Anthony Mores, servant of the commander of Swynfeld, for half an acre of wattle rod, 8s.

Total, 14*l.* 18s.

Due to the said master [of the Mesondue], the Sunday after the Nativity of Our Lady, 20 Hen. VIII., 35*l.* 1s. 10*d.*

Pp. 48.

4801.

GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1528.

Sept.
GRANTS.

1. John Nerbonne *alias* Rysbank, pursuivant-at-arms. To be Blewmantle, *vice* Guisnes, pursuivant, with 10*l.* a year. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. John Wellisburne, squire of the Body. Annuity of 50 marks. Ampthill, 20 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 22. (*undated.*)

4. John Wellisburne. Grant of lands in Moreby, Yorks., late of visct. Lovell, attainted. Esthampsted, 28 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 25.

4. Sir Ralph Ellercar, jun., squire of the Body. Annuity of 50*l.*, to commence from Easter 19 Hen. VIII. Ampthill, 20 July 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 22. (*undated.*)

8. John Olyver, clk. Presentation to the church of Whitechurch, Line. dioc., void by death. Oking, 4 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 8 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

11. John Matheus, of the island of Colam, in the marches of Calais, brewer, native of the county of Horne, in the dominions of the Emperor. Denization. *Del.* Hampton Court, 11 Sept.* 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 23.

12. Joan Wyatt *alias* Whyte, of Willesdon, Middx., spinster. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 12 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 22. (*undated.*)

12. John Kirke, of London, leather dyer, *alias* gold refiner. Pardon. *Del.* Westm.,

12 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 25. (*undated.*)

17. Rob. Acton. To be the King's saddler, with 12*d.* a day, *vice* Nich. Maior, deceased. Oking, 6 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 17 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

19. John Drake, of Wethecombe Raleght, *alias* of Exmoth, Devon. Licence to alienate to his second son John, 25 messuages and lands in Hyll and Exmoth, Devon, a portion of which was alienated to him by Thos. Coole, and the rest has been lately recovered by him against And. Hillersdon and Nic. Deny, who had sued out their liveries; with certain remainders. Westm., 19 Sept.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5 and m. 17.

19. John Croke, one of the Six Clerks of Chancery. To be comptroller and surveyor of the Hanaper of Chancery, with 10*l.* a year out of the issues of the said Hanaper. *Del.* Hampton Court, 19 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 23.—Vacated, on surrender by the said John, 12 July 3 Edw. VI., in order that the office might be granted to Thos. Powle.

20. Thos. Earl of Rutland. Reversion of the offices of warden forester of Thorne-wod, in the south bailiwick of Sherwoode forest, Notts, granted (on surrender of patent, 17 March 11 Hen. VIII. by Hen. Parker,) to Sir John Bryon, 12 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., and of one of the four foresters of the said forest, which was also granted to the said Sir John, 20 May 11 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13 (*undated.*)

4802. GHINUCCI and LEE to [SIL. DARIUS?]

Vesp. C. iv.
240.
B. M.

"Right honorable." Have received his letter, dated Sept. 29, with a schedule of answer from the Emperor. Will advise him how to reply, but meanwhile he must not let the Emperor or his Council suspect they have any commission to meddle in the matter committed to him.

He may use as a cloak what John Almayne said to him, that if they had any commission to treat of particular peace between the King and Emperor, they might come to court, and say that he, doubting thereof, had

* Enrolled 16th Sept.

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LEE and GHINUCCI to [SIL. DARIUS?]*—cont.*

written to ask them. He must also be careful, in matters not expressly comprised in his commission, to speak only as of himself.

As to the answer he is to give the Emperor, he may satisfy the Emperor's doubts as to the sincerity of the French king by reference to Wolsey's circumspection and sincerity. Whereas they say that he has no mandate nor commission, he may say that on Wolsey and the lady Margaret's behalf no mandate was needed further than what he has, because they only interpose as mediators for the zeal which they have to peace; and no special mandate could be conceived from the French king before it was seen how the parties would agree. As for a general mandate, it would be hard to draw one up sufficient to pass without difficulty. He may refer to the frivolous objections that have been made to general commissions, but they remit this to his wisdom, as it touches the Chancellor. He may suggest that the first agreement should be made by parole, and commission then be given to conclude it. If they say that the Emperor should not open his mind to one that hath no mandate, he may say that he was not sent to conclude, and needed none to report Wolsey's mind to the Emperor and his to Wolsey; and that if the Emperor trust Wolsey, there can be no inconvenience in his declaring his mind to him, were it even in writing. To their saying that it is right that, before the deliverance of the pledges, all that is agreed on should be fulfilled, it may be answered that the French king likewise should have surety. To their pretence of confidence which the Emperor showed in the past treaty, and the insinuation that by occasion of the intimation the thing is altered, he can say that he wonders the Emperor is so changed, and he should not so much consider the intimation, which is a thing of ceremony, as the King's conduct in attempting nothing by virtue of it, treating the Emperor's subjects like his own, although he hears that the Emperor has not done the like. Not only has the King shown no hostility, but Wolsey has shown friendship in endeavoring to induce the French king to the Emperor's purpose, and in sending [Darius]. He has heard Wolsey say that if the King had known the point of rupture, he would have devised something to remove the difficulty. He can then lay all the fault of the intimation on Ghinucci and Lee, saying that he well knows that when he passed this way they could not avoid acknowledging their error.

Touching the Emperor's request for particular peace with the King, he may express wonder at his having altered from his desire of a universal peace, and say that he thinks Wolsey only commissioned him concerning peace between the Emperor and the French king, which would produce an easy composition of all other matters. He must find out whether John Alemand spoke of his own mind, or with authority, when he said that if universal peace does not ensue the particular peace between the King and the Emperor should be of no effect; also when he said that the Emperor would put pledges in the King's hands, when the particular peace was made,—meaning that he would not otherwise. He may make them disclose their minds by alleging the great inequality, if the French king has not assurance for the delivery of the pledges, and the suspicion he might have that they would be retained. If he cannot discover otherwise, whether they mean to give pledges, he can recite Alemand's words; and if he find they mean to give none, he may protest against the Emperor receding from what he once was content with, now that he is so prosperous.

If the news of the defeat of the French in Italy and the liberation of Genoa be true, and if his Majesty will stand to the treaty of Burgos, all difficulties cease, for there is no doubt of the French king's constancy. If it be said that the count of St. Pol is still there, and that perhaps the castle of Genoa is held for the French king, he may say as of himself that it is to be

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supposed that the French king may be induced to do what remains, and he can then speak of the French king's assurance for the delivery of the pledges. Do not reprove the ways devised by [Darius], but fear that the successes in Italy will make them more untractable. Leave everything to his wisdom, beg him to omit nothing to advance the peace, and try to find out their intentions.

He knows that the King and Wolsey do not wish them to meddle in the new treaty until they see a chance of the peace taking effect, lest the King should seem to sue for peace to the Emperor. Think, therefore, they had better not come, lest it should be thought they had a commission for a particular peace.

My lord of Bath has written to them for a general safe-conduct for couriers, but they see no need for it yet. He may get a special safe-conduct for one to go with all diligence when the matter is settled, for Wolsey must be desirous to hear. Have sent on the tenor of his letters to Wolsey by sea, and by land by the bishop of Pistoja. *Signed.*

In Lee's hand, pp. 6.

1 Oct.
R. O.

4803. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

Crossed over from Calais on the 29th. Had a prosperous voyage, but is very ill of the gout, and is much shattered. On reaching Dover, would have sent a message to Wolsey, but found difficulty in procuring a messenger, as he has few or none about him who are well. Begs credence for his brother Antonio, who has offered to take this letter, and will continue his journey as soon as he is able. Canterbury, 1 Oct. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Oct.
R. O.
St. P. VII. 94.

4804. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

To the same effect as the above. Sends his chamberlain, Giacomo. Complains much of the gout. Canterbury, 1 Oct. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Oct.
Vit. B. XII. 2.
B. M.

4805. SIR FRANCIS BRIAN to WOLSEY.

"Please it your Grace to be advertised, I [was with the Legate (Campeggio) on] Wednesday, on Barron Downe, to w[elcome him with congratu-] lations both of the King's behalf [and your Grace's,] the which he was very glad of, fur[ther showing him how, seeing] that your Grace understood that he w[as troubled] with the gout, for that ye sent hy[m a litter,] which lytter I presented unto him, [which he graciously received,] thanking the King and your Grace [for your care of him], saying that he was so glad to come [to do the King and your] Grace service, that the remembrance o[f it took] away all his pain. I found him [mounted on a mule], and so rode all the way, and as far [I stayed] by him. If the weather be fair he wy[ll continue] on his mule. My lord of Chichester [Mr.] Comptroller and many gentlemen i met with him upon the Down, a[nd my said] lord of Chichester made a little orra[tion to which] he himself making an answa[r] till we came to the town, where met him a canopy, the which h[e would not] go under, but bade them go on a[fore] him. There met him the mayor [and] aldermen making unto him a[n oration] and he himself making answer again The street from the gate where he ent[ered unto] the gate of the priory was set full with the orders of the friars and all other

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SIR FRANCIS BRIAN to WOLSEY—*cont.*

priests and clerks. At the entering in to [the church] there was another canopy, and a little afo[re] . . . his clothe and cushions laid for him downe. My lord of Caunterbery, wyt the p[rior of Christchurch], the abbott of St. Awsteynes, and a sufferyg[an in] pontificalibus, sens hym, and so wan to t[he high] awter, ware he sange himself, and bless his lodging into the priory where your so for that night we departed. I have of this Spaniard. He is no great clerk fear in him. He came from Rome with [un]der this manner. The Romans made all Rome for Spaniards, and as many [as they c]ould get they killed, and for saving [of this] man's life the Cardinal took him with nt, there is no fear of him for no great g. Sir, in this and in all other things I [shall] be ready at all times to fulfil your [command]-ment." [Canter]bery, 1 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. : My lord Legate's grace.

1 Oct.
R. O.

4806. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

Elizabeth,* a religious woman, professed in St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury, "whiche hadd all the visions at Our Lady of Courtopscet," a well-disposed and virtuous woman, as he hears from her sisters, wishes to speak with him, and has asked Warham to write to that effect. Canterbury, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To, &c., my lord cardinal of York and Legate de latere.

1 Oct.
R. O.

4807. FLORENTIUS [VOLUSENUS†] to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his horses, which have brought him hither swiftly and smoothly. The Cardinal, it is said, will not come to London till Monday. Sends regards to Anthony Bonvisi‡ and Vincent de Cassaliis, who, he hopes, will not get on too well with his English before he comes, lest with his eloquence and other gifts he ingratiate himself too much with that girl of mine, the daughter of Mrs. Lauson,§ who supped with us the day before yesterday. Richmond, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

P. 1. Headed : Florentius Do. Crumuello. Endd.

1 Oct.
R. O.

4808. R. NIX, BISHOP OF NORWICH, to WOLSEY.

Complains of the prior of Cokisforde, and the ruin he has brought on his house. Sent one fully instructed to Dr. Stephens, desiring him to inform Wolsey, that some remedy might be provided before it is too late. The Bishop's hands are closed by the inhibitions granted by "the judges of your audience." By the costs and expences of the suit the poor house will be ruined. Wishes Wolsey would provide some one to take the rule of it. Refers him for further information to Sir Roger Towneshende, or any other worshipful person of these parts. Hoxne, Suffolk, 1 Oct. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

* Barton.

† Wilson or Wolsey, author of the celebrated treatise *De Animi Tranquillitate*. He was tutor to Wynter, dean of Wells, generally reputed to have been Wolsey's son. He mentions his coming over to London, probably with Clerk, and his conversation with Fisher. See *De Tranquillitate*, p. 250.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 165.

§ "puellæ isti meæ, filiæ inque (inquam?) dominæ (or domini?) Lausonæ."

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1 Oct. **4809.** CHRISTOPHER COO.

R. O.

Bargain and sale by Richard Fermor, merchant of the Staple at Calais, to Christopher Coo, of his interest in the wardship and lands of Francis, son and heir of Richard Pulter, of Northburgh, Northt., which were originally granted by patent, 8 Feb. 12 Hen. VIII., to John Castell and Miles Forest, and afterwards made over to him.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5.

4 Oct. **4810.** HERMAN RINCK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. XXI. 43.

B. M.

Received on . . . Sept., at Frankfort, his letters, dated Hampton Court, Aug. 5, sent by Friar John West, an Observant, concerning buying up English books, and arresting Roy and Huckyngk (Tyndall). Neither they nor their accomplices have been seen at Frankfort since Easter. John Schott, of Strasburg (*Argentiniensis*), their engraver, knows nothing of them. Heard that their books, full of heresy and slander of Wolsey and the King, had been pledged to Jews at Frankfort. Obtained from the senators and judges, by gifts, power to collect them; and believes he has them all, except two, which John West asked for. It was intended to send them packed in bales of linen to Scotland and England. Thinks few or none have been sent. The magistrates have promised that they shall not be reprinted, and the engraver will send him the copy. Will do all he can to arrest Roy and Huckyngk, as West, Herman Rynck, his son, and John Geilkyrche, his servant, will testify.

Reminds him of his services at the election of the Emperor, and of the promises made to him if the King's daughter married the Emperor. Hopes for a reward, although the marriage has not taken place. Reminds him of his services in obtaining privileges for the English merchants from Maximilian in 1502, and offers to go to the Emperor in Spain, or elsewhere, to obtain their renewal, as there was a clause for the prevention of English rebels or heretics taking refuge in the empire, by virtue of which king Philip was required to send Edmund de la Poell to England. William Roy, William Tyntaell, Jerome Barlo, Alexander Barckley, and their adherents, and George Constans and others, ought to be delivered up. Has no copy of the privilege. Will use all his power to get possession of heretical books. Went to the fair at Frankfort, armed with mandates from the Pope and the Emperor, and compelled John Schott to confess that he had printed in English, German, French, and other languages 1,000 books of six quires (*quaterniones*), and 1,000 of nine, at the order of Roy and Huckyngk, who were unable to pay for them. Has nearly all of them at Cologne. Asks what he shall do with them. Cologne, 4 non. Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4. Add. Endd.

4 Oct. **4811.** HERMANN RYNGK, sen., to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

To the same effect. Cologne, 4 non. Oct. 1528.

Lat., pp. 4. Add. Endd.

4 Oct. **4812.** ANGUS to [NORTHUMBERLAND].

Cal. B. VII. 98.

B. M.

The king of Scotland came, Oct. 3rd, with his powers to Coldingham, to drive out Angus, but was repulsed by him, as was Home. The King never alighted off his horse till he came to Dunbar. The King intends to besiege him on the 18th. Requests aid. Coldingham, 4 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my Lord," &c.

1528.

4 Oct. **4813.** WOLSEY to SIR G. CASALE.

R. O. Praises him for the good services he has rendered, and will not be ungrateful. The King will bestow some good benefice on your brother, and bounty on yourself, and not forget his gratitude to the Pope for sending the Legate. He is most anxious to show his zeal for the Church. The benevolence of the Pope has offered Wolsey the best opportunity for promoting his interests with the king of England, who is extremely indignant at the refractory conduct of the Venetians. The designs of France and England for extricating the Pope and the whole of Christendom from their miseries have nearly been brought to perfection; and therefore it behoves the Pope to remain firm. He is to urge the Pope to use all possible means to conciliate Andrea Doria on the promise of receiving Savona, with the rule of Genoa. If the Pope cannot take any course so directly opposed to the Emperor, they are to see what they can do with Doria, and shake his faith in the Emperor, persuading him to accept the offers of the king of England. Is greatly obliged to cardinal S. Quatuor, whose services are highly extolled by Gardiner. Would like to know what present would be agreeable to him. Knows that he desires the edification of St. Peter's. Will do what he can to advance it by recommending it to the King. London, 4 Oct. 1528. *Signed. Lat., in Vannes' hand. Add. Endd.*

Vit. B. x. 190. 2. Draft, in Vannes' hand, of the first part of the preceding, with an additional passage to the following effect:—

B. M. I find it absolutely necessary that the decretal bull which Campeggio brings with him should be secretly shown to some of the King's council, not with a view of producing it at the trial, but to justify myself as having omitted nothing which can contribute to the King's cause or the security of his realm. I beg you will, therefore, entreat the Pope for this on your knees, and I will take care that no danger shall arise from this indulgence.

Pocock, i. 174.

Sends him the foreign news. Hears that Doria and the king of France are at variance. [*Here the draft resumes as in St. P. vii. 98.*]

Continuation of the subject.—The King thinks it advisable that the Pope should take Doria into his pay; to which matter the King will himself contribute, and furnish expences.

Vit. B. x. 67. 3. Draft of the latter part of the preceding, in Vannes' hand, printed in B. M. Burnet, iv. 46. P. 2.

Ib. f. 68. 4. Draft of another part of the same letter, in Vannes' hand. Pp. 4.

[4 Oct.] **4814.** WOLSEY to CARDINAL [S. QUATUOR].

R. O. The King and Wolsey are anxious to make him some reward for his services, and will gladly do anything for him or his which would prove to his advantage or honor. They learn from Gardiner how zealous and affectionate he is in expediting the King's matter. Begs that he will continue so. Begs credence for Sir Gregory Casalis.

Lat., pp. 2, in Vannes' hand. Endd.: Tulit has literas Taddeus cursor qui missus fuit die sexta Octobr. 1528.

[4 Oct.] **4815.** HENRY VIII. to CARDINAL ST. QUATUOR.

R. O. Acknowledge the value of the Cardinal's services, especially this last, by which he has bound the King and his whole kingdom to him. Will seek occasion to reward him worthily.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand. Headed: Ad cardinalem S. Quatuor.

1528.

ii. Henry VIII. to [Clement VII.]

Gardiner has reported how benignly the Pope has heard the King's cause, and endeavored to advance it, so that his children may be for ever secured. Hopes, now that the King refers everything to the Pope's authority, he will do his best to strengthen his cause, and the King will labor to his utmost for the restoration of his Holiness and the preservation of the Church of Rome.

Draft, in Vannes' hand. Lat., p. 1; crossed out.

4816. HENRY VIII. to the COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Vit. B. x. 52. Thanking them for their services in reference to his cause, and promising to be grateful.
B. M.
Burnet, iv. 44. *Draft, Lat., p. 1, in Vannes' hand, The heading in Burnet, "Januar. 1528, ad collegium," is in the original MS., but in a modern hand, and is of no authority.*

5 Oct. 4817. JAMES V. to NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cal. B. vii. 149. Has received his letters dated Topliff, 14 Sept., stating that he is instructed by the King to inquire the term and place of the diet desired by James, and the names of the personages he means to send. Has sent Lyon, master-of-arms, to the King, with large writings on that subject. Intends to send three of the following commissioners; viz., the abbots of Kelso and Cambuskenneth, the provost of Trinity College, the official of Lothian, the lairds of Balwere, Farnihurst and Lundy in Angus, and Adam Otterburn our advocate. Hopes he will suppress any rumors of a breach being likely to arise from the misconduct of Angus. Edinburgh, 5 Oct. 16 Jac. V.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 514. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: The erle off Northumbreland, wardane of the East and Middle Marches of England.

5 Oct. 4818. QUEEN MARGARET to [the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND].

R. O. Has received a good letter from him, by his servant Matthew Hallyday, with a copy of another to her son, dated Topclif, 14 Sept. Is glad he is so well minded for the continuance of the truce. Good answer has been made by the King her son, the better because she saw the copy of the Earl's letter to him. Edinburgh, 5 Oct.

P. 1. Headed: "The copy of the queen of Scots' letter to my Lord."

**5 Oct. 4819. HENRY LORD OF METHWEN to the EARL OF NORTH-
R. O. UMBERLAND.**

On Friday, 2 Oct., while riding in company with the King between Hathington and Dunbar, Matthew Hallyday was brought to him. Conducted him to the King's presence, and furthered the receipt of his writings for the Earl's sake. Sent him yesterday to the Queen, who received him well. Edinburgh, 5 Oct.

P. 1. Headed: "The copy of the letter sent for (fro?) the lord of Methwyn to my lord."

5 Oct. 4820. CLERK to WOLSEY.

R. O. This Monday, at 10, the Legate arrived at Dartford. On hearing of your pleasure by the Controller and by Brian, he determined not to pass Lewisham "for tomorrow," and intends to be there by ten, "for he can in no wise labour after his dinner." On Wednesday he will be at your pleasure. Begs provision may be made at Lewisham, and the meeting of my lord of Suffolk

1528.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

be spared till Wednesday. The Legate is at present very well, but has been sore vexed since leaving Canterbury. Dartford, Monday, 2 at the afternoon.

Signed and sealed.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

P.S.—The Legate is very ill appointed for wine. That sent was very bad.*

5 Oct.

4821. RICHARD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S to WOLSEY.

R. O.

His letter of the 23 Sept., touching the receiving of the Cardinal and Legate de Latere, was not delivered till the 5 Oct., although it contained an order to be at London on the 4th. Sends a chaplain in all haste "to intimate to your Highness" the circumstance for his excuse. Will be glad to come up if the sickness he has had every winter since he has been here does not prevent him. Lanteseye, 5 Oct.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

5 Oct.

4822. THOMAS LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Rental of his lands and tenements at Tempilnewsum, Buttercramp, Templehirst and Assheforde, 5 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 27.

5 Oct.

4823. ISABEL LADY POYNINGS.

Her will. Proved, 5 Oct. 1528. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 634.

6 Oct.

4824. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 328.

Has news of the death of the bp. of Winchester (Fox); and as, in your communications with me, you have expressed your desire "for drawing my promotions near unto your Grace," I thought it convenient to put you in mind of the great commodity now offered "for establishing my things after such sort" as I might do you greater service. I beg also to put you in mind of my poor scholar, the dean of Wells, "towards whom I have found your Highness of gracious disposition touching the bishopric of Durham, when I should fortune to leave the same." By his promotion you will have preferments to the yearly value of 2,000*l.*, and I shall be more able to finish my poor college. Durham Place, 6 Oct.† *Signed.*

Add.

6 Oct.

4825. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vii. 101.

Have written at divers times to Wolsey, and since the 10th and 30th of Sept. a recapitulation of all. Send the Emperor's answer to the Pope's collector in cipher, and their communications with Alemayne. It is reported that the French host at Naples is wholly vanquished, that the French have lost Genoa, and that Trivulcio has retired to the castle. Many great men, it is said, have been taken prisoners. *It is said that the Emperor will go into Italy, at which this country is not glad, and wish they had not a foot in Italy.* Valladolid, 6 Oct. 1528.

Part in cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd.

* This postscript was found apart.

† This letter is three weeks later than the date of Fox's death as given in Le Neve (14 Sept.); yet the words of the letter seem to imply that he had just heard of it.

1528.

7 Oct. **4826.** JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has advertised him of occurrents by his letters 20 Aug., 12 and 13 Sept., and 5 Oct., as the bearer, Friar West, will show him. Will be glad of an answer to his letters. Antwerp, 7 Oct. 1528.

P.S.—To bring his purposes to pass West must be dispensed with for his grey habit.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Oct. **4827.** HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This morning, before leaving Antwerp for Harman's business, I left a letter with Friar West. Since coming to this town M. de Chevance, my lord of Palermo's brother, delivered me the letter, enclosed from Madame Vendôme, for your Grace. The bearer of it is Harman Ryng's son, who brings letters from his father, who is a true knight to the King. Mechlin, 7 Oct. 1528.

P.S.—Wishes an answer to his former letters touching the prisoners at Antwerp.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Oct. **4828.** MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 515.

My lord of Richmond is in good health and merry. Since the beginning of this sweat he has lain in a private place with few attendants, but has now come hither. He lately paid a visit for one night to my lord of Northumberland, who pressed him to come and see his house at Topcliff, and conducted himself more like a man than a child of his tender age. Cannot be at London this term, as lady Salisbury expects; but my Lord's receiver and auditor in the South are instructed to search for evidences touching Canford. The lord Dacre called here on his way South to see the King. There is great business between him and the earl of Cumberland about the rule of the town and castle of Carlisle, which Magnus thinks should be annexed to the wardenry.

Sir Will. Parre, who is or will be with Wolsey this term, will show him what he has done in reducing my lord of Richmond's household to better order and less charges. Sheriffhutton, 7 Oct.

Hol. Add. Endd.

9 Oct. **4829.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his writings, dated Oking, 19 Sept., complaining that Jeffray Middleton, of Laudesdail, and Rowland Bland, his servant, were taken by John Irrewyn, about Midsummer last, when on pilgrimage to visit the corpse of St. Ninian, and delivered to Will. Airmstrong, an outlaw, who released them on giving as pledges Oliver, the said Jeffray's son, and the brother of Bland. Will send order to the warden that the pledges be put to freedom. Edinburgh, 9 Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

9 Oct. **4830.** NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. vi. 459.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 517.

On the 2 Oct. the king of Scots with 700 men came to Coldingham abbey. The prior, brother to Angus, was dead before their coming. The Earl, who had warning, escaped with 200 men, and pursued the King on his return, who had put in the abbey lord Home and his brother the abbot of Jedburgh, so fast that he drove him to Dunbar. Returning to Coldingham, he drove out the Homes, as by his letter enclosed, and has sent lady Margaret, his daughter, to Norham castle. The Earl must, of necessity, take refuge in England, to avoid the army which the king of Scots is bring-

1528.

NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY—*cont.*

ing against him, and has asked for protection. In his attack upon the King he was secretly assisted by many on the Borders. Can obtain no redress from the Scots, who have lately been on the water of Tyne, taken 23 men and 16 cattle. All wrongs done by Englishmen are sharply corrected, except that Sir William Ellercar, "to the parlous example of all the country," hath ridden into Scotland, and brought with him Mark Carre, and other Scotchmen, to Werke Castle. Wishes to know how he is to deal with them. Begg credence for Leonard Musgrave. Received letters from the king and queen of Scots on the 9th, which he encloses. Newcastle, 9 Oct. *Signed*: "Hy. Northumbreland."

Pp. 2. *Add.*: "To my lord Legate's good grace."

9 Oct.

4831. ROB. BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since he left Wolsey his knee has begun to swell. If he were wise, as he is not, would remain where he is, even if he did nothing. Begg Wolsey to allow him to go while he can ride. From his small house at Clapham, 9 Oct.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.

9 Oct.

4832. CHARLES V. to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Lanz, 290.

Has written to England, as she will see by the copy of his answer to the Cardinal's messenger, who came here with Marnix. Wrote also to the bishop of Burgos, directing him to take leave of the King, and to return upon safe-conduct through France to Fonterabia, as the English ambassadors here will not be allowed to depart until his arrival. As king of Spain it is impossible for Charles to retain a Spanish ambassador in England; but if Margaret thinks peace or truce would be desirable for the interchange of merchandise, and for the purpose of learning the news, she may send an envoy from Flanders, charging him to inform Charles of whatever he can learn, by the merchants who often come hither. Madrid, 9 Oct. 1528.

Fr.

10 Oct.

4833. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 112.

B. M.

Extracts from the letters of Gregory [Casale], dated Loretto, 10 Oct. The Imperialists at Naples, after the defeat of the French, were found not to exceed 4,700, both Spaniards and Germans. There were 1,200 Spaniards at Gaeta, and a few Sicilians in Calabria, in all not more than 8,000 foot. The Spaniards and Germans are clamoring for their wages, which amount to an immense sum. The Imperialists are trying to extort them from the cities and nobles of the kingdom. After a consultation between Renzo, the viscount of Tur[enne] and others, it was determined that 5,000 foot should be sent to garrison Barletta, Trani and Brindisi, if they were still safe. Renzo has embarked for Barletta with 1,000 foot. The prince of Melphi and the Florentines will raise 4,000, and send them after him. Renzo does not think the Spaniards will attack these towns, as they are strongly fortified. He wishes St. Pôl to send him 5,000 Germans and 2,000 Italians, to make up the number of 12,000, with whom he thinks he can easily recover the kingdom and blockade the enemy, or at least prevent their exactions of money. The Imperialists want both men and money, and would be destroyed if the French king would act with energy, which he has never done yet. He ought to trust more to Italian forces than to French. De Guise should bring with him about 6,000 Germans. Is still at Loretto, and will return to the Pope when he has recovered from the fever.

In Vannes' hand. Lat., pp. 2.

1528.

10 Oct. 4834. SIR LAURENCE STARBER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Recommending John Bauer as a skilful judge of metals and minerals, and fit to be in the King's service. Germany is quiet at present. If he hears of any movement, will let him know. Sends him specimens of metals found in Germany. Nuremberg, 10 Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

11 Oct. 4835. SIR CHR. DACRE and GEOFFREY LANCASTER to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Received his letters on Saturday at quarter sessions,—the one touching riots committed by lord Dacre's tenants, the other touching those between Sir Will. Pennyngton and Thos. Dykes. Declared to the inquest impannelled by the sheriff the causes according to the bills in both cases. The inquest sat all day till 8 p.m., and would give no verdict, so we left them in the sheriff's custody till they should make up their minds; but they departed without leave into the town, and next morning at the Mute hall we found only six or seven of them. Could get no satisfactory explanation from the sheriff. Asked those present if they were agreed upon a verdict; but they were not, and gave none till noon, when Sir Christopher had to go, as he had to keep my lord Legate's court and sheriff's turn at Hexham next day. At 1 they gave in their verdict to Geoffrey Lancaster. Copies enclosed. Carlisle, 11 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

ii. Indictment against Thos. Dacre, of Nawartt, Cumb., and 101 other persons, named, for a riot committed at Carlisle, at the instigation of Will. lord Dacre, on 21 July 20 Hen. VIII., when they broke into a meadow called Swyft medoy, in the tenure of Sir Thos. Clifford, and attacked eleven of his servants, whose names are given. *Signed* by Sir C. Dacre and Lancaster.

Lat., pp. 2, large paper.

iii. Indictment against Will. Threlkeld, of Burgh upon the Sands, Cumb., bailiff of the same, and 140 others, named, for a riotous meeting at Stanxx (Stanwix), at the instigation of Will. lord Dacre, on the 25 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII., when some of their number crossed to Swyft Hyll to a place in the tenure of Nich. Denton of Carlisle, and assaulted his wife Margaret, and three of his servants, named. *Signed as above. In margin: Billa vera.*

Lat., pp. 2, large paper. Endd.: Copies of the indictments within the county of Cumberland.

iv. Indictment against the above Will. Threlkeld, and twenty-three others, named, for a riot at Swyft Hyll, committed at the instigation of lord Dacre, 7 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII., when they assaulted Gerard and Thos. How, sons of Ric. How, of Carlisle, and took the said Thos. prisoner to Naward castle.

Lat.

v. Indictment against Will. Threlkeld, and seven others, named, for a riot committed 31 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. at Carlisle, when they broke into the house of Nicholas Denton, carried off grain to the value of 10s., and assaulted Geo. Haysty, his servant. *Signed as before.*

Lat. This and the preceding are on one large sheet of paper.

vi. Indictment against Ric. Sewell, of Blakell, and thirteen others, named, for a riot instigated by lord Dacre, at le Garthes, in Bochartgaytt feld,

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SIR C. DACRE and G. LANCASTER to the DUKE OF RICHMOND—*cont.*

Cumb., on the 24 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII., when they assaulted Ric. How, servant of Sir Thos. Clifford, and took him prisoner to Nawartt castle.

Lat.

vii. Indictment against Ric. Sewell, of Blakell, and nine others, named, for a riot committed at lord Dacre's instigation, 9 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII., at Over Cuerok, when they assaulted Rob. Sanderson, of Upryghtby, and took him prisoner to Nawartt castle. *Signed as before.*

Lat. This and the preceding are on one large sheet of paper.

viii. Indictment against Nich. Denton, and thirteen others, for a riot at Swyft Hyll, near Carlisle, 25 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII., when they assaulted John Calvert, of Carlisle, weaver, and John Heythryngam, of Rychargait, and drove the former to Carlisle in fear of his life. *Signed as before.*

Lat., p. 1.

12 Oct.

4836. JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 113.

B. M.

Has been unable to write, from the scarcity of couriers. Trani, Barletta and Monopoli remain subject to the Venetians; and, as his brother Francesco, captain of the cavalry there, writes, can be easily kept, for the Imperialists are too few to attack them. The Signory are preparing to send assistance by sea. News came today that Renzo had arrived at Senegaglia. The Signory will send ships as soon as they can sail. It is reported that St. Pôl is at Genoa with his army. He asked the city to surrender, but the citizens replied that they wished to preserve their freedom. He was unable to besiege, as his army was reduced by desertion, and so departed.

The last letters from France state that the King had agreed with the ambassadors of the Allies that 25,000 foot, 800 men at arms, and 1,500 light horse should be kept in Italy this winter,—10,000 in the kingdom of Naples, and the rest in Lombardy. The King promises to pay 10,000. The same number are to be immediately levied for Naples,—3,000 by him, 4,000 by the Florentines, and 3,000 by the Venetians. The Florentine ambassador told Casale that they would willingly provide the number assigned; but Visconti, who is at Florence in the name of the French king, says that 2,000, with 100 horse, would be enough. The Venetians will send 800 foot; the rest are already in Apulia. Visconti has wages for his own men. St. Pôl wrote to the Florentines to retain the infantry for certain reasons. The Florentines wrote to the Venetians not to send their ships so soon; by which they now excuse their slowness.

The ambassador of king John of Hungary tells him that the ambassadors sent to France have obtained a promise of 100,000 gold pieces, and the King has written to the Signory to ask them to assist. One of the ambassadors is going to England. King John is on his frontier, and with a little help could do great harm to Ferdinand.

The son of the duke of Ferrara will act as captain general of the Florentines.

Sends a copy of a letter from his brother, who is with the Pope. His brother, the knight (Gregory), is going to Our Lady of Loretto after his illness. Venice, 12 Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

12 Oct.

4837. JOHN CHEKYNGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Gregory and the rest of your scholars are in good health, and getting on well in learning. Are now in Cambridge, the University being free from sickness. Have been long in the country, where they had country fare, and

1528.

paid well for it, with simple lodging. Desires him to send, for Gregory, to keep him from the cold this winter, five yards of marble frieze for a "galberdyne," for Christopher nine yards, and for Nich. Sadler seven yards; also a bed and a pair of sheets. Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Maister Thomas Crumwell, beside the Augustyne Freys in London.

12 Oct.

4838. SIR JOHN NEVEYLL, Sheriff of Yorkshire, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks Wolsey to help him to retain the office for another year, as his expences were so heavy last year in consequence of the dearth. The duke of Richmond's council, the justices of assize, and Wolsey's servants can inform Wolsey of his demeanor. "From the Chett," 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my [lord C]ardnall gud graice. *Endd.*

12 [Oct. ?]

4839. T. MAGNUS to [CROMWELL].

R. O.

"..... u[n]to youe And [for] somyche as
 being fatte doth fall
 he canne not contynue
 to be devided, the oone
 the other halve to be
 that Sir John Houseman
 good cher made unto
 for thair parte and
 good ale, pigeons and
 to commaunde me to
 [y]ong shovellards may
 [t]ymes in case thay shall
 geven unto thaym.
 arke besides guttes and
 oos the said shovellards
 [sho]vellards to reasoorte and
 that this thing wer
 hider.
 for tenne pounce moor
 and the other for the
 Cawsay ther coustide
 to purchase with myn
 e repairing and
 and to spare money
 ecte thenne the laste
 litle nd mought have doon
 clid to some good [e]ffecte. At that
 and not mete to have spared so myche
 good and a grete acte with some further
 doon with the same. Sory I am that I
 tune craving, requeste and desir of
 er cometh to noe better purpoos. Yf
 for the said Cawsay, it shalbe doon by
 soe light an oppynyon as I have
 [wi]sdome or discretion.
 the said buk. I had lever thay were
 ther shulde be any suche withynne my
 that shulde be thoccasion of that disseas and
 [su]che as it is, that thay be not well stirred
 ous and specially at the begynnyng of the
 n myche from eding and sleping in the

1528.

T. MAGNUS to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

..... [c]anne moor at large shewe unto youe. This
 or els ther wolbe noe remedy. This
 places for saving of der, specially with myche
 ye well. At Sherefhooton, the 12th
 ase provide that the timber ordeyned
 led, with drawne, nor taken away, and as to
 to lye ther, notwithstanding I remitte that to
 en in that behalve. Your owne. T. Magnus."

P. 1. More than half lost by mutilation. Signed.

P.S. on the back "..... the said buk to Thomas Gibon
 to make cher to my neighbors."

12 Oct. **4840.** The MONASTERY OF NOTLEY.

i. Writ to the escheator of Beds and Bucks for restitution of the temporalities on the election of Robert Brice, late prior of Burcestre, *vice* John Marston, the last abbot, deceased; the fealty of the new abbot being ordered to be taken by John London, clerk. Westminster, 12 Oct.

ii. Similar writs for cos. of Oxford, Lincoln, Hants and Middlesex.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

[13 Oct.] **4841.** The DIVORCE.

Vit. B. x. 160.

B. M.

Pocock, i. 181.

Notarial attestation made in the presence of Cuthbert bishop of London, John bishop of Ely, John bishop of Bath and Wells, and Robert Shirton, S.T.P., by William Claiburgh and John Talkern, that Katharine of Arragon promises to send to Spain for the original brief concerning her marriage with the King. Greenwich, 1528, 5 Clement VII., "mense . . .
 . . [tert]ia decima."

Lat., vellum, mutilated.

4842. The DIVORCE.

R. O.

"A devise to be gyven to the Quenis grace by hyr cownsellours."

Have delivered the copies of the bull and brief concerning the marriage to the King. The brief cannot be found in the treasury, and is considered a forgery. The copy will be of no advantage when the process begins; and she must endeavour to obtain the original, which is in the Emperor's custody. They advise her to write to the Emperor to send the original, telling him that the King will send to receive it at Bayonne; the want of it may ruin her cause, and endanger the inheritance of her child; that a lawful copy made by some judge or bishop will be as useful to him as the original, but nothing can serve her purpose so well, as it is a common instrument of the King and herself, and that she has promised to exhibit it in three months,—which failing, sentence will probably be delivered against her.

If it appears that she has not done what she ought to do to obtain the brief, it will be imputed greatly to her hindrance. They themselves would consider they ought to act as if no such brief had been spoken of.

Advise her to ask the Emperor's ambassador, from whom she had the copy, to write to the Emperor also, and say, if he refuse, the Queen will ask the Pope for compulsories and other reminders. In order that the King may not have cause to think that she intends any frivolous delay, she should depose before a notary that she intends to use all possible means and diligence to recover the brief, wherever it be, and that, to her knowledge, it is in Spain, and nowhere else.

Pp. 10. Endd.

1528.

13 Oct.

R. O.

4843. THOMAS BYRD, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Reminds him of the 5 mks. of his pension which is behind from Lady Day, and that he promised him, his uncle and son, to get him the patent for the pension. Hears that my lord of Salisbury is come to London, and one word to him will be enough. Will lose his pension if the bishop is translated by the vacation of Winchester, unless he has his patent. Sends the copy of his writ, and the patent that his predecessor had. The benefice of Boscombe was given to one of the chapel five weeks before it was void. Hynxsey Hall, Oxford, 13 Oct.

Another half year expired at Michaelmas last.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, &c., Mr. Thos. Cromwell, dwelling by the Friars Augustines in London. *Endd.*

13 Oct.

4844. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 114*.

B. M.

Extract from letters of Paul Casale, dated Rome, 13 Oct.

Confirmation has arrived of the report that captain Simon Romanus had defeated the count Burelle in Calabria, killing 1,500 Spaniards whom he had brought from Sicily, and taking him prisoner. The Venetians have sent money to raise cavalry.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, p. 1.

14 Oct.

4845. TAYLER to BRIAN TUKE.

Cal. D. x. 360.

B. M.

"Right worshipful and my singular loving friend, [after most hearty] commendations, I thank you for your friendly and ky[nd] letter, which bears] date the 6th of Oct., and came to my hands the 9th [of this present,] delivered by Thadeus, the which hath used very [great diligence] and departed in post incontinent after his letter delivered [by the which] I was marvellously comforted, and if I could recognize [in myself] any of those qualities, the which you so accumulate [upon me,] I would be very joyous. You write discreet, substancia[1] diligent, and circumspect. If there had remained [any way] whereby a man might be brought into a foles p[aradize] you would not have left it behind, but would [have discovered every] one of these things in me, the which you of your go[od nature impute] unto me, whereby you bind me for ever, so fully and [to] certify me of such things as I was desirous to [know] of. And no man know better to do it than you [by virtue of] your authority and place. And to these great bonds and yet you have added a great hope and accumulation p so heartily to be friendly to me in the authority of your off[ice concer]nyng my diets, the which cause I heartily commend [unto you; sed] *de his hactenus.*

"And whereas you write that you had in co[mmandment] to show unto me somewhat of the cause of T[addeo his] coming, according to your writing and tenor of th[e same] the morrow I went to Fonten de Blewe, where th[e King and] Madame was returned from Blese, were with both which there speaking after commendations made of th[e King's] highness and my lord Cardinal's grace behalf declared and showed the great cordial affe[ction and] good mind they had to the affairs of France that they had sent a post in great diligence [to] recover Andreas Doria, if it were po[ssible] to the King such promises as should Andrewe. The King told me that he will s[end word of] all things that the King our master promiseth and that he had offered aforetime as much to [the said Andreas] as he could desire. And because other letters I had from you, therefore an answer I write to you, desiring [you to] certify my lord's Grace of the same, thinking not best (both for lack of news, and because also the bishop [of Bayonne] hath writ unto the Grand Master all the said ma[tters,

1528.

TAYLER to BRIAN TUKE—*cont.*

who is] writing to him answer of all things which he shall de[clare unto my] lord's Grace,) to trouble my said lord's Grace with any [letter] at this time, whom, as soon as any news shall occ[ur or] happen worth writing, I shall with diligence certify [thereof]. The King was very desirous to have known some ty[dings] of the cardinal Campegeus coming, and the Gr[and] Master covetous to hear what news came out of Sp[ain since] the last letters, for hither cometh nothing out of Spay[n]. . . . I pray you send this letter to my priest at the Rolls. Th[us God] have you in his keeping. From Mel-dune, four leagues from Fonten de Blewe, in haste, the 14th of Oct. 1528 ; wh[ere I] am commanded to get me a lodging to be nigh the Court."

*Signed. Add.*14 Oct. **4846.** P. EARL OF OSSORY to WOLSEY.

R. O. On the arrival of the lord of Kilmainham with the King's letters, St. P. II. 143. instructions and commissions, was invading the earl of Desmond. Left part of his retinue to defend his lands, and went with the other to the Pale. Oconour has made several invasions of the Pale with Kildare's brethren and adherents, and attempted to stop Ossory's coming. These practices have been devised by Kildare, thinking that he will necessarily be sent home as his father was, when his brethren and kinsmen made war. The King's subjects in the Pale, seeing that Kildare and his father have been pardoned and set in authority after committing high offences, bear allegiance to him, trusting that he will come again and rule. Showed this when in England, and it might have been prevented if his desires had been followed. Drogheda, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*14 Oct. **4847.** LORD JAMES BUTLER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters expressing the King's confidence in his St. P. II. 144. service. Has certified the perverse and heinous demeanour of the brethren and adherents of the earl of Kildare, to the sore decay and impoverishing of the King's true subjects. Considers himself unequal to the charge committed to him by the King, to execute all exploits and journeys upon the King's rebels, in consequence of the smallness of his revenues, his youth, and lack of experience, and the certainty of high malice being borne him. Asks for assistance. Desires credence for Robert Cowley and the prior of Kilmainham, the bearer. Dublin, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*15 Oct. **4848.** THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Hampton, the bearer, will tell him all about Wynter's affairs and the house. Has before written of his great desire to please Wolsey. Expresses his great obligations to Lupset. There is a report that Wolsey is displeased with him, which has grieved both of them very much. Could not bear to be separated from him. Has before written, and Hampton will tell Wolsey of the trouble Cyprianus the Italian has taken in teaching him. Paris, id. Oct.

Lat., Hol., pp. 2. Add.: R., &c., card. Ebor. Angliæ primati Sedis Apostolicæ a latere Legato, &c. *Endd.*

15 Oct. **4849.** LEE to TUKE.

Vesp. C. IV.
260*.
B. M.

Mr. Silvester writes now the uttermost that he can get from the Emperor, which is much the same as they sent by the bishop of Pistoja on Sept. 30, and by sea. *The Emperor desires particular peace with the King before any treaty of universal peace, saying that then the King may, if he*

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likes, mediate for the universal peace, but Darius could not tell whether he meant with the condition mentioned by Alemand, that the particular peace is to be of no effect if the universal peace does not follow. Darius told the Emperor that he seemed to fall from the universal peace. He answered there is no mediator. Cannot tell whether Alemand spoke with authority when he mentioned that condition. As they are always speaking of the divorce, desires instructions thereupon if it is mentioned during the negotiations. Thinks a good answer would be that the King does not act from displeasure towards the Queen or any other private cause, but only for the discharge of his conscience, and that he will not be his own judge, but will follow the judgment of the Church. Does not think the Emperor can reasonably reply to this. To express ignorance or dissemble would increase evil opinion, and perhaps hinder the treaty. Haste should be made, for they are raising men here, though for what purpose he does not know, but the Emperor's journey to Italy is commonly spoken of. Two new councillors have been appointed for the Queen, the archbishop of Toledo, who is never away from her, and the count of Miranda, her chamberlain, brother of Don Ynigo, the ambassador in England. 15 Oct. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd.

15 Oct.

4850. HERESY.

Harl. MS. 421,
f. 34.

B. M.

Examination of a heretic, not named.

15 Oct.—About four years ago was contracted to Joan, daughter of one Dyer of Fynchenfeld, now dead, who taught him the 1st chapter of James. One Quynntyne, butcher of Coggeshall, now dead, taught him the 2nd chapter of James, and erroneous opinions about the Sacrament of the Altar, pilgrimages, images, and fasting. Worked at Bumstede at Towre, with John Tyball, who read Paul's Epistles and the Evangelists to him, and taught him heresy. Went with Sir Richard Fox, John Tyball, John Smyth of Bumstede, friar Topley, and friar Gardynier, to the house of one Gilbert, shipwright, where they read the New Testament and talked of heresies. They also met at Bowre Hall, Mother Bocher's, and Mother Charte's, where sometimes Fox, or the respondent, or John Smyth, would read the New Testament in English, in presence of them and their households. John Smyth, of Redeswell, also resorted there, but "he saith he never heard speak of any manner of opinions." About a year ago last Whitsuntide, being in London with John Tyball, went to friar Baron at the Friars Augustines, to buy New Testaments. Found him reading the New Testament to a young gentleman, with a chain round his neck. Tyball told him Sir Richard Fox was well learned and would do well, and asked him to write him a letter. Does not remember what was in it. Each of them bought a New Testament for 3s. Kept it until the Sunday before last Mid Lent. Read it in the houses of Roger, a tanner of Bures, Gyfford, Bower Hall, Mother Bocher's, and Mother Charte's, and at last sold it to Fox.

Sentence given:—"Quod citra septimam in quodam die festo, offeret cereum unius libræ imagini Beatæ Mariæ et quod jejundet quinque diebus Veneris in pane et aqua in honore Quinque Vulnerum citra festum Paschæ. Et proficiscatur peregre in abbatiam de Ipiwico citra festum Purificationis. Septem spalmos (*sic*) penitenciales et quinquies spalterium Beatæ Mariæ."

Pp. 3. Contemporary foliation, cccclx-i.

16 Oct.

4851. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
169.

Wrote on the 6th of the arrival of Campeggio, which did not take place next day in the way expected, for he was so tormented with gout that he could not endure to be borne in his litter. He was taken to Suffolk's lodging, and next day passed secretly by water to the bishop of Bath's, where he is at present confined to his bed. Wolsey has paid him three visits, and

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DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

had on each occasion a long conversation with him. Knows not what will be the issue. Expects that those who manage this business will have to use all their understanding to conquer the difficulty. Those of this country talk plentifully, but if that be the only obstacle they will go on, for the whole thing is well arranged. A good number of the lords of the kingdom are assembled here, and shortly there will be others, more than have been seen for a long time, and it will not be the fault of the one party if the affair is not despatched very soon. The other makes such cheer as she has always done in her greatest triumphs, nor could one perceive anything, looking at the two together, and to this hour they have but one bed and one table. I have been to see Campeggio, who is much gratified by his reception in France, and speaks wonders of the Pope and his good will, not forgetting to speak about Ravenna and Cervia.

Received on Wednesday morning the packets of my lord of Bath, sent me by the bailly. I sent them to him, and went to him yesterday to learn what he had to say about the contribution, about which I am much vexed to see the despatch dragged on to this hour, after having written so long ago that the affair was ready. More than four times since my last letters I have sent to Wolsey for an audience, but have been quite unable to obtain it. This I showed to my lord of Bath in as gentle manner as I could, and he has promised to represent the matter to Wolsey, and get me an answer by Sunday. He excuses the delay by the great complication of affairs at present, which will in that time be a little cleared up.

"Or, Monseigneur, il fault que je vous en dye ma fantaisye, la chose estant baillée pour preste de maniere que je pensoye dedans deux jours toucher deniers, Maistre Bryant va venir, dict que pour affaires de consequence, et mesmes pour mettre sur le bureau nouvelles deliberations et entreprises, Montpezat devoyt bientost venir decza." From that time, although I did not at once perceive it, I have been continually put off. I know what they want to do, but I think they will try to put off till Montpezat's arrival, that they may always have some excuse to put before you, and, if asked to grant anything for the future, may always pay you with present things. I have warned you sometimes, when sending a gentleman hither, not to notify it so long before; and for this I had my reasons, for I have found by experience it only makes the despatch of business more difficult.

As to news from Spain, my lord of Bath says no answer has yet been made to the offers of Silvester, which are the first he had to propose, but that the Emperor continually puts him off for want of leisure to read them. At the very time that Silvester was writing, Andrea Dorea had agreed with the Emperor, at which they were making great rejoicings. His conditions were only what the others report, viz., the maintenance of so many galleys, with a large pension assigned in Naples, and assurance of the liberty of Genoa, including the town of Savona. It is said Gueldres has agreed with the Emperor, having been surprised in one of his towns without provisions; but I doubt this report, especially as the ships which brought Mons. de Reu are now upon the coast waiting for wind to go to Spain, and in them are several Spaniards going back with him. Among them also are three Portuguese vessels. London, 16 Oct.

P.S.—I wrote lately of the arrival of a brother of the earl of Angus at this court. He has come to complain of the Earl's treatment, who has been banished from Scotland, while they say the Queen has taken another husband, who is a still finer fellow than himself. On the Borders great inroads are made on both sides. The Legate will no longer be their neighbor, for he has this day taken the bishopric of Winchester, the richest hereabouts, and will give up Durham. The Imperial ambassador speaks much about the affair of Mons. de Gueldres, even showing a copy of the

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capitulation, which bears that he has agreed with the Emperor to be friend of friends, and enemy of enemies, leaving the Emperor his heir should he die without children. The Spanish ships have come, and the merchants say that the Emperor has caused 200,000 ass-loads of corn to be brought from Andalusia into Biscay, apparently intending to seize a new opportunity of making war in that quarter.

French. Add.: Mons. le Grand Maistre de France.

16 Oct. **4852.** LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv.
262.
B. M.

On Sept. 30 sent the Emperor's answer to Darius by the bishop of Pistoja. On Oct. 6 sent by sea *a reply conceived by them and sent to Darius, but he was unable to find out whether the Emperor would be content with the condition expressed by Alemand. It is evident that he wants a mediator. The success in Italy makes them more close than they otherwise would be. Men are being raised both openly and secretly. The people of the country disapprove of the Emperor's journey to Italy, and impute it to the Chancellor. Some think his money will not serve, and it will be hard to get any more here. The great men are summoned to Toledo. The Emperor's confessor is removed from the secret council. The archbishop of Toledo and the count of Miranda are now of the council. They are perhaps chosen to attend on the Empress during the Emperor's absence in Italy, and he perhaps intends through them to get money from the great men. He used the same policy two years ago; for, before calling a Parliament, he took to his council the said Archbishop, the duke of Alva and others, but discharged them as soon as the Parliament was dissolved.*

Has already written the words said to Darius by the count of Nassau concerning the divorce. Wishes for instructions what to say if it is mentioned. Has hitherto pretended ignorance, and said that if the King had any such intention, it was only to follow the judgment of the Church, and for the discharge of his conscience, and not from any displeasure toward the Queen. The report that the King has sent for advice to the doctors of Paris has confirmed this. Some say that the French are the original movers of this trouble, by their doubts as to the legitimacy of the Princess. Said that if such a doubt were moved, the King could do no less than try the sufficiency of the matrimony, on which it depends. They say here that Campeggio is arrived in England to judge the matter. Tell them that if it is so, it is plain that the King does not intend to do anything of his own will, but to abide what justice may require. Hears that the Emperor has sent to the Pope, by the general of the Observants, lately made Cardinal, certain considerations against granting the King a dispensation for the divorce. Said that the King would not want a dispensation, but a declaration whether the marriage was valid or not. Valladolid, 16 Oct. 1528.*

Hol.; cipher, deciphered by Tuke; pp. 3. Add. Endd.

16 Oct. **4853.** GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.
261.
B. M.

John Radecliff, who brought Wolsey's letters of 26 April, asking them to assist him in obtaining restitution for a ship taken at Bayona in Galicia, went to Madrid, but, not finding the Emperor there, made supplication to the Queen and her Council, of whom he obtained a good provision, which was afterward revoked on the suggestion of the other party that Spanish ships have been taken by the English. He is renewing his suit. Had other letters from Wolsey, of June 2, and a letter from Don Ynigo to the Emperor, concerning two ships of Dartmouth, but the party never came.

* Francis Quignones.

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GHINUCCI and LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Have agreed with the captors of the ships. Another poor man of the West country has obtained provision for his ship, but is not able to answer the costs. Gives an account of the suit of a young merchant, who has been here three months, for two ships taken. In consequence of a safe-conduct of don Ynigo, he has at length obtained power to sell the two ships, and have half the proceeds. Thinks that others will have much worse speed. Valladolid, 16 Oct. 1528. *Signed.*

Lee's hand, pp. 2.

16 Oct.

Vesp. C. iv.

263*.

B. M.

4854. LEE to TUKE.

After writing his other letter it came into his mind to write *fancies* to him touching the answer to be made to the new demand of the Emperor of a particular peace with the King. Thinks there are many things to induce the French king to allow it. Otherwise it will be hard for him to find a mediator. If he will consent, it would be well to find out whether the Emperor will accept that condition. This will soon appear if answer be made that the King trusts the Emperor will desire him to do nothing contrary to his honor; which saved, that is to say, the universal peace ensuing, he can be content either to make a new treaty with the Emperor, or else to declare the old treaties in force, as before the intimation. Thinks this answer will save the King's honor and discover the Emperor's mind; for if he is not content with the answer, he does not mean to conclude the universal peace. Must endeavor to prevent the Emperor's accustomed delays, for he may agree, and yet put off the time for his own advantage, finding cavillations to have everything for the universal peace concluded before the particular peace is taken. He may make vain excuses about the judges or arbiters. Perhaps after the conclusion of the particular peace "he will give ears, which he will not give yet;" for they declare nothing of their mind to us now.

It is said that the Emperor has sent for don Ynigo. Does not wish Tuke to mention what he says, except to those whom he knows to be Lee's friends. Has written to the King much in the same manner. It is said here that Campegius has arrived in England. Valladolid, 16 Oct. 1528.

Hol., p. 1; cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add.: To the right honorable Mr. Brian Tuke, 16 Oct. Duplicate.

16 Oct.

R. O.

4855. HIGDON, MAGNUS and BOWIS to WOLSEY.

Sir Thos. Clifford has exhibited to my lord of Richmond's council, on behalf of the earl of Cumberland, a complaint against lord Dacre for misdemeanors in Cumberland against the Earl's tenants, and that a special sessions of peace to inquire into it was "disappointed" by Dacre. The Council, therefore, wrote to the justices of peace, and a sessions was appointed at Carlisle, when heinous indictments were found against many persons. Send copies, signed by Sir Chr. Dacre and Hen. Lancaster, justices. Advise Wolsey to adjust matters between the Earl and Dacre, who both intend to be at London this Mich. term. Have committed four of Dacre's servants to ward at York, and sent for others of the chief rioters. Sheriff Hutton, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: U[nto] my lord Legate's g[ood] grace. Endd.

16 Oct.

R. O.

4856. WALES

Notification to Wolsey by the King's tenants of the lordship and town of Breknok, S. Wales, that they have appointed John ap Ll's Havard and others as their proctors, to petition the King for reformation of "unlawful customs, usages and laws here occupied," and to "bargain and conclude for

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the redemption of the King's last sessions in oyer there holden " about arrears of taxes and talliages. 16 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII.

On parchment.

17 Oct.

4857. CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI.

Theiner,
p. 570.

I have not written since leaving Paris. When I arrived within four miles of London I wrote to Di Feltro. On Wednesday, the 7th, I reached the suburbs of London, and lodged at the house of the duke of Suffolk. It was arranged that my entry should be made publicly the next day, and the cardinal of York was to take part in it. But I was so prostrated by the gout, that I could not travel any further, either in a litter or on horseback. So I remained in the Duke's house all the next day, and in the evening the Cardinal conveyed me to the river, and I proceeded in a barge to the lodging assigned to me, namely, Bath House, without any noise or pomp. I have remained there till this present time, and am confined to bed, my agony being greater than usual, owing to the journey. I do not know when I shall be sufficiently free from pain to be able to visit the King.

The day following Wolsey came to see me. I had believed and hoped that he would not discuss any business with me; but he entered immediately into the cause of my coming. He showed me that, in order to maintain and increase here the authority of the Holy See and the Pope, he had done his utmost to persuade the King to apply for a legate on the ground of the desire and scruple which he has in his conscience, although many of these prelates declared it was possible to do without one. The Pope will have received abundant information on this point from Wolsey's letters.

As the Cardinal and the King were both resolved to proceed to the dissolution of the marriage, I presented the Pope's letter of credence. I told Wolsey that at my departure the Pope anticipated that he would be willing to labour with me in inducing the King to change his mind. (*Here follows a long account of his conferences with Wolsey, as in his letter to Sanga of 28 Oct.*)

As soon as I am able to stand, we shall go to the King. At the first interview I shall do no more than listen to and interrogate the King, in order to make discoveries, and to see how far his mind coincides with the information I have received about it. On presenting the Pope's letter I will exhort him according to my instructions. This has been arranged by the cardinal of York and myself. Subsequently I will do my utmost to persuade the King (i.e., to abandon the divorce), though I feel sure it will be in vain. I will do the same with the Queen, who, I doubt not, will show less repugnance. Although the importunity and solicitations of these people are well known to you by their past negotiations in this affair, I thought it necessary to write all this discourse, even though I have not yet spoken to the King, in order that I may obtain a speedy reply [from the Pope], and some remedy for the great burden under which I labour, and which I cannot bear for long. Let me know how far I am to proceed in this cause.

I will endeavor with all diligence to procure the peace. Wolsey tells me he has the management of it, having heard from Spain of [the Emperor's] good intentions by letters from Darius, who writes that the most Reverend General was about to be despatched to the Pope.

This matter has come to such a pass that it can no longer be borne, and it is unnecessary to leave all the burden upon me, because the cardinal of York and all the kingdom take so much interest in it that they will wait no longer. I pray you to solicit for a determinate answer to be given me, either one way or the other; and let the answer be sent with diligence and in duplicate. As York found me so firm and constant in persuading that the separation should not be attempted, and as the Spaniards have been so successful in the kingdom [of Naples], he suspected that on the way I had received fresh

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CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI—*cont.*

commissions to delay the matter. He said to me that although the affairs of Italy since my departure may have been diverted, they have not been subverted (*inversæ, non tamen sunt eversæ*). I denied it with all earnestness, but I do not know how in this dilemma they will be able to procrastinate, or what they will think. Some resolution must be taken [by the Pope].

The King, being desirous to give me audience, removed to his palace here in London on the river, not far distant from my lodging. Although I could neither ride nor walk, and could not sit without discomfort, I was compelled on the 22nd to go for my first audience. I was warmly received and welcomed by his Majesty. The ambassadors and all the prelates and princes of the kingdom were assembled in a large hall. Public audience was given us, and, in the name of us two Legates, my [secretary] Floriano made an appropriate speech.* Dr. Fox replied. The King then withdrew with us into another chamber, where I presented the Pope's letter. The King was well disposed to the universal peace. I then read to him your letter of 3 Aug., respecting Ravenna and Cervia. The King replied that he had done all in his power, and that he and the cardinal of York had a very bad opinion (*sono molto male edificati*) of the Venetians. I urged him to use his influence with the Most Christian King to procure the restitution of Cervia and Ravenna, and of the territory held by the duke of Ferrara, on pain of their losing his (Henry's) assistance and favor.

The King told me plainly that the king of France wished that a fresh arrangement should be made by the League, and that this matrimonial cause should first be effected according to his (Henry's) desire; otherwise he (Francis) could not see why Henry should compel him to obtain so much from the Venetians, who were such good friends in this war, and who would not fail to make the restitution so soon as Henry attained his object with regard to the marriage; for they had expressly declared that they would make no restitution until the cause were despatched. I used many arguments to show it was not right to compel the Pope to do anything for the restitution of property of which he had been unduly deprived. The King replied, "We did not deprive him of it, but the Venetians." I rejoined that it was enough that they (Henry and Francis) were their confederates. But they have evidently resolved as above.

In these and other words, and in his manner, the King exhibited a most ardent desire for this divorce; and he seems to me to be so persuaded of the nullity of the marriage, and so firmly to believe it, that I have come to the conclusion that it will be impossible to persuade him otherwise.

Next day the King visited me privately. (*Here follows an account of his interviews with Henry and Katharine, as in his letter to Sanga of 17 Oct., word for word.*)

This post is despatched [to Rome] to obtain the bishopric of Winchester for the cardinal of York. Considering his merits, I recommend him to the Pope and the Sacred College.

London, 17 Oct. 1528.

Ital.

17 Oct.

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.,
p. 25.

4858. CAMPEGGIO to SANGA.

As the King was desirous to give me audience, he removed to his palace here in London upon the river, not far distant from my dwelling. My friend Florian made an appropriate speech, composed of such matter that he gained an attentive hearing from all present. When, insisting upon a universal peace, he alluded to the calamity of Italy and of Rome, all were moved to tears. Dr. Fox made an elegant reply. After this public ceremony,

* See the letter to Sanga, 17 Oct.

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his Majesty drew us two [Legates] into another chamber, where I explained to him the Pope's good will, and presented the Pope's letter, which he read. At this first interview I did not discuss particulars, but spoke only of the general peace. The King seemed heartily to desire it, and promised me, *sopra la sua testa*, that he would not fail to do everything in his power.

Next day after dinner the King visited me privately, and we remained together alone about four hours, discussing only two things. First, I exhorted him not to attempt this matter, in order to confirm and clear his conscience, to establish the succession of the kingdom, and to avoid scandals; and that if he had any scruple, he could have a new dispensation. I adduced many reasons which appeared to me very efficacious, and the whole was patiently listened to. The King's reply was evidently premeditated. I believe York (Wolsey) had well instructed him, because his Lordship used the very same reasons.

In the second place, we disputed whether the prohibition existed in the Divine law, or whether the Pope could grant a dispensation; and, if he could, whether the dispensation would be valid. His Majesty has so diligently studied this matter, that I believe in this case he knows more than a great theologian and jurist. He told me plainly that he wanted nothing else than a declaration whether the marriage is valid or not,—he himself always presupposing its invalidity; and I believe that an angel descending from Heaven would be unable to persuade him otherwise.

We then discussed a proposal for persuading the Queen to enter some religious house. With this he was extremely pleased; and, indeed, there are strong reasons for it; “et fra l'altre che la Regina non perde se non l'uso della persona del Re, quale ha perso piu di dui anni, ne è per rihaverlo quomodocunque res cadat.” In all other matters the King is determined to allow her whatever she demands, and especially to settle the succession on her daughter in the event of his having no male heirs by another marriage. It was concluded that I and York should speak to the Queen about this on the day following.

Accordingly on Saturday the 24th, being conveyed in a boat by the Cardinal (Wolsey), we went to execute this mission; but first of all we had another private interview with the King. He desired to see the bull of the commission, which I read. His Majesty then stated he had some suspicion that he should be abandoned in this affair, saying that within the last twenty hours, since he had spoken with me, he had heard from some merchants of London that they would engage their credit that his Holiness would come to an agreement with the Emperor. I replied that the Pope would do nothing unworthy of a good pontiff, but he was bound to have regard to many things. The King professed to be satisfied.

Taking leave of his Majesty, the Cardinal and I repaired to the Queen, with whom we conversed alone about two hours. After our greetings I gave her the Pope's letter, which she received, and read with good cheer (*cera*). She then inquired what I had to say to her. I began by telling her that as the Pope could not refuse justice to any one who demands it, he had sent the cardinal of York and myself hither to understand the state of the question between her Highness and the King's Majesty; but as the matter was very important and full of difficulty, his Holiness, in right of his paternal office and of the love which he bore her, counselled her, confiding much in her prudence, that rather than press it to trial she should of her prudence take some other course which would give general satisfaction and greatly benefit herself and her affairs. I did not further explain the means to her, in order to discover what she would demand. The cardinal of York spoke to the same effect, as far as I could understand, though he spoke chiefly in the English language.

Her Majesty replied that she knew the sincerity of her own conscience; that she wished to die in the holy Faith [and in] obedience to the commands

1528.

CAMPEGGIO to SANGA—*cont.*

of God and of holy Church ; that she wished to declare her conscience [only] to our Lord ;* and that for the present she would give no other reply, as she intended to demand counsellors of the King her lord and consort, and then she would hear us and make answer. She stated that she had heard we were to persuade her to enter some religion. I did not deny it, and constrained myself to persuade her that it rested with her, by doing this, to satisfy God, her own conscience, the glory and fame of her name, [and to preserve] her honors and temporal goods and the succession of her daughter; that she would lose nothing, "*se non l'uso della persona del Re,*" which she had lost already, and which I knew she would never recover; that she should rather yield to his displeasure (*ira*) than submit herself to the peril of a sentence, considering, if that went against her, in what grief and trouble she would be, and in how little honour and reputation; and that she would lose her dowry, because in cases of matrimony it was concluded that on the dissolution, whensoever and howsoever, of a marriage, the dower could not be recovered. I begged her to consider the scandals and enmities which would ensue. On the other hand, instead of all these inconveniences, which should be avoided, she would preserve her dower, the guardianship of her daughter, her rank as Princess, and in short all that she liked to demand of the King; and she would offend neither God nor her own conscience. Then I alleged the example of the queen of France that was, who did a similar thing, and who still lives in the greatest honor and reputation with God and all that kingdom.

The same arguments, and probably more, were impressed upon her by the cardinal of York, who requested her to ponder these counsels, and to recognise their importance, and the good or the evil which depended on both sides of the question, hoping that of her prudence she would resolve for the best.

Thus we left her, resolved, as she assured us, to manifest to our Lord the sincerity of her conscience; to which I replied, that I was sent by the Pope to hear whatever she chose to explain to me, and that I would faithfully tell him my opinion, seeing that I should relate the whole to his Holiness, by whose reply she would be convinced that I had sincerely done my duty. She rejoined that she intended to demand counsellors of the King her consort, as she was a foreigner without any friend;† and then she would give us audience. London, 17 Oct. 1528.

Ital.

17 Oct. 4859. WOLSEY to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Bids him cause the abbot of St. Mary's to pay 100*l.* to Geo. Douglas the bearer, brother of the earl of Angus, whom the king of Scots is endeavoring to annoy. Wishes him to have intelligence with the Earl for the furtherance of his affairs. Sends the copies of the King's and his own letters to him. Duresme Place, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Oct. 4860. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Requests a safe-conduct for Will. Stewart, ambassador of France, with sixteen servants in his company. Edinburgh, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.

* *i.e.*, the Pope. Campeggio often calls the Pope "*nostro signore.*"

† "*che era femina forestiera et senza alcuno.*"

1528.

18 Oct. **4861.** SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Sends a list of all the books, bound and unbound, and all the quires, which he found in Sir Ph. Smethis chamber, and committed to the commissary's keeping by desire of the bp. of Bath. It is signed by himself and the commissary. Has packed them up in canvas, and sent them sealed to Sir John Butler, another of Wolsey's commissaries, who wrote for them from Dover. Sends also Smith's confession. Calais, 18 Oct. 1528.

Hol., p. 1.

R. O.

2. Letters and books referred to.

(1.) 12 letters to Philip Smith. (2.) 24 small books in print, bound either in leather or parchment, *sc.*, Nov. Testament. Erasmi, Salamonis Sententiæ per Malangtonem, Franc. Lambertus in IV. Ultimos Prophetas, The same in Primum XII. Prophetarum, The New Testament in English, The same in Dutch, Luther in Epist. Pauli ad Galathas, "Ad Gasperis, &c," Melancthon in Epistolam Pauli, Lambertus de causis Excæcationis multorum sæculorum, Ecolampadius in Epistolam Pauli, Sermo Mart. Lutheri, Enarrationes Lutheri in Epistolas Petri, Hyperaspistes, Adversus falso nominatum ordinem episcoporum, "Ad Gasperis," Jac. Latomius de Confessione Secreta, Symbolum Fidei, In Jesaiam Prophetam, Postulatio Johannis Bugenhagii, Epistola Regia contra Lutherum, The same in English, A written book of certain authorities, Œconomica Christi.

Of eight unbound books, besides those already mentioned, Lambertus in Amos, De Servo Arbitrio. Various quires of paper, some printed and some written. *Signed* by Wingfield and William Petreson.

*In Wingfield's hand, pp. 2.*18 Oct. **4862.** THOS. STRANGWAYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Rode by Wolsey's command to Darentre, and made a clear reckoning with Master Dean of Wolsey's college. Hopes the Dean will report that Strangways has paid all duties. Sent his Deputy to Berwick to discharge the duties of marshal, but the vice-captain would not admit him, nor more than 12 soldiers of the retinue. Got Dr. Gardiner, Henege and Arondell to write for him to the vice-captain, but he disregarded it. Came, therefore, to Berwick with his whole retinue of 24, which has lain at his cost since the date of his patent; but the vice-captain allowed only 12 to enter, saying, his patent allowed him to put in and dismiss soldiers at pleasure. Never was marshal so treated since the town was English. Requests that Geo. Lawson, who, he thinks, has been chief cause of the difficulty, be instructed to pay his whole retinue from the date of his patent. Lawson is at Berwick receiver and treasurer, master of the ordnance, letter and setter of the King's revenues, customer and controller, bridgemaster, master carpenter, and master mason. Wishes Wolsey knew how these offices are discharged. Durham, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

*Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.*18 Oct. **4863.** The TURKS and BOHEMIANS.

Vit. B. XXI.

49.

B. M.

Account of a defeat of the Saxons, Bohemians and Austrians by the Turks, owing to the desertion of John Catzianer and the Styrian cavalry. 18 Oct.

*Lat., pp. 2.*20 Oct. **4864.** For THOMAS CARDINAL OF YORK.

S. B.

Grant of the custody of the see and temporalities of Winchester, void by the death of Richard the last bishop, during such voidance. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 37.

1528.

21 Oct.

Le Grand, III.
175.**4865. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.**

Yesterday evening I had audience of Wolsey, who spoke a great deal of the affairs of the King (Francis); but as to the contribution, I found him terribly cold. He alleged that the said contribution was arranged for their part of the maintenance of 30,000 men of war for six months. He had always had a great deal to say about this number, and now more than ever, finally declaring that a great abatement would have to be made in it. This is what I always expected, as I wrote to you on the 17th*, when I spoke of the coming of Montpezat. Had a good deal of discussion with him, and at last he said he would pay† me, but not as being bound to do so, and that he must speak again to the King his master, who, till now, did not expect that affairs would take this turn. I took no notice of this, that I might not be under the necessity either of confessing the debt or concluding nothing, but merely loaded him with reminders of the benefits we have received from him, and turned the conversation until an opportunity should offer to recur to the subject. At this moment he has promised to despatch me in five or six days, complaining, however, that he had not received an acknowledgement, as demanded, of what he had delivered of the first quarter. This, he says, is a serious inconvenience to him, adding that although, at my urgent request, he was content with the commission I had, it was a great trouble not to have it according to his intention, which might have been done just as easily. I have promised him that he shall have it in the very form he demands, praying him, nevertheless, to be satisfied with the above commission. It is merely a matter of style, and he has given me his word to despatch me on my promise, just as he did before, but I shall give him no rest about it, though he is as busy now as can be.

For the rest he made me a long story, beginning about the affairs of Francis in Italy and elsewhere, stating that Silvester had not yet had an answer from the Emperor, who had shown himself at first somewhat inclined to peace, all the more so as he had heard that his herald had not been able to obtain a safe-conduct, by which the affair of the combat had been brought back to such terms that there would be no obstacle; but since his herald had passed he had pretended to be very much piqued, and to have changed his mind. This Silvester reported to the bp. of Winchester and the Almoner, who were commanded to keep away from the Emperor, and were very ill treated. The Emperor had, moreover, asked Silvester if he had a commission from Francis; who replied that he had not. With regard to which Wolsey says Francis ought, if he has not done it already, to have a commission ready at Bayonne, as agreed at the departure of Silvester, in case matters take such a turn. Wolsey had also been informed that the general of the Cordeliers,‡ that good prophet whom our Holy Father has made a cardinal, has agreed with the Emperor, in the Pope's name, to enter into alliance with him; without, however, being bound to take arms on his account, or to help him in anything, unless he be attacked in Naples; that the Emperor gives up to him Civita Vecchia, and whatever he may still keep from him, and delivers the Cardinals, whom he holds as hostages; that when the bishop of Pistoye arrived in Spain, he had news of this treaty, and with it, of the revocation of his commission by the Pope, which was to make a totally different agreement, as he had confessed to the English ambassadors, at whose request he returned immediately to the Pope, in order to keep him right before the arrival of the said general.

Pistoye complained much that he was stopped in France when he was going into Spain, because he was expressly charged to exhort the Emperor to a reasonable peace, according to the articles offered to him, which would have made proceedings against him sure, if he had refused. Wolsey thinks

* 16th ?

† *conteroit*, evidently a mistake for *contenterloit*.

‡ Francis Quignones.

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that there is something more unreasonable concealed in these negotiations, which ought to be carefully guarded against by making those overtures to the Pope, which he knows Francis has despatched, viz., that signor Hercules should be put in the duchy of Milan, with instructions to make a composition about Reggio and Modena; that the Pope has heard of these overtures, and is waiting to see what they will say to him. Wolsey thinks Ravenna and Cervia should be added, without which the Pope will never do anything to the purpose, as he knows well by cardinal Campeggio; also that great diligence should be used to surprise the said general, either by sea or land, to learn from him more fully the whole story of the negotiations. This would even be a greater satisfaction to the King, his master, than to himself.

The reason why the affair of his marriage does not proceed quite according to his demand is, that he promised the Pope before his liberation that he would never pass this point.* I did not fail to put before Wolsey's nose the fine demonstration of his good will, which the Pope had made in these acts; but he said we must not be too much surprised, considering the treatment he has received at our hands, not only in the way we have always spoken of him, but in the arrest of Pistoye, and other things, showing extreme distrust of him, against which Wolsey has a thousand times protested; that he had been reduced to despair, seeing his acts were always taken in bad part; and that if we had taken Wolsey's advice at the coming of Gambara, matters would not have been in their present condition. He warned me at great length that if Francis do not pay better attention to his own interests, and to the support of his friends, he will bring an irreparable ruin upon his affairs, and wondered that in France you do not see clearly what is proclaimed by all the world; and he earnestly hopes Francis will use his own good sense according to what he showed him at Compiègne.

Such was part of our conversation, during which his countenance betrayed the utmost possible anxiety, tears sometimes coming into his eyes. I took great pains to excuse all the mischief that had been done, but I promise you he did not take all my excuses for payment, but alleged plenty of other things, *e.g.*, as to Naples; that if Lautrec had been in time, and been sufficiently supplied with money, his enterprise would have had a different issue. He also assured me of the treaty of Gueldres in such terms as I wrote to you on the 17th, adding the restitution of all the Duke had lost, and a pension from the Emperor of 20,000 florins. This Wolsey attributed to Gueldres not having been included in the truce, and took me to witness how he had urged that he ought to be; that if it had been spoken about at first he would have had more power to accomplish it, but that when it was mentioned the Flemings saw that matters were so far advanced that we were obliged to accept their conditions.

Returning to the subject of Ravenna and Cervia, he said the King his master was in the greatest perplexity to find himself so disdained by his good brother, in whom he had placed his entire confidence, and who should have acted in this matter very differently, even if the advice given him had not been so equitable and so much for his own advantage; that if he had proceeded without dissimulation the Venetians would not have made the slightest pretence for refusing, and that some of the Venetians themselves knew the state of matters to be so; that this had been a great vexation to Henry, both by retarding his marriage, and by diminishing his reputation, considering the assurance he had given to all the world that his good brother would deny him nothing; that the Pope had evidently been led to

* This passage is ambiguous, and there appears to be some error in the text. As printed by Le Grand, it stands thus:—"A quoy le Roy son maistre auroyt plus grant plaisir que luy, est cause de quoy l'affaire de son mariage ne va du tout comme il le demande et qu'il fist promectre à nostre S.P. avant que sortir de prison qu'il ne passeroit jamais ce point."

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

think that the union between the two Princes was by no means so firm as pretended, or that they both abused him,—an impression very damaging to their common interests, and tending to a complete breaking off of the said marriage. This, Wolsey says, even counting the loss of the Pope as nothing, is a matter of such importance as any man can easily see when it is known that the first terms of the divorce were set forth by him, in order to separate for ever the houses of England and Burgundy, which was what he meant when he said to my Lady at Compiègne that if she lived one year she should see a perpetual conjunction on one side, and disjunction on the other, as great and as well assured as she could desire; bidding her take note of this word, to remind him of it thereafter.

Wolsey thinks you should recommence negotiations with Gueldres by indirect means, as by Mons. de Lorraine, so that when he has recovered and fortified his towns, he may take occasion to show that what he has done was under compulsion, and that meanwhile he may do nothing against us. He begged for one more interview before I wrote to Francis; but as I see he is so busy, and will be all this week (for the King comes tomorrow to his town house, whither Campeggio will go to meet him), I thought it best to write to you now. Campeggio can hardly yet leave his bed, although he is somewhat better. London, 21 Oct.

Fr. Add.

22 Oct. 4866. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. I. II. 2]

I. 209.

B. M.

Has written to Henry, his ally, begging him to pardon my Lord Marquis for having used certain expressions about him. Begs the Cardinal will intercede that the Marquis may be pardoned and set at liberty. Fontainebleau, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: "A Mons. le Cardinal d'Yort."

22 Oct. 4867. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requesting a safe-conduct for Will. Stewart, ambassador of France, to return by England. Edinburgh, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

23 Oct. 4868. JOHN TAYLER, Master of the Rolls, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This day the Chancellor and Grand Master came to Meldune, and, summoning the ambassadors, told them of the King's mind to the vayvode of Hungary, and how he had granted him 30,000 scudi, wishing that the other sovereigns of the League should do the same. The Hungarian ambassador is going to England. The Grand Master has returned to Fontainebleau, to the King; the Chancellor to Paris. The abbot of St. Denis is dead; the cardinal de Bourbon is abbot; the cardinal of Lorraine abbot of Clugny. Meldune, 23 Oct. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

23 Oct. 4869. WILL. BUCKMASTER, Priest, to DR. BELLOCESSE.

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness in always furthering "our" causes. Begs him to help the bearer in his suits to "my lord your master." Need not write the urgency of the case, for which he desires to labor to "my Lord our chief patron," but refers him to the bearer, whose faith and diligent service in causes of our University are well known to you. Cambridge, 23 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: Mr. Buckmaster letters to my master.

1528.

23 Oct.

R. O.

4870. The OFFICERS of TEVIOTDALE to ———.

"Worshipful Sir,"—Attemptes have been lately committed by your countrymen in these parts. Last Tuesday evening, Wm. Archbold's son, of Cornhill, and others of the laird of Cornhill's servants, thirty in number, came to Hosley, and took thirty kye and oxen and other property of Wille Davyson's. Are surprised at this, considering the strict commands to the contrary. Ask for redress. Will do the like for any wrongs committed by their countrymen. 23 Oct.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: By th'officers of Teviotdaill.

24 Oct.

4871. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 117.

B. M.

Extract from letters of Gregory [Casale], dated Rome, 24 Oct.

Hears that the French king has told the Venetian secretary that if the Pope manages his affairs incautiously he will suffer for it; that he did not wish to contribute more than 40,000 cr., but would supply 20,000 more if the Pope would grant him the tenths, which he is not bound to assign to his Holiness; and generally blamed the Pope, and commended the Venetians. He also wished the Pope to send a letter to the Emperor to exhort him to peace, in consequence of the progress of the Turk. He complained that the Papal and Venetian ambassadors have not made the protestations to the Emperor which they ought to have done. The Papal ambassador has had no letters for six months, except one from the bishop of Capua. The Pope held a consultation about the news from France, and determined to send a mandate according to the form declared to Sanga, and a letter of exhortation to the Emperor, and to grant the tenth to the French king on condition of his sending 100,000 cr. to the Pope. Used every argument to urge that, as soon as the Swiss and the cavalry have come to the Pope, the whole army should be turned to the attack of Campania, the frontiers of Naples and the Colonnas, that the Pope should help the Orsini, and send them to recover their lands in Abruzzo. He will not break the treaty by doing this. Has told the Pope that as soon as the Viceroy comes, if he perceives the Pope has shut himself up in Rome, he will be sure to march thither at once, notwithstanding the treaties; but if he sees his Holiness has already occupied those places, and is waging war at a distance from him, he will gladly ask for peace, or, at least, for the observance of the truce. Has tried to get the Papal fleet sent to Corsica to join the French fleet. Two things prevent the Pope from doing this: first, that he hears that the French king will not send him money; and, secondly, that he intends to raise money by selling provisions assigned for his own table, and by appointing men to offices in perpetuity. By this means he has already raised 200,000 ducats; but these officers are so frightened that they will pay no more money, and the merchants also refuse to contribute more. Unless the Pope's courage is raised by help from France, things here will end disgracefully. If his Holiness had done two months ago what he is willing to do now, he would have raised 400,000 ducats. He has granted a tenth to the French king, but not the jubilee, which is reserved for an expedition against the Turks. Advises the Pope to apply to Francis for a loan, on condition that it shall not be used against the Emperor, but only for the recovery of what he has lost; and also to create cardinals, though the dignity should only be conferred on more deserving persons than are now in the College. He does not know how to recover the money owed to him, nor how to raise more. It is long since the Florentines have paid anything. The Nuncio with the Emperor is too much of an Imperialist, as his letters show. The French king has not yet determined how to act towards the Pope, and was waiting for Paul Rexius. It might even be arranged that the Pope should go to France and Spain for the recovery of the King's children. His Holiness forbids

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ITALY—*cont.*

any one to write to France except to say that he can do no more unless the King grants him 100,000 cr. from the tenth. He complains that these misfortunes have come to him in consequence of his having helped the French king, for whose sake he entered the war.

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 4.

24 Oct. **4872.** W. CAPON, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letter received by Dr. Cranemer, and for his remembrance about the wheat at Felixstow, for which he wishes to have good expedition. The price of grain is increasing. Wheat is 11s. and malt 9s. a quarter.

Thanks him for what he has done about the reversion of the lands in Southwark belonging to Jesus College. Asks whether he shall write to his friends to assist Myddilton in that matter. Asks him to take pains, and use the best sergeants of the law. Will spare no money about it. Gipswicke, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful, &c., Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

25 Oct. **4873.** G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letter directing him to repair to the King. Is unable to do so by reason of his old weakness in the limbs. Sends his chaplain to make his excuse. Wynfyld, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legat. Endd.

25 Oct. **4874.** JAMES V. to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R.O.

Has received two letters from the King, his uncle, by the Earl's servant, this bearer, to which he has written in answer. Northumberland has always shown himself friendly to Scotland; but the "attemptates," of which he complains, committed by the Nicsons, Elwolds, and Croysars, cannot well be redressed while England "resetts" Scotch traitors. The Scotch wardens cannot surely meet till "their auld and accustomat pride" be repressed. Edinburgh, 25 Oct. 16 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "The earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches of England." Endd.: "Sundry letters of the king, queen, and council of Scotland, mensibus Marcii, Aprilis, Maii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, et Octobris, 1528."

26 Oct. **4875.** CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI.
Theiner, p. 573.

I do not despair of success in persuading the Queen to [enter some] religion, though I see it is difficult and more than doubtful. I wish it were possible to gain over the Emperor to this course, and cause him to write, or rather to send some personage, to persuade her. Imagine my condition, when, besides the indisposition of my body, my mind is in such infinite agitation. As she is nearly 50, and would lose nothing whatever, and as so much good would ensue, I cannot see why it should be impossible to induce her to take this course, which would be less scandalous and more secure. As the bishop of Rochester (Fisher) is in favor with the Queen, and I believe she will depute him as one of her councillors, with the King's consent, on the 25th I had a long interview with him, and exhorted him to this course for many reasons; and when he left me, he seemed to be satisfied and well instructed. God grant the best counsels may prevail!

These people warmly insist on the affair being despatched with all celerity; but it is necessary that the Pope should take some resolution, and

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write what I am to do, in such a manner that I may exhibit it, so as to leave no burden on my shoulders; for I am unable, being here, to defend myself from their constant solicitations. At Christmas (*Natale*) all the barons and prelates of the kingdom are to be here for this "expedition," and therefore this movement cannot be suspended without peril. Again I humbly implore that such a reply may be given me that I may be able to breathe freely. You may judge of my condition, when, in addition to bodily indisposition, I find myself in an infinite agitation of mind. For twenty days I have had the gout (*gomma*) in one of my knees, so that I am unable to use it without great pain.

Yesterday I wrote thus far. This morning at daybreak, being in bed not a little tormented by the gout, the cardinal of York came to visit me, and gave me to understand that the King had spoken with the Queen, who had demanded of him foreign councillors, proctors, and advocates, and that the King had granted her for councillors the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Rochester, Bath, and London, the Queen's confessor, bishop —, and the bishop —, and the chancellor of Ely (*Helien*). As he will not agree to her having a Spaniard, he is contented that she shall have a proctor and another advocate from Flanders, and a Spaniard named Ludovico Vives, whom she herself nominates, and who was formerly in this kingdom, and read lectures at Oxford.

Then the Cardinal told me the Queen had asked permission of the King to come and confess to me; which he had granted her. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock, the second hour of the day, she came privately, and was with me for a long space. Although she told me all under the seal of confession, yet she gave me liberty, indeed she besought me, to write to our Lord (the Pope) certain resolutions (*conclusioni*), and [she requested me] to take an oath from my secretaries to keep silence, saying that she would declare her intentions in proper place and time.

Her discourse ranged from her first arrival in this kingdom till the present time. First, she affirmed, on her conscience, that from the 14th of November, when she was espoused to the late [prince] Arthur, to the 2nd of April following, when he died, she did not sleep with him more than seven nights, "*et che da lui restò intatta et incorrupta, come venne dal ventre di sua madre.*"

Secondly, after I had exhorted her at great length to remove all these difficulties, and to content herself with making a profession of chastity, setting before her all the reasons which could be urged on that head, she assured me that she would never do so; that she intended to live and die in the estate of matrimony, into which God had called her, and that she should always be of that opinion, and would not change it. She repeated this many times so determinately and deliberately that I am convinced she will act accordingly. She insists that everything shall be decided by sentence, and if that should go against her, she would then remain as free as his Highness; saying, that neither the whole kingdom on the one hand, nor any great punishment on the other, although she might be torn limb from limb, should compel her to alter this opinion; and that if after death she should return to life, rather than change it, she would prefer to die over again.

In the third place, she prayed me to supplicate and to prevail upon his Majesty to allow her to remove this phantasy from his Holiness, and to regard her as his consort, as she had been till now, and [to tell the King] that she offered her head to use her influence with the Emperor for the conclusion of the universal peace, and that his Majesty (the Emperor) would, for her sake, abate so much of his demands that the peace at least might take place.

As I had not failed to say all I could to persuade her [to adopt] the profession [of some religion], and had found her so firm, nothing more occurred

1528.

CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI—*cont.*

to me, and she left me. I assure you that from all her conversation and discourse I have always judged her to be a prudent lady, and now more so. But as she can, without prejudice, as I have said above, avoid such great perils and difficulties, her obstinacy in not accepting this sound counsel does not much please me. London, 26 Oct. 1528.

*Ital.*Laemmer,
p. 27.

2. Letter from Campeggio to Sanga.
As above, word for word.

26 Oct.

4876. THOS. MERYNG to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was appointed this year escheator* of Notts and Derbyshire. Wrote to Wolsey at Easter how he thought the King could be best served in those counties, suggesting a commission and articles touching the King's prerogative. Has had no answer yet, to the King's great loss and hindrance. If Wolsey intend that the King be served after the plan he has written, begs him to get Sir William Perpoynce or Sir Godfrey Folgeham made escheator, and a sheriff appointed who will act with them. 26 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To Thomas lord Cardinal, legate, &c. Endd.

26 Oct.

4877. GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Although Master Chamber procured, through the good offices of Cromwell and Dr. Stevens, a prevention of a donative or annual service in St. Edmund's chapel at Gateshead, the prioress of the nuns of Newcastle, who pretends to be patroness of the chapel, will not suffer him to enjoy the fruits. Master Blythman, registrar of Durham, is now in London, and can inform him further. Requests to have such writings that the grant may be effective. Sheriffhutton, 26 Oct.

Begs him to remember his matters with the prior of Lees and Grenefeld. Desires to be commended to his gossip, Mr. Bonvice and Mr. Woodhall.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my right worshipful Master Cromwell, with my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

26 Oct.

4878. T. BATCOCK to ———Vesp. C. iv.
264.

B. M.

"My singular good Lord." On the 16th instant, a ship came to San Sebastian, from Ireland, with four Irishmen. The chief man, named Sherek, a big man of person, is a great ruler, and holds a high place with the earl of Desmond. He has brought hawks and two brace of greyhounds to the Emperor, and letters of credence. His master and other gentles of Ireland desire the Emperor to take him and them as his subjects, because the King does not administer justice, and because their first progeny came from Spain. They ask for handguns, artillery, and powder. Sherek is gone to the Emperor at Toledo. Does not think he will be shortly dispatched. When he returns will find out what he has concluded. Will write to Mr. Amner (Lee), who is with the bishop of Worcester at Valladolid. They have sent him "four in bulteris," three of which he has sent to the bishop of Bath, and he now sends the fourth packed to Brian Tuke. It is always his fortune to spend his money and labour in vain. His mind is always to serve the King while he lives; and now that what he had is all spent, he cannot do such diligent service. The Rendre, 16 Oct. 1528.

Begs him not to discover what he has written. It would be no great mastery to take the ambassador on his return with all his writings, if the

* Thomas Meryng was escheator of Notts and Derbyshire in the year 19 and 20 Hen. VIII.

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King would send a galleon with letters for the Emperor or his ambassador, and then to wait till the man left. There are ships of this town in Bristol, by which he can write.

Hol., pp. 2.

28 Oct.

4879. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
188.

I trust you require little assurance that it is not owing to my remissness that I do not get money. The more I touch upon the subject, the more I am convinced of the truth of the conjecture which I have two or three times written to you; and at this moment I know the very seat of the malady. It is true Wolsey is wonderfully busy, and more than he ever was in his life; but I declare I have sought so frequently for my despatch, without anything gained, that I have need of patience. However, after all dissimulations, they will do it; but this coming of Montpezat is my ruin. God bring him soon, but another time when you have to pluck the iron from the loadstone do not add to its force by such means.

On Thursday last Campeggio was brought to do reverence to the King, and Wolsey took him into his house upon the way. We were all called to be present. His secretary made a fine oration, in which, after deploring the ruin of Rome, and after great expressions of gratitude for the great offers made to the Pope, both before and after that event, by the Defender of the Faith, and some exhortations to peace, he promised on behalf of his Holiness that both in general and in particular, and especially in the affairs which he had mentioned to him, all that a good son can and ought to expect from a most indulgent father, as he would be informed more particularly by the two cardinals there present sent by his Holiness for those causes. A reply was made by Dr. Fouques (Foxe), the same who made the oration at St. Paul's; "bien assailly, bien deffendu." They entered the King's chamber, and were a long time together. The King has several times since come privately to visit the Cardinal, the Queen also has been once, and the Legate is there almost every day. Yesterday began the approaches. The two Cardinals came together towards the Queen, who was at no loss for an answer, complaining much, without the least degree of anger, that they came to question her upon a matter so high, and so nearly concerning her, without giving her notice beforehand, or allowing her time to take counsel, especially she being a woman and a foreigner. They went on, and were a long time together, having called to them the bp. of London, the Cordelier bishop (Standish), the abp. of Canterbury, and another. This day there has been a pause, and Wolsey has been closeted with the King for most part of the time. They appear to have enough to do, though some say they will go on, and do the most they can. I believe Campeggio would like to delay, but the matter is too hot. (Here occurs in the original a long passage in cipher).

Hopes at last to have his despatch shortly, or at least that when Montpesat comes it will help him to get money. Writes nothing of what Campeggio has said to him, for it was only about the Pope's good intentions. As to the present matter, for all his professions of friendship I do not mean to trouble him. Sometimes he touches upon it to me, but I shut my ears. The Imperial ambassador came to him this morning, I understand, not without making some protests.

Forgot to mention that the Florentine ambassador left yesterday. Advises that he should be well received in France. London, 28 Oct.

French. Add.

28 Oct.

4880. CAMPEGGIO to SANGA.

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.,
p. 29.

Yesterday it was the King's pleasure that York and I should go to the Queen, with whom we found the deputies and counsellors. In the presence of them and the Queen I explained the cause of our legation, and repeated

1528.

In presence of councillors + Queen

CAMPEGGIO to SANGA—cont.

he repeated

the commissions, and all that I had previously said to her Majesty, especially the exhortations and counsels which I had given her not to attempt this course of [going to] trial, but content herself with a chaste profession of living in the service of God, and in tranquillity of mind and conscience, with satisfaction to God and man, and principally to the tranquillity of this kingdom and of the King, from whom she would obtain all she chose to demand. I spoke at great length; and when I ceased York commenced, but in the English language. At the end he kneeled down before the Queen, and for a long while prayed and supplicated her to accept these good counsels and the goodwill of the King, to her honour, convenience and benefit. Her Majesty replied that she would do nothing to the condemnation of her soul, or against God's laws; and that she would consult with her counsellors, and then give us an answer. Then I caused my secretary to read the bull of the commission, which all heard. We shall see what they will advise her Majesty to do, and which of their counsels she will adopt, though as yet it does not seem likely that she will bend either one way or the other. London, 28 Oct. 1528.

*Ital.*Theiner,
p. 574.

2. Similar letter to Salviati.

28 Oct.

4881. CAMPEGGIO to SANGA.

Laemmer,
Mon. Vat.,
p. 29.

At my departure his Holiness believed that his most reverend Lordship (Wolsey), with the King, was not so resolved in this matter but that I should find him willing to labor with me in persuading the King to hold another course; and that I should probably be able to persuade his Majesty to rid himself of this idea, and conform his mind to persevere in this marriage, without the publication of a judicial sentence. For this purpose his Holiness gave me express commissions to exert myself both with his Lordship and with his Majesty.

I detailed all the reasons which moved his Holiness to procure this result in a matter so greatly affecting the conscience, honor and dignity of his Majesty, the well-being of himself and his kingdom, and his Lordship, as also all Christians, and the present calamities. But though I spoke with my utmost power, I could not in the least move his Lordship (Wolsey) from his opinion. He alleged that if the King's desire were not complied with,—fortified and justified as it was by the reasons, writings and counsels of many learned men who feared God,—the speedy and total ruin would follow of the kingdom, of his Lordship, and of the Church's influence in this kingdom.

As I have been and still am confined to my bed, his Lordship came three or four times to visit me. We argued the question for three or four hours together. But although in the Pope's name I have constantly debated this matter, and striven to reconcile the mind of his Majesty with his Eminence and with the Queen, in order that things might continue as they were, I have no more moved him (Wolsey) than if I had spoken to a rock. His objections were always founded upon the invalidity of the marriage, and upon the [in]stability of the realm and the succession. They (the King and Wolsey) have so abandoned themselves to this opinion, that they not only solicit my compliance with them, but the expedition of the business with all possible celerity.

Thus I find myself in great straits, and with a heavy burden on my shoulders; nor do I see how judgment can be deferred even for a brief space. They will endure no procrastination, alleging that the affairs of the kingdom are at a stand-still, and dependent on the issue of this cause; and that if it remains undetermined, it will give rise to infinite and imminent perils.

1528.

We (Wolsey and Campeggio) are agreed in opinion to test the mind of the Queen, and to persuade her to consent to the separation, and to enter the profession of some religion. For this purpose his Lordship promised me the assistance of himself and all the prelates of the kingdom, and the favor of the King, and that the Queen shall have any honorable conditions which she demands, retain her station as Queen, and not lose anything except "*l'uso della persona del Re*," which he (Wolsey) says she has lost for many years; allowing her her dowry, rents, ornaments, and assignments for her support, and many other things; especially that the succession of the kingdom for the present shall be established in her daughter, by the ordinance and consent of all the estates, in case there should never be any legitimate male heir. They have thought of marrying the Princess, by dispensation from his Holiness, to the King's natural son, if it can be done. At first I myself had thought of this as a means of establishing the succession, but I do not believe that this design would suffice to satisfy the King's desires.

When I said that the result of this divorce would be perpetual, and cause mortal war with the Emperor, and all hope of the universal peace would thus be lost, Wolsey denied that this would be the case, because he (the Emperor) would not take it so badly, as the affair would be conducted and determined with so much benefit and honor to the Queen; nor was it credible that the Emperor would choose to burden his back with a greater war and quarrel for this sister than he had done for his other two sisters, who had been expelled from their kingdoms and states.

With regard to the peace, his Lordship (Wolsey) says he has the management of it, and is well inclined to it; nor does he trouble himself on this account; but he insists upon the necessity for expedition in this business. As I could find no other expedient, I represented that according to the Pope's instructions I was bound first of all to make him acquainted with my opinion, and to await further directions, and that I was not yet resolved; but as soon as I could make up my mind I would write to the Pope, before proceeding to give judgment. He (Wolsey) was greatly exasperated at this, and said, "*Si sic est, nolo negociari vobiscum sine potestate, neque sic agitur cum Rege*." I proved to him that I had not spoken thus because we had no powers, but because it was necessary to perform my promise to the Pope. We then left the consideration of this point; but if it be again brought into discussion they will be displeased, and I do not know how I shall be able to persevere, considering the present state of things. They are so determined and engrossed by their own opinion that it is impossible to shake them, to judge from what I have been told by York. From what I hear from various persons in all quarters, I fear that nothing but evil can result if this matter be brought into dispute and altercation.

In my last conversation with his Lordship he said and repeated many times (in Latin), "Most reverend Lord, beware lest, in like manner as the greater part of Germany, owing to the harshness and severity of a certain cardinal, has become estranged from the Apostolic See and from the Faith, it may be said that another cardinal has given the same occasion to England with the same result." He (Wolsey) often impresses upon me that if this [divorce] is not granted, the authority of the See Apostolic in this kingdom will be annihilated; and he certainly proves himself very zealous for its preservation—having done and still doing for it very great services—because all his grandeur is connected with it. London, 28 Oct. 1528.

Ital.

28 Oct. 4882. NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal.B.vii. 135.

Received, 10 Oct., Wolsey's letters, with those of the King to the king

B. M.

of Scots. Forwarded the letter by a servant, who, after being detained till

St. P. iv. 519.

the 25th, was despatched with a letter to the Earl, which he encloses, with

1528.

NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY—*cont.*

copy of his own to the king of Scots. Wolsey will see that he still bears malice against Angus. Has made proclamations, as commanded, throughout Northumberland, for all men to be ready at an hour's warning, as James was raising an army against Angus, and it was feared would invade the English Marches. He has laid siege to Temptallon. Received from Magnus, on the 17th, by a pursuivant, the letters of the King and Wolsey, commanding him to be near the Borders to attend the Commissioners. Will accordingly remain at Alnwick. On the 27th, received his letters by Geo. Douglas, directing him to let the people slip, if they will, with Angus, he being in great necessity. Since these assemblies in Scotland began, has placed Roger Lassells in Norham Castle, who will let none enter but the Douglasses. Alnwick, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: "1529.* My lord of Northumberland the xxviiith."

29 Oct.

4883. JOHN CASALE to PETER VANNES.

R. O.

Prays that his last pay may be delivered to Marco Antonio Venero, Venetian ambassador with the King, who will make it payable here. Desires to be remembered to the Cardinal. Venice, 12 Oct. 1528.

Hol.

P.S. by "Francesco Catulo, Brixiano."—This letter has been detained till today. When it was written the ambassador firmly believed he should be despatched into France. Please to excuse this delay to the Cardinal. On the 13th, the ambassador departed from Venice for Bologna to consult with the "cavalier" his brother (Gregory Casale), who has come to Bologna to recover his health. When the ambassador was about to return to Venice, a courier arrived from the king of England, and as the "cavalier" found himself unable to endure much fatigue the ambassador mounted on horseback, and rode post to Rome. This was on the 23rd instant. Venice, 29 Oct. 1528.

Ital., p. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

29 Oct.

4884. STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CRUMWELL.

R. O.

Today a merchant to whom he spoke about the chest showed him the keys, which are goodly. He expects the chest daily, but the ways are so foul that the delay is no marvel. Will send it by the next passage, if he likes it, and the price is reasonable.

Reminds him of his affair with Clarencieux. Will not be able to depart till Lent. No news. Antwerp, 29 Oct.

Wishes much for a letter from him.

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., Mr. Crumwell, in London.

29 Oct.

4885. DR. CLYFFE and the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 46.

An account of the excommunication passed upon Dr. Clyffe, chancellor of the bishop of Ely, in the year 1528-9, for infringing the privileges of the University by citing before him one Sir Henry, of Barnard hostell, commonly called the Conjuror. On the matter being referred to cardinal Wolsey, and argued before him by Dr. Stephen Gardiner against Dr. Clyffe, the latter was compelled to submit and ask for absolution.

ii. Copy of his excommunication, dated Cambridge, 29 Oct. 1528.

* The "29" is blotted over.

1528.

Cott. App.
XLVIII. 68.

B. M.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 48.

2. University of Cambridge to Wolsey.

Thanking him for maintaining the privileges of the University against Dr. Clyffe. Think it will contribute much to the exclusion of error from the University if they have three booksellers with royal privilege, who shall sell no book which has not been examined. Think that they ought to be foreigners, as books may be thus purchased more cheaply.

*Lat.*Fiddes' Coll.
p. 49.

3. Speech of Dr. Buckmaster made in 1529 in reference to the same subject.

*Lat.*Cott. App.
XLVIII. 79.

B. M.

4. University of Cambridge to Wolsey.

Thanking him for the reconciliation he has promoted between them and the bishop of Ely Mention is made of Croke, but the passage is so mutilated that the sense cannot be made out. Cantab., kal.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

R. O.

5. Dr. Robert Clif to Wolsey.

As one who has been long unused to converse with men, though living among them, and who has not for many days performed the office of a priest, beseeches him in the name of Christ, whose Nativity is at hand, to hear and make an end of his cause. If he cannot grant a perpetual absolution, begs that he may at least have one for the holidays. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Rev^{mo} D. Legato Eboracensi. Endd.: A Roberto Cliff, doctore.

30 Oct.

4886. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 119.

B. M.

Extract from a letter of the prothonotary Casale to Peter Vannes, dated Rome, 30 Oct.

His brother Gregory has received letters from Wolsey and Vannes, brought by Tadeus to Bologna, and sent him to Rome, as he was unable, from his illness, to go himself. Has spoken to the Pope about gaining Andrea Doria by promising liberty to Genoa. His Holiness feared that the Emperor might be offended. Told him he need not appear in it. John Joachim also approved of it, and thought if the Genoese had their liberty, and if Savona was given to them, they could easily induce Doria to remain neutral by sharing with the Pope in the payment of his wages.

He asked Paul Casale to go to Doria, and the Pope has given him a short credential. It is a good opportunity for preserving the Pope's authority, for the Emperor will not venture to insult him while Doria and the Genoese have a fleet. The Pope would not write to the Genoese. These preparations were frustrated by a letter of Doria's that he had entered Savona on the 28th Oct. It was a great pity the town was not succored. Has fulfilled his instructions relating to the card. S. Quatuor and others, and will continue to do so till Gregory arrives. Desires him to thank Wolsey for his kindness.

The erection of the cathedrals was proposed in the Consistory, and all seemed ready to assent to the King's desire; but as it is a matter of the greatest importance, it should be granted with greater authority than could be done then. Power might be asked for the Legates to decide which monasteries are fit to be erected into cathedrals, to arrange the revenues, &c., and then the whole referred to the Pope for confirmation. Cardinal S. Quatuor and De Monte advise this, thinking it too important to be finally settled except in the Consistory, the Pope being present, lest it should be thought that the Legates were influenced by private interest. Wishes to know exactly the form in which the King wishes it. Sends a minute of the former matter.

Lat., pp. 5.

1528.

30 Oct.

R. O.

4887. RICHARD WESTON to WOLSEY.

Has received from the lord Chamberlain his letters, telling him to pay to the said Lord his wages as captain of Guisnes, 56*l.* of his annuity also due, his wages and fees as treasurer of Calais till his leaving the office, and the remaining 50 marks out of the 100 marks which Weston promised him before Wolsey. Has several times called together the Company of the Staple for the money they should pay for the retinues, but they say they have none, and know not when they will be able to pay. It is always customary for the retinue here to be first paid, as they have no living but their wages. As to his wages as treasurer from 6 April till he departed, reminds Wolsey that he surrendered his patent, and Weston received his on that very day, and he was sworn in on the 21st, so that he thinks he ought to have the wages from the said date; but he will pay them if Wolsey think it right. Beside the 56*l.*, the Chamberlain demands 70*l.* for his half year's fee as treasurer from the custom of wools and other things. Annuities and fees here are only payable at Michaelmas, and must be levied from rents, customs, &c. coming to the Treasurer's hands for the time being. He has already received 153*l.*, which is more than his annuity by 27*l.*, but he says he will account for it to Daunce. Wishes further instructions. The King's servants here are in great need of their wages. Calais, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

30 Oct.

R. O.

4888. GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Begs him to remember the letter which, in consequence of Cromwell's promise, he has so long looked for. It would do him much good many ways. Refers his matters with the prior of Lees and Grenefeld, and "my money of Tiptree," to Cromwell's discretion. Will not fail to requite his kindness in sending the letter. Sheriff Hutton, 30 Oct.

Desires commendations to my cousin Smyth.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my right worshipful master Cromwell, with my lord Cardinal's grace.

31 Oct.

R. O.

4889. SIR W. BULMER to WOLSEY.

Wishes to know, by the bearer Sir John Bulmer, his pleasure touching Norham Castle, now that the King's garrison is discharged. Requests Wolsey to consider his age and ill health. Is daily more unfit for that country, and cannot now give attendance on my lord of Richmond. Cannot mount or dismount his horse without help. His son Sir William is ready to serve if Wolsey think fit. Wilton, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4890. SIR W. BULMER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Though Wolsey appointed him steward of the duke of Richmond's household, his diseases during the last three years have interfered with the performance of his duties, and are now increasing so, that he does not expect to live long. Will advance Sir John Bulmer and his other sons to do the King service. From Wilton. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4891. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has passed this last summer without any peril of the rageous sweat that hath reigned in these parts. Thanks the King for the preservatives he sent. There are now with him my lord of Westmoreland and his wife, and their son lord Nevell. Sheriff Hutton.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1528.

4892. The COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.Cal. B. VIII. 52.
B. M.

Instructions from Henry VIII. to Magnus and Sir Thos. Tempest, as commissioners to the Diet on the Scotch Borders.

1 and 2. As the king of Scots has desired by Patrick Sinclair that a Diet should be held of the two kingdoms, Henry, out of regard to his nephew, accords the same, trusting when James grows more in years he will recognise the favor. Has appointed for this purpose Magnus and Tempest as his plenipotentiaries. 3. They are first to confer with Northumberland and Dacre, and endeavor to have the Diet fixed at Berwick; if not, at Norham or in a neutral place. 4. As no truce can be lasting without redress of grievances, they shall begin with redress. 5. If this is out of the Scots' power, they shall get what they can;—6, especially they shall demand redress for the murder of Dacre's servants. 7. They shall remonstrate against the usage of Angus,—denying his attempt to deliver the king of Scots into Henry's hands,—exaggerating the falsehood as a heinous offence,—stating how well he has acquitted himself since he returned from France, and to labour in this with all dexterity. 8. But not to insist too strongly on it, so as to peril the treaty. 9. If they cannot procure Angus's return to favor, they are to send privately some discreet person to Angus, and persuade him to come into England, and tell him that by so doing he can recover his authority; and if Magnus thinks fit, he may give the Earl the enclosed safe-conduct. 10. A blank has been left for Magnus to insert in the commission the name of any person equivalent in rank to any named by the Scotch, and he may enter the earl of Northumberland's name, if a Scotchman be named equivalent in rank.

Signed, "Henry R." top and bottom.

11. After the writing and signing of the above, letters came from James, which induced the remodelling of the above instructions, inserting therein the abbot of St. Mary's, York, the prior of Durham, Dr. Magnus, Anthony Ughtred, captain of Berwick, Will. Frankeleyn, chancellor of Durham, and Sir Thos. Tempest. 12. As the king of Scots is afraid of the restoration of Angus, the commissioners may insist the more on full redress, and make their advantage. 13. As the King has received more ample information by Alexander Douglas, fears that the Emperor may have intelligence with James for a treaty of marriage. He considers it necessary the Earl should be preserved. They shall therefore demand his restitution to his lands according to the effect of the King's letters sent to Scotland at this time. They shall remonstrate against the late attainder of the Earl, and exculpate his conduct on the Borders, refusing to proceed without satisfaction. 14. It will be better, therefore, that he remain in Scotland, doing all the harm he can, than come into England, and supported by England he can do them more annoyance than the Emperor can do good. 15. But if this be totally impracticable, they shall offer, as of themselves, for a separate article, leaving this point in abeyance till the king of England has had time to become more fully acquainted with the truth of the charges against Angus.

Pp. 24.

Cal. B. v. 40.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

4893. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

"For Mr. Magnus.—The King's commission for the truce. A safe-conduct for the earl of Angus. My lord Legate's letters to Mr. Magnus and other from the King. Other from Mr. Tempest to them both. Other to my lord of Northumberland from them both. Other to my lord Dacres from them both. The instructions. An article to be inserted in the truce in a

1528.

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

case. Copy of the King's letters to the king of Scots sent by Lion. Copy of the King's other letters to the king of Scots touching the army. Copy of the king of Scots' letters sent to the King's highness.

"For Lion.—The King's letters marked with L. A safe-conduct for the commissioners of Scotland.

"For him that shall go with the letters touching the army.—My lord Legate's letters to my lord of Northumberland, with a copy in it of the King's letters sent to the king of Scots, touching the army. Like letters, with a like copy to my lord Dacres. The King's letters to the king of Scots, marked with A. All Mr. Douglas' copies.

"Mem. : To date the writings under the great seal, and to put in the term that the safe-conduct shall endure."

P. 1. In Tuke's hand. Endd. : "A memorial of the expedition of Scotland."

4894. HENRY VIII. to ANNE BOLEYN.

Love Letters,
XVII.

"To inform you what joy it is to me to understand of your conformableness to reason, and of the suppressing of your inutile vain thoughts and fantasies with the bridle of reason, I ensure you all the good in this world could not counterpoise for my satisfaction the knowledge and certainty hereof. Wherefore, good sweetheart, continue in the same, not only in this but in all your doings hereafter ; for thereby shall come, both to you and me, the greatest quietness that may be in this world. The cause why this bearer tarryeth so long is the business that I have had to dress up yer (geer?) for you, which I trust or long to see you occupy, and then I trust to occupy yours, which shall be recompense enough to me for all my pains and labors. The unfeigned sickness of this well-willing legate doth somewhat retard his access to your presence ; but I trust verily, when God shall send him health, he will with diligence recompense his demowre, for I know well whereby he hath said (lamenting the saying and bruit that he should be Imperial) that it should be well known in this matter that he is not Imperial. And thus for lack of time," &c.

4895. The WARDROBE.

R. O.

Account of Sir Andrew Wyndesore from Mich. 19 to Mich. 20 Hen. VIII. Receipts 1,766*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Payments 3,064*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

4896.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1528.

Oct.
—
GRANTS.

2. Sir Edw. Guldeford and Sir Anth. Brown. The office, in survivorship, of standard-bearer, with 100*l.* a year, on surrender of pat. 13 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Guldeford and Sir Ralph Egerton, deceased, in like manner as Sir Thos. Knyvet and Sir —*Cheyney held the same. *Del.* Westm., 2 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.
Copy in R.O.

5. Geo. Rowles, Hen. Edgare, Roger Fisser and Hen. Rowce. Grant of the next presentation to the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, of Briggennorth, Salop. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. Tho. Garton, page of the wardrobe of the King's Beds, and Tho. Anthony, page of

the wardrobe of the Queen's Beds. To be bailiff, in survivorship, of the lordship of Budbroke, otherwise Hampton-on-the-Hill, Warw., in same manner as Sir Wm. Compton held the office. *Esthampstede*, 24 Aug. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Oct.—P.S.

6. Sir John Audeley and Elizabeth his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Leghcombray, and messuages and lands, and 20*l.* rent in Leghcombray, Wapensale, Parva Dalley (Dawley), Malynslegh and Ketteley, Salop, to Jas. Leveson and Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, justice of the Common Pleas, Rob. Norwiche, sergeant-at-law, Nic. Leveson, Walt. Wrotesley, John Nicholls and Guy Crafford, to hold to them and the heirs of the

* Blank in S.B.

1528.

Oct.

GRANTS.

said James for ever. Westm., 6 Oct.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 1.

7. Wm. Daunce. To be one of the tellers of the Exchequer on a vacancy, with the usual fees. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

8. Ric. Mylborne. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Hen. Mylborne. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 1.

10. Ric. Bedell of Wretell, Essex, and of London. Pardon for the death of John Vavasour. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 18.

10. Leonard Skevington. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, *vice* Tho. Dolyng, dec., with 12*d.* a day. Oking, 27 Sept. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 10 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 1.

10. Peter Bawde, gunner in the Tower. To have a pension of 16*d.* a day. Oking, 4 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 10 Oct.—*P.S.*

12. John Palmer of Angmeryng, Suss., squire of the Body, and Ric. Segrave of Billyngherst, Suss. Pardon for the possession of nets called *bukstallis* and *derehayes*, and all injuries to vert and venison in the King's forest. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 9.

14. Sir Tho. Cheyne. To be chief steward and hold other offices in the manor of Writtle, Essex, part of the honor of Beaulieu, in the King's hands by the death of Wm. Cary. *Del. Westm.*, 14 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 9.

15. Roger Dyngley, S.T.P. Presentation to the church of Bradley, Cov. and Lich. dioc., in the King's gift by attainder of the duke of Buckingham. Greenwich, 14 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 15 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 1, m. 16.

16. John Danyell of Messyng, Essex.—Exemption, during the time he remains in the service of Eliz. countess of Oxford, from being made sheriff, &c. of any county in England. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 10.

16. Wm. Tynswike, draper, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Robt. Wingfield. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 10.

18. Geo. Croft, clk. Presentation to the church of Shipton Malet, Bath and Wells dioc., *vice* Geo. West, resigned. Greenwich, 16 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 18 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

18. Tho. Cave and Eliz. his wife, John Smyth and And. Barnard. Licence to the said Thomas and Elizabeth to enfeof the said John and Andrew of four messuages, &c. in Ikford and Wornall, Bucks; and to the said John and Andrew to regrant the pre-

mises to the said Thomas and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their body, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Elizabeth. Westm., 18 Oct.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 15.

19. Bernard Tunbroke, a native of Cologne. Denization. Richmond, 23 April 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 19 Oct.—*P.S.*

19. John Dale, yeoman for the mouth in the Queen Consort's privy kitchen. Grant of the ferry called Sandford Fery, Oxon and Berks, lately held by Wm. Busshe, dec. Easthampstead, 26 Aug. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 19 Oct.—*P.S.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

21. Walt. Mounforde *alias* Mowfourde of Shae or Shaa, Devon. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Hertford, 28 June 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 21 Oct.—*P.S.*

21. Rob. Holt. Wardship of Rob. s. and h. of Rob. Evers of Belton, Linc. *Del. Westm.*, 21 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.*

23. Tho. Smyth of Gouthurst, Kent, smith. Pardon of all treasons committed before 4 June, for which he was condemned at Rochester Castle, before Tho. Broke, lord Cobham, Sir Rich. Broke, and other justices of oyer and terminer. Westm., 23 Oct.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 10.

28. Sir Wm. Ascue. Custody of the manors of Estwykam and Thornistoo, with certain other lands in Linc., during the minority of Eliz., kinswoman and heir of Sir Wm. Hanshart, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.*

28. John Knyght. Lease of a meadow and a pasture in Pulkesley, in the tenure of Wm. Clerk, and a close called Brownstocking, in the tenure of Ralph Adington, in Pulkesley, in the lordship of Covesgrove, parcel of the lands late of the earl of Warwick, Northt.; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 60*s.* for the said meadow and pasture of Wm. Clerk, and 26*s.* 8*d.* for the close called Brownstocking, and 10*s.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

28. Christ. Wren and John Knyght. Lease of all demesne lands in Castelthorp belonging to the manor of Hanneslap, part of Warwick's lands, Bucks, and land in Tutte-land and Michelholme; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 28*l.* 8*s.*, and 2*s.* of increase; on surrender of patent 17 Feb. 13 *Hen. VIII.*, granting a 21 years' lease of the premises to Tho. Slade, general receiver and surveyor of Warwick's lands. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 2, m. 33.

28. Tho. Grey, yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of Grove Park, Warwick, an office lately held by Sir Wm. Compton; and to have the herbage and pannage of the park, besides the usual fees. Ampthill, 8 Aug. 20 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 28 Oct. 20 *Hen. VIII.*—*P.S.*

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1 Nov.

4897. WOLSEY to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

R. O.

St.P. VII. 102.

After many inconveniences Campeggio has arrived in England, and has been honorably treated, so far as his disease would allow him. As, in consequence of his illness, he could not visit the King, I have frequently called to see him; and after his first audience his Majesty and I have been often with him. A courier has been sent to you with letters. You shall visit his Holiness, and state the course taken by the King in this matter,—your desire to have the cause referred to Campeggio and Wolsey,—the commission, and the difficulties found in obtaining it, &c.

You shall further say that his Holiness was contented to grant to the Legate a commission for his own instruction and the King's counsellors', not to be used in the process, at which the King was greatly dissatisfied; but Wolsey now grieves to say, after so many indications of candor and kindness, Campeggio has taken a course entirely different from his instructions, and attempts to dissuade the King and Queen from the divorce until he has made a report to the Pope of what he has seen and heard here. What is worse, although I am his colleague, he will not entrust me with his commission; so that the King, who had hitherto assured his Privy Council that the Pope would not fail to do what he could in his cause, now finds himself deceived, and can get no information about the commission; whilst those who asserted that nothing but causes for delay would be invented are right in their judgment.

The King feels his honor touched by this, especially considering what a benefactor he has been to the Church. I cannot reflect upon it, and close my eyes, for I see ruin, infamy, and subversion of the whole dignity and estimation of the See Apostolic if this course be persisted in. You see in what dangerous times we are. If the Pope will consider the gravity of this cause, and how much the safety of the nation depends upon it, he will see that the course he now pursues will drive the King to adopt those remedies which are injurious to the Pope, and are frequently instilled into the King's mind.* Without the Pope's compliance I cannot bear up against the storm; and as often as I reflect on the conduct of his Holiness, I cannot but fear lest the common enemy of souls, seeing the King's determination, inspires the Pope with his present fears and reluctance, which will alienate all the faith and devotion towards the See Apostolic. The sparks of that opposition here, which have been extinguished with such care and vigilance, will blaze forth, to the utmost danger of all here and elsewhere.

It is useless for Campeggio to think of reviving the marriage. If he did, it would lead to worse consequences. Let him, therefore, proceed to sentence. Prostrate at the feet of his Holiness, I most urgently beg of him to set aside all delays. If the divorce be carried, we may expect an alliance between the kings of England and France and the Emperor, who can take no offence at the King's honorable proceedings.

Gives advice respecting the affairs of Italy, which are not so Imperial as the Pope supposes, nor such as to induce him to enter into the league proposed by the Emperor through the Friar General. His Holiness must take care not to give offence to the kings of France and England. If he wishes to preserve the See Apostolic and appease the evils of Christendom, he must look to those potentates who will encourage his efforts. This will be the best way of opposing the designs of the duke of Ferrara; and the King will support him in all ways if he will not oppose his cause. The Emperor, in reply to propositions submitted to him by Silvester Darius in my name, has made so favorable an answer that, with the consent of the king of France, a happy result may be expected. If the Pope is favorable to the King's cause, he is resolved that the glory of it shall be the Pope's; by which he

* Qu. by Anne Boleyn?

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may become the mediator of a most binding alliance between the Pope, the Emperor, and the kings of France and England, and the security of the Church will be preserved.

You shall ask the Pope to send to me and Campeggio jointly a suitable commission, and another to the same effect to him alone, for concluding what is requisite; so that when the King's divorce is finished, I, or he alone, may go to the place appointed for the diet, and settle the terms of universal peace; only he must not protract the time by these vain delays; for, should anything untoward occur, the blame will be ascribed to himself alone. If no attention be paid to my loyalty, words, advice, and judgment, whatever may be the result, the world will be conscious that this King has never failed in his obedience to the Holy See, and that I have omitted no part of my duty.

This only I will add, in conclusion, that if the Pope wishes to preserve his honor, to show his gratitude and his sincerity, to preserve the dignity of the Church and the safety of this kingdom, now is the time. Let him, then, expressly command Campeggio to proceed to sentence, and enjoin him to deliver into the King's hands or mine the decretal commission. You shall assure him it shall not be perused by any one, except by a few privy councillors, whose life will depend upon their fidelity.

No labour will be spared on my part to induce the Queen to enter a nunnery, although much must not be expected. I request that a sufficient commission and authority be sent to Campeggio and me jointly and severally, with the necessary clauses, that, on the Queen's entering a nunnery, the King may marry again, and the offspring of both marriages be legitimate. Take S. Quatuor's advice on this point,—that if the Queen can be induced to comply, she be not compelled to assume the monastic habit, or bound by any other vows than that of chastity; for as she is very charitable and has large possessions, she could do more good in this way than the other. The King trusts they will exert themselves in this matter.

The King has offered me the see of Winchester; but as I have spent a large sum of money in my promotion to Durham and upon my colleges, I have delayed expediting this matter till I know what sum I shall have to pay for holding Winchester *in commendam* with York and St. Alban's. Begs them to see what can be done. If his request is complied with, the Holy See will be enriched by the bulls required for Durham; but if he retains Durham it will only have the bulls for Winchester.* London, 1 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., in Vannes' hand. Add. Endd.

1 Nov.

4898. CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI.

Theiner, p. 574.

Wolsey has resolved to despatch this courier, who will depart tomorrow. Today he sent for my secretary, and showed him a letter of 20 Oct., from the king of France to the bishop of Bayonne, his ambassador here, proving that Wolsey, in the name of his King, has used his influence with the French king for the restitution of Ravenna and Cervia. Francis has no doubt the Venetians are willing to act reasonably, and has given particular charge to the bailli of Rouen, whom he is sending to the Pope, to speak authoritatively to the Signory. Wolsey sent the letter by his secretary for me to read. Francis is favorable to the universal peace, provided he can accept it with the advice and consent of this King and the cardinal of York, who have some hope from Spain with respect to this negotiation, and who believe it cannot be accomplished except here, or in some place where it may be conducted from hence. They desire a commission from the Pope to Wolsey and myself, and another to myself separately, to negotiate this peace.

* A paragraph at the close of this letter has been carefully obliterated in the original, and part of it cut off.

1528.

CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI—*cont.*

This King will have to be the mediator between the two parties. I write all this at Wolsey's request. They have given instructions to the "cavalier" (Casale), their ambassador, to speak on this subject [to the Pope], and desire a speedy and resolute answer.

From the report of the Queen's counsellors I can gather no firm hope that the Queen will take upon her the profession of religion, but I do not utterly despair. In case it should come to this, the King would wish to be sure of having a dispensation or an indisputable licence from the Pope to proceed to a second marriage. Although as yet we have no hope that this will be the case, they wish to have this matter settled beforehand; nor will they on this account cease to insist on the trial. Let me know the Pope's pleasure.

This cardinal (Wolsey) has a grant from the King of the church of Winchester, but has resolved not to accept it until he learns from Rome whether he will be allowed to hold it at only a small expence, because its value is no greater than that of Durham, that is, 300*l.* (*libre di queste*).

It is true that it is nearer here, and in the centre of the kingdom, but he would prefer it to the one he now has, provided he be not put to too great expence. As it is not long since he paid for the bishopric of Durham, and as he deserves well of the Pope and the Holy See, which, owing to his vigilance and solicitude, still retains its rank and dignity here and elsewhere, I pray you urge the Pope to content him in this matter, and to let his agents know that I have written warmly in his behalf. London, 1 Nov. 1528.

Ital.

1 Nov.

Le Grand, III.
192.**4899. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.**

I have taken no small pains to speak with the Legate again, who has given me to understand that he has been persuaded to await the arrival of Montpezat before seeing me. I have pressed him so far that at last I have compelled him to save himself in the rampart of the said arrival, after he had exhausted all evasions to my remonstrances, both good and bad, hard and gracious. For these difficulties I think I am partly indebted to my lord of Bath, to whom I found it perfectly useless to go from one end of the town to the other to make suit about this affair; I being a bishop like himself, and, although of not so great a bishopric, ambassador of the king of France. God be praised, I have done nothing that he does not think quite due to himself, and perhaps more. Moreover, I still expect that I shall have money [only] when they think proper, and I assure you I bite the end of my fingers to be obliged to have so much patience. It would be tiresome to tell you all our disputes about it. I ought to return tomorrow or Tuesday; for yesterday evening at my audience Wolsey did not wish me to depart (?) (*que depeschasse*) with so cold a countenance as I had on leaving him, and desired me to wait till he had made answer of this matter, and of all others, of which I should make him a memorandum. This I did that night, and this morning I sent early to salute him, but I expect that today all the souls in Paradise, and tomorrow all those in Purgatory, will come to his assistance, so that on the days following he may be able to get rid of some business of his master; I have, therefore, set myself to pen you a little despatch about this and other matters. I assure you the Legate will have to do this time with the most impudent beggar that ever carried a wallet. I hope you will take care that before it is time to begin again, another will come to do as much.

I have reported to you at length the Emperor's reply, which arrived, or perhaps was dated, 13th ult., in the long letter (*legende*) the Legate commanded me to write in answer to yours of the 20th. The purport of it is, that if the king of England will first make peace with him, so that he

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may have honorable cause to trust him, he will afterwards do marvels. Wolsey thinks it would not be bad if the peace were made on condition that it should not be valid if the Emperor do not pass articles of peace with you such as he shall have approved beforehand. Wolsey and the Council also think that if the overture of Salviati appear favorable it might be followed, though they prefer the other way.

The divorce is at present in this state. After the Queen's answer to the Cardinals, of which I told you, and some remonstrances which they may have made to her on the part of the Pope to enter into religion, it was found that she was determined to stick to her opinion. She has been given the choice of the whole counsel of England, that is, of my lords of Canterbury, Bath, Rochester, Ely, Exeter, and the Cordelier (Standish), the dean of the chapel, and others, with liberty to call an advocate from Flanders, a *procureur* and a counsellor, but she is not to be at liberty to summon any from Spain, on the ground that they are at war with Spain. Already a safe-conduct has been sent into Flanders for the said counsellor and advocate. This is the way the matter stands, but it must be kept perfectly quiet. Rochester and London, I understand, are of the Queen's opinion, and also the dean of the Chapel; but I think they will lose their cause, for I hold the same opinion as when I wrote last. All things considered, I hold that even if all the Cardinals had, both in the past time and the present, approved the marriage, that they could not have [made it valid], it being proved, as they say it is, that the late King* and she have lain together, for God has long ago himself passed sentence on it.†

I make no answer to your letters of the 26th ult., except that I will make the best use I can of the breaking off of Montpezat's mission, of which I wish I had never said a word in England. London, All Saints' Day.

Fr. Add.

1 Nov. 4900. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 127.

B. M.

Went to his brother Gregory, who had gone to Bologna to recover his health. When Tadeus arrived with Wolsey's letters, went to Rome in his brother's stead to perform his commission. On the day of his arrival, went to the Pope, and gave him the King's and Wolsey's letters. He expressed his pleasure at their kindness, but said that it did not serve him against the obstinacy of the Venetians. Told him that himself and Gardiner had used every means of persuading the Venetians, except declaring war, and that the King and Wolsey would never rest until the matter was settled. As to Wolsey's requests, showed his Holiness the integrity of his intentions toward the Church, the necessity of the reformation of English monasteries (of which when in England I had often written to him, and about which Sir Gregory had had conference with the King and Wolsey), and the suitableness of the present time, when a legate had gone to England, that Wolsey might not be suspected of acting for his own advantage.

Showed him the instructions of Gardiner, which he read through, to the parts relating to public and private matters. Saw that he was only persuaded of the advantage of the erection of the cathedrals, and the reformation of the monasteries, but he thought the desired indulgence for the King of five days "pro qualibet" would bring both indulgences and the place where they were granted into contempt. He considered for some time the alleged necessity of suppressing monasteries of any Order. Is sure the

* Of course the writer meant the late *Prince*, i.e. Arthur.

† "Et quant tout est compté, je tiens qu'encores que le Pape et tous les Cardinaulx eussent, et par le passé et par le present, approuvé le mariage, qu'ils n'ont peu ne pourroient faire, estant prouvé, comme l'ont dit qu'il est, que le feu Roy et elle ont couché ensemble, car Dieu en a piecza luy-mesmes donné sa sentence."

1528.

JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

matter will be managed with dexterity. Warned him of the danger of adhering to the Emperor, alleging the reasons Wolsey mentions.

He answered that Wolsey's advice always pleased him, and he knows that now he must be on his guard against the Imperialists, but the conduct of the Venetians moves him more than anything else, and he would use the assistance of any one, except the Devil, to avenge their injury. He wishes, first, to have our assistance, and, if that is not successful, the aid of others who are more capable of recovering the cities. Advised him not to ruin everything on account of one injury, and said that letters had already been sent to the kings of England and France and to Wolsey to urge them to see to this.

Will write to Vannes about the negotiations with Andrea Doria. Their trouble is wasted now that Savona is lost. Gave the letters to card. S. Quatuor, who will do all he can for the King.

Doria sent letters from the General who has just been created cardinal (Quignones), saying that he had arrived at Rosas, and would soon be at Rome, bringing many commissions from the Emperor, by which he hoped to draw the Pope to his side, the liberation of the cardinals who are hostages, and the restitution of Ostia and Civita Vecchia, which is necessary if the Pope wishes to reside in Rome. Rome, 30 Oct. 1528.

The Pope has proposed to the Consistory the matter of the cathedrals, praising Wolsey. The Cardinals were of opinion that power should be given to Wolsey, and everything confirmed by a Consistory. A minute has been drawn up for dissolving the monasteries, and for the union of the two colleges. Rome, 1 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 6. Address pasted on.

Vit. B. x. 123.
B. M.

2. Copy of the above letter, incomplete.
Lat., pp. 5. Headed and endd.

1 Nov.
R. O.

4901. W. FRANKELEYN to WOLSEY.

On the 24 Oct., Sir Wm. Bulmer, being sore diseased, departed to his own house. Believes he is in great danger. As Bulmer wishes to be discharged of his office in the North, wishes to know what is to be done with Wolsey's castle of Norham, for the garrison have left. Sheriffhutton, All Hallow Day.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord Legate's grace. Endd.

2 Nov.
R. O.

4902. WINDSOR and CAMBRIDGE.

Rym. xiv. 270.

Bull of Clement VII., granting to cardinal Wolsey the faculty of suppressing certain monasteries for the colleges of Windsor and King's College, Cambridge, wherever the revenues of the said houses do not exceed 8,000 ducats. Rome, 4 non. Nov. 1528.

Lat., vellum.

Vit. B. x. 130.
B. M.

2. Contemporary copy. *Pp. 6.*
Endd.: [Bulla pro] collegio regis de Wyndesore.

2 Nov,
Theiner,
p. 575.

4903. CAMPEGGIO to SALVIATI.

After I had sealed my last, and delivered it to the Cardinal (Wolsey), he received fresh advices touching the universal peace from the French king, who does nothing without the counsel and consent of this King and the Cardinal. While the negotiation for peace is in course, the Pope should endeavor to obtain a general abstinence from war. London, 2 Nov. 1528.

Ital.

1528.

2 Nov. **4904.** JOHN TAYLER, Master of the Rolls, to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

This day the Chancellor is gone to the King at Fontainebleau. I hear "that Savona is in treaty to yield him to the Jannes, except he be succored shortly. Madame is at St. Germain, where the queen of Navarre has taken her chamber; God make her a glad mother; and there the count of Jeneva, brother to Madame and to the duke of Sabadia, shall marry the sister to the duke De Longa Villa." Paris, 2 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

P.S.—Wishes an answer to his letter about Albany.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2 Nov. **4905.** ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 122.

B. M.

Extract from letters of the prothonotary Casale to Vannes, dated Rome, 30 Oct.

Has concluded with the Pope for the bull of indulgence, not without entreaties. Told the card. S. Quatuor of it. He said the King and Wolsey should not exhibit them too much, and that alms should be first of all sent to St. Peter's at Rome, for the foundation of a chapel.

Letters have arrived from St. Pôl, stating that he was unable, from the shortness of the time, to succor Savona; that he was waiting for fresh Germans, who had already arrived at Susa, and he wishes to complete the number of 10,000 foot. Does not know what he can do now winter is approaching.

ii. From letters of Paul Casale to Vannes, Rome, 2 Nov.

Has just returned from the palace. Has obtained the bull for the aggregation of monasteries, to the amount of 8,000 ducats, for the two colleges. Does not send it, as he fears the dangers of the road, but will send it in eight days by Taddeo, with the rescripts and the bull of indulgence.

iii. From letters of John Joachin, 25 Oct., Camerino.

Renzo left on Saturday with all the ships. Yesterday a Venetian galley arrived at Ancona, with news that the first 1,000 foot had arrived in Apulia, where they were received with great joy; but the arrival of Renzo and the prince of Meli was looked for still more eagerly. It is said that the people of Barletta do not fear the Spaniards, but they need a leader. Yesterday 300 infantry embarked, and today 500. The Florentine forces are expected, which the viscount of Turenne, now at Senegaglia, will send to Apulia. Camillus Pardus and Octavius Ursinus are enlisting 100 horse each. The viscount of Turenne has assisted many of the captains by distributing 3,000 cr. among them.

Lat., pp. 2.

2 Nov. **4906.** JOHN CHEKYNGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Desires his good offices with my lord Cardinal in favor of his kinsman, the bearer. Promises him an ambling nag, if successful. Cambridge, All Souls' Day.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Maister Thomas Crumwell, beside the Austyne Freers at London.

2 Nov. **4907.** NORTHUMBERLAND to ARUNDEL.

R. O.

Sir Will. Elicar, who hath of the King the castles of Wark and Dunstanbrough, lies at the mercy of God, not likely to recover. Wishes to have them of the King, as other wardens have had. Wark is the stay and key of all this country. "Wherffor yff I shall contenw thes rooms I must ahave (?) some thyng to ber houth my charges, and not all way to oon do

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NORTHUMBERLAND to ARUNDEL—*cont.*

my selff and have no thank, and put to thes plages and houtbreks besyde.”
In haste, 2 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my bedfellow Arrundell.

5 Nov.

4908. JOHN TAYLER, Master of the Rolls, to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Divers letters out of Italy have remained in my hands for lack of a messenger. The bishop of Pistoja has been with the Emperor, and is now at Paris, sick of an ague. He has brought divers letters from our ambassadors there. This is the third post I have despatched to Calais. I have visited the Bishop, and he tells me there is no comfort of peace, and that Sylvester could get no answer till 28 Sept., in very general terms. Since the ruin of the French at Naples, the Emperor was so strange that he could get no answer, and our ambassadors are not allowed to come to Court except under custody. The Emperor is much displeased with the King, and will be more so if the divorce proceed. Francis is still at Fontainebleau, where no man can see him. Have heard nothing of Thadeus since he left. Paris, 5 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Nov.

4909. SILVESTER DARIUS to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iv.

265.

B. M.

Wrote on Sept. 26, by the bishop of Pistoja, that he hoped to be despatched by the Emperor in two days. Went accordingly to the Emperor, who told him that he had put his answer in writing, and desired him to ask John Alaman for it, and he might then return when he pleased. Obtained leave to make a reply to the answer. When Alaman gave him the answer, he told him that a special peace between the Emperor and the King must precede the universal peace, for otherwise it was not possible to find a mediator or a person to receive hostages. Said there was no need of a peace, for Wolsey would be a good enough mediator. Alaman replied that if the King did not mediate, the Pope would be the most suitable person. Said that means must be found for concluding the universal peace immediately after the other, for it would not be honorable for the King to abandon the French king. He replied that the particular peace might be made on the condition that, if the universal peace did not ensue, it should be of no effect. Said that if the Emperor would declare his mind, Darius would write to Wolsey, who might desire a more direct method of attaining peace. Alaman replied, that as Darius had no commission to treat in the name of the King, it was not to be hoped that the Emperor would declare his mind to him; and he advised him to ask the ambassadors at Valladolid if they had any commission to treat for the particular peace, and he doubted not that if they had, some good might be done, for the King would then be the Emperor's friend. Now that he is an enemy, he cannot interfere as a mediator, for the Emperor cannot trust him. Said he would gladly write to the ambassadors, but he believed that they had no such commission. Added that he was surprised that they made so much of the defiance, as they knew that the King had committed no hostile acts in consequence; and that the King was of such a generous mind that, if the Emperor trusted him, he would rather lose his kingdom and his life than deceive him; that if they really desired universal peace, as they said they did, they ought to propose methods, as they did not approve of what Darius proposed. Alaman told him to write to the ambassadors; if they had a commission, things would go well; if not, the Emperor would not declare his mind any further.

Immediately sent a courier to ask the ambassadors for advice. They had not yet been allowed to come to Court. Alaman sent to ask him if he wished to reply to the Emperor's answer. Answered that he could not do

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so until he heard whether the ambassadors had any commission or not. Received in two days an answer from them, saying that they had none, and they sent special letters about the matter, which he might show to the Imperialists. Drew up an answer from their suggestions, which he sent to the Emperor, and of which he encloses a copy. The Emperor expressed wonder at his having answered his proposals. Reminded him that he said that he would be content to conclude universal peace, and to postpone the duel; but these proposals seemed to express a contrary intention. He replied that there was no mediator. Asked whether Wolsey would not be the best mediator. He replied that he was a party. Said that his Majesty knew well that Wolsey did not act as a party, and he might see from the state of affairs when he sent over Darius that he acted as a friend. He then said that he would look at the replies, and answer them, and retired to his chamber.

Went to the Great Chancellor, and expressed wonder at the answer he had received. He said we should have none other. Said that if the Emperor would give him no other answer he must be patient; but he could not help saying that it was hard for the Emperor to expect the French king to fulfil all his obligations, and then to leave the restoration of his children to the Emperor's mere will. *The Chancellor answered that it was no use urging this, for there would never be peace between the Emperor and the French king unless the latter fulfilled all his obligations before the return of either of his sons, and that he must acknowledge that he had spoken ill concerning the duel. Asked whether one son could not be restored in return for the performance of certain conditions, but he said the Emperor would never consent to this. *Tried to persuade the Chancellor that there was no need for the French king to acknowledge his fault in speaking of the duel. He said they must expect the Emperor always to consider his honor. Said that, to speak as himself, not as connected with Wolsey, he thought that they were the more difficult about this peace because they hoped to dissolve the League and gain over the Venetians and Florentines; but he was certain that they could never do this, for they were afraid the Imperialists desired peace with them to crush the French king, and that then they would do the same to them. He replied, if the Venetians will not make peace, there will be war, and they will be the cause of the subsequent evils. Said they could not fairly be considered so, for whatever they did would be in defence, not offence. *Said further that the Emperor had hitherto gained nothing from the League, but still the king of England was quiet, and had attempted nothing against the Emperor; but, if he took up arms, in what state would the Emperor's affairs be? The Chancellor answered, why do you talk of the king of England? If we wished, we could expel him from his kingdom in three months. Said he did not believe that the Emperor, with the aid of Flanders, was strong enough to do so. He answered he was not speaking of Flanders, but he knew what he was saying.*

In order the better to find out what he meant, said he did not believe that if Scotland were joined with Flanders the Emperor could drive out the King. He asked what men the King had. Answered that the men of his own kingdom were able to resist the Scotch, the Flemings, and any one who attempted to injure them; for the King himself was courageous, and had experience in war, his subjects were strong and bold, and had often made trial of themselves against the Scots and others, and gained the victory. The Chancellor answered that he did not mean Scotland, but that he would be driven out by his own [subjects] in three months. Said he knew for certain that Alaman was mistaken, for all his subjects were obedient and loved him. He answered that they knew well how matters were. Said that if he thought otherwise than what Darius had said, he was mistaken. Said also

* These passages are marked in the margin by Wolsey.

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SILVESTER DARIUS to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

that if the King did not wish to take up arms, he might still injure the Emperor so much that Darius did not see how he could resist. The Chancellor answered that God would help them because the cause was just. Said he would not dispute about the justice of the cause, but he knew well that the Emperor and he were so prudent that he did not believe they would govern their affairs on the idea that God would help them, for that would be to tempt God. He said that they relied on their own strength also. Darius answered that they knew their inferiority in strength, and that if they contended with their superiors it would be tempting God. The Chancellor asked if Darius meant that the Emperor had no money, and asserted that besides the money granted by his subjects from their affection to him, and besides what he was about to receive from a contract concerning India, he (the Chancellor) had devised a method for raising two millions of gold. Said he supposed that if the Emperor could raise this sum by this means, other powers could raise much more. He said other powers could not use these means. Answered that if they could not, they might find others of no less utility, adding that it would be a good thing if the Emperor would declare his mind, even partially, that some means might be devised for concluding a peace, which was at once necessary and useful to all parties. He said the Emperor would never do that, for it was not usual. Darius said he did not think that the Emperor should consider what was usual in a matter so necessary to Christendom, but all ought to further it with sincerity and alacrity, and he was sure that if the Emperor and he had seen the cruelties of the war, they would rather give up part of Spain than allow it to continue; if the Emperor would not declare his mind, the Chancellor surely could do so, and if he could not to him as Wolsey's servant, he might as Sylvester Darius, and he could then report it to Wolsey, and would promise not to mention it to any one else. He answered that that would be the same as the Emperor doing so. Said that if he, as Chancellor, could not speak, let some one else, either in the Council or outside, and Darius would immediately go to the Cardinal. He answered that they could not otherwise declare their master's intention, and asked if Darius thought the challenge and the words of the French king honorable. Said that they should not be noticed; and reminded him that when pope Julius and the French king called the Catholic king a Moor and a Jew, he only laughed and disregarded it. He replied that the Emperor dismissed all rancor, but could not dismiss what affected his honor, and he had passed over his saying at the time of his election that he was a monster without sense, and that he did not know how to speak. Said that even if these things touched his honor they were only worthy of ridicule, for it was impossible for the duel to take place, as neither a mode of fighting nor a safe place could be found. The Chancellor said the Emperor would go to the middle of France with his army, and there meet the King. Said these things had better be passed over, and the means of making peace considered. The Chancellor said this could not be, for there was no mediator. Suggested Wolsey, but he replied that he was a party, and the king of England had defied the Emperor. Said that the King had committed no hostile actions. He answered that they knew of the money which he was paying to the French against the Emperor. Said he did not believe that he had paid any money to be used against the Emperor, and that he knew if the Emperor trusted the King, the King would rather lose his life or his kingdom than deceive him; he might easily persuade himself of this, for the King could gain nothing by perfidy. He replied that the French king said the same, and then deceived them. Said the cases were not the same, for the king of England had no cause to deceive the Emperor, but the French king had, as the Emperor had so

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loaded him with severe conditions. The Chancellor said that the king of England should first make peace with them, and then treat for universal peace. Asked if he thought it fair for the King to desert his allies without hope of peace. He answered that the king of England, the Pope, the Venetians, and the duke of Ferrara had deserted them. Said he did not know their reason, but was sure they did not do it without a cause; which he denied; and Darius rejoined that, although neither the Emperor nor he might have given a cause, some other Imperialist agents might have done so. Finally, he said, that he could give no other answer than the Emperor had given, and so dismissed Darius. Three or four days after, John Alaman intimated to him that he ought to ask the Emperor's leave to depart. Went accordingly to his Majesty, who said that he would give no further answer. Thought, from the words in the Emperor's answer, that it is not honorable for the French king's sons to be restored before the King fulfils what may be concluded; that the Emperor will not be content with the treaty of Burgos. Asked him this question, but he replied that he would give no further answer. Said he thought from the answer that his Majesty would not be content with the offers accepted by him at Burgos, and that he wished Francis to fulfil his obligations, but for the return of his children to be still at his disposal, which to honorable men would seem severe. He said he should do what was fitting for honorable men, and those who were displeased with his conduct were not honorable; if the king of England would make peace he would be content, and, in fact, desired nothing more. Asked for licence to send a courier to Wolsey with the answer. He said Darius had better go himself, for now no licence was granted to couriers.

Went to the Chancellor for a licence to depart. He said he was sorry Darius was not returning better contented. Said he must take what they gave, but he was grieved to take back war when he came for peace. Asked whether what was said in the answer about the French king performing his obligations before the restoration of his children, referred to the offers made at Burgos, or to new conditions which were to be made. He answered that it was not his business to explain the Emperor's answer. Said that he could easily explain what he had drawn up. Then he said that the Emperor did not intend to stand to the conditions made at Burgos. Asked if the Emperor intended the French king to perform his obligations, and then leave matters to the Emperor's disposal without his giving hostages as he had promised at Burgos. He answered that he was certain that Francis would never have back one son.

Went to Alaman, and asked him the same questions. He answered plainly that the Emperor would not be content with the conditions of Burgos, *nor even with those of Madrid, but that he wanted more; also that he would not give hostages for the French king's security, but would return his sons when he had performed everything.*

Went to Nicolas de Pernodi (Perrenot), one of the Privy Council; complained that the Emperor seemed so adverse to peace; tried to show him how far the answers were from what was honorable, and asked him to urge the Emperor and his Council to declare his mind for making peace, and send to him at Valladolid, where he would stay for a few days to recover his health. This he promised to do, but feared it would be of no use.

The Emperor is levying men. It is said that he will send either 1,000 or 5,000 men to Genoa, to go to the defence of Milan. There are also reports that he has written to the prince of Orange to go thither, and that he is expecting 5,000 Germans. The herald sent by the Emperor has returned from France. He reports that the French king would not allow the reading of the cartel, and that he gave him as reward 500 gold pieces, and a robe of cloth of gold. The following day the Emperor summoned several persons, but it is not known what they decided. He blamed the herald for not throwing the cartel at the King's feet, and for receiving the reward. Many

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SILVESTER DARIUS to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

persons praise the French king for his answer. At the Court it is thought certain that the Emperor will send 9,000 or 10,000 foot to Italy in the spring. Some think he will go himself, and with these troops and those of Antony de Leva, who is at Milan, attack the Venetian territory. It is said that he has used threats and offers to detach them from the League, and considers that his success depends upon them. Stopped for some days at Valladolid to recover from an illness which he had caught at Madrid. Writes thus fully because he cannot travel fast. Writes also to Clerk, and sends a copy of the answer of the Emperor. Sends to Wolsey letters from the Emperor. Bayonne, 5 Nov. 1528.

Hol., Lat., pp. 22. The passages in cipher deciphered by a modern hand.

4910. SYLVESTER DARIUS to CHARLES V.

Vesp. C. iv.
279.
B. M.

Cannot, without incurring the blame of negligence, refrain from answering the reply which he has received from Alamann.

It is said that the articles brought by him only regard the French king, and therefore do not regard universal peace, and must be disapproved. Wolsey mentioned only the French king, thinking that there would be no difficulty in making peace between the Emperor and other powers, and because he had heard that the Emperor had told the Italian ambassadors that he wished to settle his affairs with Italy without the intervention of the French king or any other. If the Emperor please, Wolsey will persuade the Italians and other powers to send ambassadors to his Majesty, or to settle their affairs with his agents there. Is sure that Wolsey will refuse no labor for the sake of peace. Thinks it would be well if the Emperor would declare his mind, and agree on some method by which, if peace could be made with the other potentates, matters might at once be arranged with the French king, lest, after treating with the former, universal peace should be hindered by the difficulties arising with the latter. Thinks the requiring a commission from him a subtlety of law, for the Emperor must know that whatever is promised by Wolsey, or by him as sent from Wolsey, in the name of the French king, will be inviolably performed. Besides, mediators and amicable negotiators do not usually have commissions, but try to persuade parties to agreement, and discover their intentions so as to bring it about. Thinks it expedient that the method of arranging peace with France should be first concluded, and then a commission should be sought from the King to consent to it, which he does not think that he would refuse, as it would be settled in the name and by the authority of Wolsey, whom the Emperor knows to be acting from a desire to benefit all, and not to deceive any one.

The Emperor thinks the articles should be rejected because they propose the restitution of the hostages before the French king has performed his obligations. Replies that the articles do not say this, but they propose that all the obligations should be performed before the restitution of both hostages. It seems hard that since suspicion has arisen between the Emperor and the French king, his Majesty should demand the fulfilment of all the conditions, and that then the restoration of the Princes should depend solely upon his will. Lady Margaret and Wolsey thought the same, and tried to find some means to mitigate it. She has sent to him on the subject. It is said that the king of England declares by the defiance that he means to act as an enemy, and therefore the Emperor ought not to trust him. To this he replies that no hostile act has been committed since the intimation, and the Emperor knows what was the state of affairs when Wolsey sent him, and can see that no fraud is intended. He knows also that Henry is too generous and upright to break his promises, and in this instance he could gain nothing by

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perfidy. Both he and Wolsey earnestly desire peace, and know that it could not last unless they kept inviolable their engagements with him. Touching the proposal to settle matters with the king of England, and then, with him as mediator, to negotiate a universal peace; has no commission on this point, but considers that it would be dishonorable of the King to forsake his confederates, especially as there is no need for him to mediate, as Wolsey would be a most fit person. Suggests that all that concerns the universal peace should be first treated, and the means agreed to, so that when peace was made between the King and the Emperor there would be nothing to do but to proceed to execute what had been concluded.

Thinks the Emperor should assemble his Council and devise some method; for when two parties desire to conclude anything, it is not usual for one party to do nothing but confute the proposals of the other.

Hol., Lat., Copy. Endd.: Responsa D. Silvestri Darii.

5 Nov. **4911. SILVESTER DARIUS to BRIAN TUKE.**

R. O.

In returning from Spain, fell in with one who had come from Ireland with three or four falcons and as many dogs, and two Spaniards, going to the court of the Emperor. Afterwards on my road I met with Thomas Bedechoc (Badcock), an Englishman, who told me that he had heard from certain Spaniards in Bilboa that the said Irishman had been sent to the Emperor from the marquis of Desmont, to offer the Earl's service to the Emperor, and promise him that if he would give certain aid and artillery to the said Marquis, the latter would take up arms against the King. I thought it right to inform you of these things. Bayonne, 5 Nov. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Nov. **4912. LEAD.**

R. O.

Bill indented between Oliver Flynt, vicar of Chesterfield, executor of Edward Basforde and Raphe Alen, whereby the former covenants to deliver to the latter at the Boolhill, Wirkiswurthe, Derb., a certain quantity of lead at 5*l.* 10*s.* the folder, Bool weight. 5 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

7 Nov. **4913. JAMES V. to NORTHUMBERLAND.**

R. O.

Has received his loving writings, dated at his castle [of Alnwick, the 3]d inst., showing his good will to peace. Lion herald brought, as the Earl wrote, a safe-conduct for the commissioners, who are now departed, and will keep diet in Berwick. Edinburgh, 7 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

7 Nov. **4914. SHERIFF ROLL.**

S. B.

Cumb.: John Lamplewe, *Sir Wm. Penyngton, Cuth. Musgrave.

Northumb.: Sir Ralph Fenwike, Thos Eryngton, *Sir Edw. Grey.

Yorks.: *Sir Jo. Constable of Holderness, Thos. Strangways, Jo. Norton.

Notts and Derby: *Nich. Strelley, Sir Hen. Sacheverell, Sir Jo. Horsey.

Linc.: *Geo. Fitzwilliam, Sir Rob. Dymmok, Sir Jo. Thymelby.

Warw. and Leic.: Jo. Harrington, Sir Jo. Villers, *Roger Ratcliff.

Salop: Ric. Maynwaryng, *Rob. Nedeham, Thos. Laken.

Staff.: Wm. Bassett, Geo. Gresley, *Edw. Aston.

Heref.: Wm. Clynton, Thos. Monyngton, *Sir Jo. Lyngen.

Glouc.: *Sir Ant. Poyntz, Wm. Throgmerton, Rob. Witney.

Oxon. and Berks: Jo. Brome, *Sir Simon Harcourt, Wm. Stafford.

North'ton.: Sir Wm. Gascoigne, *Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Edw. Mountague.

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SHERIFF ROLL—*cont.*

Camb. and Hunts: Giles Alyngton, Thos. Hutton, *Ph. Parrys.
Beds and Bucks: *Sir Jo. Hampden, Sir Edw. Donne, Sir Francis Brian.
Norf. and Suff.: *Sir Wm. Paston, Jo. Tyndale, Thos. Jermyn.
Essex and Herts: Jo. Bollys, Rob. Forster, *Sir Giles Capell.
Kent: *Wm. Kempe, Ric. Fane, Wm. Waller.
Surrey and Sussex: *Sir Nich. Carewe, Ric. Belyngeham, Sir Edw. Bray.
Hants: Sir Wm. Uvedale, *Ric. Andrewes, Rob. Bulkeley.
Wilts: *Jo. Erneley, John Horsey of Marten, Sir John Seymour.
Soms. and Dorset: *And. Lutterell, Sir Edw. Gorges, Sir Nich. Wadham.
Devon: *Sir Piers Eggecombe, Ric. Hals, Andr. Hillersden.
Cornw.: *John Chamond, Wm. Godolghan, Sir Jo. Arundell.
Rutl.: Edw. Catesby, Geo. Makworth, *Sir Everard Digby.
†*Worc.*: Sir Geo. Throgmorton, Sir Edw. Croft, Roger Wynter.
Cheshire: Sir Hen. D. . . ., *Thos. Fulshurst, George Bothe.
Lancashire: (*Three names illegible*).
Westmor.: *Henry earl of Cumberland.
Del. Westm., 7 Nov. 20 Hen.VIII.

8 Nov.

Le Grand,
III. 197.

4915. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Since I wrote to you on the 27th (28th?) ult., I have done all that the most importunate and troublesome fellow in the world could have done to get money, and in spite of all hindrances presented myself three times to the Legate. On one of these occasions he kept talking to me a long time about the great letters I sent, the second time he asked to see them (*l'autre à les voir*), and each time I pressed the matter of the money as much as I could. My cause being well pleaded my good right prevailed, with the good will which I believe Wolsey really feels, though he never spoke frankly to me till yesterday, when he went to the King expressly about this matter, and, so far as I can see, had some discussion about it. I know he took with him all the letters and papers which could be of use to show the expences you have been at in Italy. Mark that in this, as will be the case in everything in which we shall have to do with him, matters have turned out quite according to the long letter to which I have so often referred you. I had written one word, finding myself so much hindered, to my lord of Bath, and spoken to some others who might have helped to lay the evil wind. Finally, Wolsey has assured me on his life that I shall be despatched in three or four days.

Wolsey told me yesterday the King and he approve of your proposal for "practising" the peace by means of the Pope. To say the truth, I used to see clearly that Wolsey preferred his own, and no wonder, but now I see he frankly agrees to the Pope's plan, and, in fact, is already thinking of sending some one to Rome to join with your ambassadors that they may negotiate in good earnest; for which they desire to know the intentions of Francis as soon as possible. I fancy they are beginning to see that in the present state of the divorce question they must not wait assurance of it on their side, and as the Pope much desires this honor, they are willing to gratify him. And really Campeggio preaches so continually of the Pope's great good will, and what he is resolved to do and endure for this end, that I can hardly help believing something of it.

Yesterday Wolsey, after being very angry at my importunity about the

† None of the names in Worcestershire is pricked.

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money, (though we afterwards came to agreement,) asked me if I had thought about what he one day before had requested me to consider, viz., if I could find that the King's marriage never was valid, the Pope never having had power to dispense. Mark, Monseigneur, that after many disputes that very day we came upon this subject of the divorce, he showing the great rupture with the Emperor which will come of it, and the perpetual confirmation of our amity, which will be quite according to his plan. And he desired me, as one of my master's most faithful councillors, whom he regarded as his friend and brother, to consider the state in which they were, *sc.* what I wrote to you on the 29th, for I had learned it on good authority. He had also heard that I was a great theologian, and was anxious for my opinion on this point, as it was that on which they chiefly relied. Although I told you four days before what I thought of this, after some excuses of my age and little knowledge I said that I had never thought well about it, and could not easily answer. However, he pressed me much to think over it, and declare my mind simply according to Scripture, apart from the opinions of doctors. In the end I could not refuse, and told him my conscientious opinion, which, if I had thought otherwise, I would have withheld. I will send it you next time, for I have not had time to copy it, having had but one day of term. M. de Bourges will understand it better than you, and will translate it to you. This last time I was with the Legate, so far as he had had leisure to look at it he seemed pleased, and, after many thanks and praises, prayed me, in behalf of his master, to write surely and secretly to Madame, as I am doing. His reason for making this request to her, he says, is to convince Campeggio that not only the English but learned men abroad also agree in this opinion; for he has no doubt that when the matter has taken the form I wrote to you, the Queen, who has demanded counsel, will make great remonstrances to Campeggio, especially as he understands she has long been prepared for it. He has therefore asked me to take an opportunity, in conversation with Campeggio, to show him the arguments which occur to me in this matter, knowing that the Cardinal would value my opinion; and that he may see that what is sent from France is genuine. Wolsey would like it to be signed by those who draw it up (*des ouvriers*). I paused to think what could make him say this to me. It is certain that some of those here who do not like the business say, that in any case he who marries the Princess will be king of England hereafter; and I suspected, for all his apparent frankness, he wanted to get us by indirect means to acknowledge the marriage as null, in case the marriage of Mons. d'Orleans should go further. This you will have to consider about. For my part I thought I must satisfy him. I have signed nothing; and, even if I had, my opinion is quite informal, not being founded on a commandment or will of the master; so I delivered to him my conscientious judgment.

That you may be able to form a judgment I give you full information of what I see. They are certainly much perplexed, as I wrote before, especially because few of their doctors agree in their opinion, "*et si ne sont pour y condescendre, encores qu'ils pensassent le pouvoir faire et devoir, pour les causes qu'aultrefois vous ay mandées.*" The Cardinals have full power to take cognizance of it, and, I think, with the clause jointly or separately; but even if the English cardinal can do it, he would never do it without the other; for, the matter being so far advanced, it would be a great injury to the cause hereafter, if the other on some pretext had not likewise given sentence; and of him they do not hold themselves sure, for he maintains he will follow the judgment of his conscience, and only if he can acknowledge that the divorce is lawful will he take the leap. This may be the cause why they ask your aid. If there be any other hidden reason, I do not know it. In any case, if you wish to please the King and Wolsey, keep the matter secret. I believe you know what they say they will do with the Princess if the divorce proceed, viz., give her a good marriage,

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DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

leaving her, as far as they can, no claim to the succession. I enclose the articles on which you must get the opinions.

Wolsey has asked me to write to you to make arrangements for the passage of couriers in Lombardy. I believe that one has been killed, which is an obstacle to the common affairs. As to the colors you asked for, there are some of two kinds. I suppose you do not want the common ones. Those most liked are black, yellow and violet. I do not say yellow gilt. I would have sent them sooner, but did not like to make a dispatch without better assurance of money. This is why I kept the King's great letters so long to show to Wolsey. I showed them to him on the morrow of All Saints. I send you a copy of the last letters received from Viterbo. There is a report here of a great mutiny at Milan, in which the Spaniards have been illtreated, and Anthony de Leva killed. The Imperial ambassador told it to some one yesterday in secret, but the King got wind of it, and made great rejoicings at it. I assure you he makes greater demonstration of friendship than ever. Nothing is yet known of the man Babou wrote about. They spoke of sending him to Spain. London, 8 Nov.

Fr. Add.

8 Nov. 4916. JOHN CHEKYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Various reports were spread here about Cromwell, which he is glad proved false. Gregory is well, *et reliqui tui* have now got cloaks to shield them from the cold. They have also a blazing fire to keep them comfortable. Little Gregory is becoming great in letters. Christopher* does not require much stirring up. Acknowledges a bundle of cloth received yesterday from Cromwell. Pembroke Hall, 8 Nov.

P.S.—The plague which sent us into the country has nearly consumed our money.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: Suorum studiorum nequaquam vulgari patrono, D. Thomæ Cromwello, viro ut claro ita multis nominibus inclyto. Ex Cantabrigia.

8 Nov. 4917. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Bargain and sale by Sir George Throgmerton to Wolsey, of the manor of Ravenston, Bucks, of the clear yearly value of 38*l.*, for 20 years' purchase. Wolsey at the same time covenants that he and the dean and canons of Cardinal's College, Oxford, will grant a 21 years' lease of the premises and of the late priory of Ravenston to Robert Throgmerton, son and heir apparent of Sir George. Dated — May 20 Hen.VIII. *Signed:* Per me, George Throkmorton.

Pp. 5, large paper. Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell.

R. O.

2. Another draft, dated 8 Nov. 20 Hen.VIII., in which the covenant for the lease to Robert Throgmerton is struck out.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6, large paper.

11 Nov. 4918. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 115.

B. M.

Extract from the letters of Gregory [Casale] to Peter Vannes, dated Bologna, Oct. 23.

Will use all diligence in executing his last commissions, but, being too weak from his illness to go to Rome, has sent his brother the prothonotary,

* Wellfed?

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who had come to see him. Will follow him as soon as possible. Asks him to thank the King for the 200*l.* he has sent him, and for his other kindness to himself and his house. Fears that Andrea Dauria has offended the French too much to trust them, but Casale will do his best. Thadeus was obliged to come by a circuitous route to avoid the Spaniards, and brought testimonials to that effect from the count of St. Pôl and others. The prothonotary Gambara, the governor of Bologna, told him that Savona has surrendered to the Genoese, and that St. Pôl's army contains only 1,000 infantry, and the Venetians' 2,000; which Casale cannot believe. Does not think the expedition of Milan will succeed. Wishes Wolsey to tell George Ardizon not to exact any tax from his pension, as he is the King's servant.

The ambassador of the duke of Ferrara complains that he has not endeavored to obtain from the King and Wolsey a confirmation of the capitulation with the Duke in the time of Lautrec. Wishes to know what he is to say.

ii. From letters of Gregory Casale, dated Bologna, 11 Nov.

Has received letters from his brother the prothonotary that he is doing his best to procure what the King wishes from the Pope and the cardinal S. Quatuor. The general of the Franciscan Order,* who lately came from the kingdom of Naples, is created cardinal. The bailiff of Rouen will depart tomorrow; he had been sent to desire the Pope to keep neutral. It is said that the French king wishes to make war in Naples and Lombardy, and wants both Italian and German troops.

iii. From letters of Jacobo Salviati to Gregory [Casale].

Being desired by the prothonotary Casale, spoke to the Pope about the request of the King and Wolsey. His Holiness answered that he was ready to grant all they asked.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

11 Nov. 4919. The EARL OF DESMOND.

Add. 28577,
f. 306.
B. M.

A memorial by "Galfrigidus" or Percit (?), a messenger of the earl of Desmond in Ireland, that he has been sent to the Emperor by his master to desire an alliance, as friends of the Emperor's friends and enemy of his enemies; that he desires two or three pieces of artillery and ammunition sent him at the Earl's cost, and that the Emperor would send some one to conclude with him, &c. Toledo, 11 Nov. 1528.

"Dixo yo el dicho Pero, que en latyn me llamo Galfrigidus," that the earl of Desmond and Macart More are both of one conformity; that Macart More pays tribute to Desmond, and can bring into the field 19,000 foot and 200 horse, and Desmond 16,000 foot and 2,000 horse.

Spanish, pp. 5, modern copy.

[Nov.] 4920. [JACOBO SALVIATI] to CAMPEGGIO.

Lettere
di Principi,
ii. 149 b.

I have received no letters from you since those of the, but I learn from my son, the cardinal, that you had arrived in England, although indisposed through the gout, and had been well received by the King† and the cardinal of York. The Pope is pleased to hear of your safe arrival, but does not condole with you on account of the gout, as it is a common complaint. We are anxiously expecting your letters.

Your Lordship is aware how positively the King and Cardinal have always promised the Pope that his territories should be restored; and, indeed, the King has done in this matter as much as could reasonably be expected. But as he will have understood from Dr. Stephen (Gardiner)

* Francis Quignones.

† 22 Oct.

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[JACOBO SALVIATI] to CAMPEGGIO—*cont.*

that the Venetians are very obstinate, and disregard the intercession of so great a King, it will be necessary for his Majesty, in order to confirm the trust which the Pope reposes in him, to resent this affront in such a manner that the Venetians may perceive they have offended him, and not the Pope only. Unless the King and Cardinal take up this subject warmly, it will appear, after the King has used his good offices in vain, that the French king's authority is alone sufficient. I do not speak of the restitution of the lands of the duke of Ferrara, as the Pope is at present more aggrieved with the injury done him by the Venetians. I constantly inform my son of the occurrences here, with which he will make you acquainted.

Sir [Gregory] Casale, in order to recover from the illness which he took on returning from accompanying your Lordship, went to Loretto, and from thence has removed to Bologna, where he received letters from the King and the cardinal of York, with orders to obtain certain favors from the Pope. Not being in a fit state to ride, he has caused his brother, the elect of Bellun, to repair hither. You will have learned what the King and Cardinal desire, namely, the union of certain monasteries to the value of 8,000 [ducats?], for the two colleges established by the grandfathers* of his Majesty. As the Pope was able to grant this *sine consilio fratrum*, the bull will be expedited. They also desire the erection of certain monasteries into bishoprics; but as this is a difficult matter, and cannot be done except *de consensu fratrum*, the decision has been deferred until the form is obtained of the erection of a former monastery into a cathedral, which they say has been done several times in that island. The Pope will then be better able to satisfy the King and the cardinal of York, to whom this see is so much obliged that no favor, however great, provided it be honorable (*honestà*), can be denied them, especially as it is certain that the object of his Majesty and the Cardinal is the service of God only. The King also requests an indulgence, to which his Holiness is willing to consent, but only for a few days, because, in order to remedy the discredit (*viltà*) into which they have fallen, owing to their too liberal concessions in the past, it is necessary not to grant too many of them. The Cardinal further demands the union to his college of three monasteries, which are not mentioned in the other bulls. This, too, shall be granted, although his Holiness could have wished that it had not been requested of him; but as it is his most reverend Lordship who makes the demand, and for such a purpose, he cannot refuse him, as the elect of Bellun is to write to him at greater length,—the elect being here, and soliciting this "expedition" with much importunity. We have letters from the King and Cardinal to the Pope, to which an answer shall be sent when the "expeditions" shall have been made.

Your Lordship is aware that when the Pope was importuned by the French, during their occupation of the kingdom, to declare himself, he always remained firm in his purpose not to depart from his neutrality, which he hopes will be the means of concluding peace, especially as he finds that course is not displeasing to the King and the cardinal of York, who have no other object or end than the good of Christendom. The Pope is still of the same mind with regard to not taking up arms for the Emperor for any offers whatever which they (the Imperialists) might make him,—though, indeed, the Emperor has made no overture as yet, the matter being only hinted by his agents. But seeing that the Venetians and the duke of Ferrara are not only averse to restoring his territories, but seem to be designing further mischief, the Pope fears he shall be compelled to relinquish his purpose; and you know he would not lack allies. He also suspects the Florentines. It is asserted that the French favor the tactics of these parties. The Pope has

* "dalli avi materno et paterno."

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therefore written to Salviati to remonstrate gently with the French king; but if Henry and Wolsey would write to France, it would have more weight.

The diet which was to have been held at Ratisbon has been deferred by order of the Emperor, but a meeting will take place this winter to discuss some very scandalous matters. They propose to call a council of the German nation. Only a good peace can remedy these evils. The General of the Franciscans, now cardinal Santa Croce, is on his way to Italy, and is bringing [the order for] the liberation of the Cardinals who are hostages, and the restoration of Ostia and Civita Vecchia.

Ital. Signature and date omitted.

12 Nov. **4921. CATHEDRALS and MONASTERIES.**

Rym.xiv. 273.

R. O.

Bull of pope Clement, empowering Wolsey to inquire as to the expediency of suppressing certain monasteries and erecting cathedrals. Rome, prid. id. Nov. 1528.

Lat., vellum.

Rym.xiv. 272.

R. O.

2. Bull of pope Clement for the suppression of monasteries having fewer than 12 monks or nuns, and uniting them to larger monasteries. Rome, prid. id. Nov. 1528.

Lat., vellum.

13 Nov. **4922. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

St. P. iv. 522.

The commissioners met at Berwick on the 8 Nov., and have appointed to meet there the 9th prox. for final conclusion of peace. Hopes the King will command them to make none "bot giff my matteris be dressit in the sammyn," otherwise he and his friends are utterly destroyed, and will never be able to serve the King, for the peace is desired by Scotland only for his destruction. Coldingham Abbey, 13 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

[14 Nov.] **4923. ANGUS to NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Cal. B. vii. 99.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 521.

Notwithstanding the King's letters James assembled his army on the 18 Oct., and besieged his house of Temtalloun with artillery of his own and of Dunbar castle, and ingenious men, both Scotch and French. Never was so much done in vain to win one house. On Wednesday, 4 Nov., the King removed to Edinburgh, leaving a band of foot and a company of horse to bring home the artillery. That night Angus issued out with a body of eightscore horse, attacked and defeated them a little after moonrise, before day, and slew David Falconer, their principal captain of foot, their best man-of-war on sea, who was taken lately by the English. Took the master of the artillery; but not to dishonor his King, especially for Henry's sake, conducted the artillery out of danger, and let the master pass, praying him to show his Sovereign that Angus had been his true servant. Has written to the King that the commissioners be instructed to take no peace unless Angus and his friends be restored. Coldingham Abbey, this Saturday. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

14 Nov. **4924. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.**

Cal. B. ii. 125.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 530.

Supposes Wolsey has been informed of the siege of Temptalon by the king of Scots, and of his return to Edinburgh, &c. During the siege, Arch. and Geo. Douglas, the uncle and brother of Angus, met at Cobornespath with Sir Jas. Hamilton and the sheriff of Ayr, and consulted about getting the Earl back into favor; but the terms did not please him and his

1528.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

friends. Geo. Douglas has received the 100*l.* assigned by Wolsey for Angus's use. Will do what he is commanded, but thinks it would be a pity to alienate the king of Scots for the sake of Angus. Orders were given to allow any of the English borderers to go over to the Earl, but very few would, unless specially commanded. Geo. Douglas says the Scots are obliged to send to France for gunpowder, of which they have none, unless it be at Dunbar. Upon his assurances sent to Angus by word of mouth, the Earl has just come to him with his uncle and brother. He seems to expect to be received again into favor since the king of Scots failed at Temptalon; but Magnus thinks this very unlikely, as the slaughter of Davy Fawconer is grievously taken. The Earl wishes us to rest still in calling for redress and negotiate no further, which will compel the Scots to listen to our terms. Believes the contrary is true. We were asked by the Scots what redress we ever obtained from Angus these three years, and could make no good answer. The English borders do not praise his administration. Angus says the Scotch king has sent Will. Hamelton to the Emperor, desiring marriage and amity with him; and the Scotch commissioners have confessed as much, saying it was Angus's doing. Berwick, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

14 Nov.

4925. MAGNUS, &c. to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 95.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 523.

Have endeavored to fulfil the commands of the King and Wolsey given in their letters of the 5 and 6 Oct., and a book of instructions signed by the King touching their meeting with the Scotch commissioners at Berwick. On their way to the Borders visited the earl of Northumberland at Alnwick, where they met the lieutenants of the East and Middle Marches. Except the great attemptate against Dacre's servants, and one or two high robberies by the Scots, there is as great redress to be made by England. On the 8th met at Berwick with the Scotch commissioners, the abbot of Kelso and Mr. Adam Otterburn. Expressed their surprise that the king of Scots' commission was only for a three-years' peace, and refused to negotiate, but only call for redress; which put the Scots not a little in doubt what redress should be made for the attemptates of the Armstrongs and men of Liddersdail, who were not in due subjection to their prince. They offered to conclude a peace for four or five years, and send for a new commission, as redress could not be made in brief time. Urged that, in case of redress being denied by the Armstrongs, an article should be included in the treaty, or a schedule annexed to it, allowing the King to molest them without breach of the peace. To this they could give no answer without consulting their prince. They admitted the reasonableness of our demand that prisoners taken on English ground by the Armstrongs should be put at liberty, but could not promise a remedy. Discussed the matter two or three days to no purpose. Asked what the king of Scots intended to do for Angus. The Scots said it was no part of their commission, and they were commanded, if the matter were put to them effectually, to take their leave; but they knew their master wondered the King would favor a person whom he regarded as a rebel. Replied that the King was induced to do so, seeing that James was ruled by thieves and murderers rather than by the noblemen of his realm. Mentioned Sir James Hamilton, who slew Lennox, the sheriff of Ayr, who slew Cassillis, the lord of Buccleugh, who caused the death of Dan Carre, warden of the East Marches, and the lord Maxwell, chief maintainer of offenders, by means of whom, and of Harry Steward, now married to the queen of Scots, Angus is attainted. Perplexed the commissioners with these answers, and made them desirous of peace. They said, if the King would regard a stranger more than his own blood, James

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must seek friends for himself. Replied that the King only intended to give his nephew his best advice, but that it was not "convenient" to enter into peace without redress being made. At last the Diet was prorogued till 9 Dec., the peace remaining in full effect till 15 Jan., and strict orders given for proclamations for its observance on both Borders.

Desire instructions whether to refuse peace unless order be taken for the earl of Angus. It is openly rumored by Geo. Douglas and Lyon Herald that Henry will not do so otherwise; which is much grudged at. Think that peace should not be delayed till the justice of all grievances be inquired into, and that the King should be empowered to pursue the Armstrongs if the Scots will not answer for them. If the King will have no peace without provision being made for Angus, garrisons must be ordained for the defence of the Borders. The men of Tynedale and Riddesdale were lately in Scotland, where many were taken prisoners, and they lost eightscore horses. Think peace should not be refused either on account of Angus or for want of redress. Magnus will remain here till next day of meeting, to note what goes on in Scotland; and if the commissioners do not make a good report to their Sovereign, will write to him and his Council. Meanwhile I and Sir Tho. Tempest, controller of the duke of Richmond's council, "intend to repair into those parts, and to look upon some part of my duty," and return. Adam Otterburne, one of the Scotch commissioners, asks Wolsey's favor in a cause before the Cardinal between one Mr. Miller and Saunder Keye, a Scotchman, about salmon. Berwick, 14 Nov. *Signed: T. Magnus—A. Ughtred—T. Tempest.*

Add. Endd.

4926. MAGNUS, &c. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since the arrival of the Scotch commissioners, have had several conferences with them of the trouble imposed on sundry merchants of Edinburgh, and on Adam Otterborne, for conveying salmon to England. This they had long done under the King's safe-conduct, but are now informed against by the poor merchants of Berwick under an old grant which was never put in use. The merchants of Berwick cannot buy much salmon, and the Scots would rather send it to France or Flanders on account of the danger of the harbour. This would enhance the price of salmon, and be "a let to the profit that cometh in by the same by their exchanges made for all their spiritual promotions that they send for to Rome."

P. 1. Headed: "Copy of an article lately written to my lord Legate's grace in favor of merchants of Edinburgh by T. Magnus and other the commissioners late at Barwik."

14 Nov.

4927. THOMAS BISHOP OF BANGOR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 151.

Informs him of the state of Master Pace, dean of Paul's, who is now with him by Wolsey's command, to his no little discomfort. Has got several physicians to see him, and paid them large sums to cure him, to very little purpose. Thinks he is incurable. In his rage he tears his clothes, and no man can rule him. He has wastefully consumed such poor stuff as the Bishop allows him. Desires that the keeper of his goods may make delivery of what is necessary. Requests that the bearer, a young man of the Inner Temple, a kinsman of the Bishop, may continue steward of the lands which Sir William Compton* had in Hampshire, whose children Wolsey has in rule. There is no little joy in Hampshire because it has pleased God and the King to call your Grace to Winchester, especially in the town of Hampton, whereof your

* There is no mention of Sir Will. Compton in the letter as Ellis has printed it, a line being there left out.

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THOMAS BISHOP OF BANGOR TO WOLSEY—*cont.*

Grace is Earl.* The townsmen in their great necessity hope to have succour of Wolsey, for there is now little resort of shipping, and the town custom is very heavy. "Leisureless," 14 Nov.

P.S.—Hopes Wolsey will not impute it to presumption in him if anything in the above do not give him satisfaction. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. : To, &c., my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

14 Nov.

4928. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 362.

B. M.

"Please it your Grace, lately I sent a post to Calais w which came out of Spain and Italy. I hear say for tempestuous weather they have been let of passage at and from Calais I received a letter of Mr. Tukes directed to Mr. Gregorius de Casalis, the which th November at 12 of the clock at midday, I sent by p delivered with good diligence in the hands of Mr. The same 13th day I received letters from Mr. Sylve[ster Darius], the which hath been sick at Bayonne. Those letters I s[ent] by post this day to Calais, for Mr. Sylvester did [send me] word they required haste, and within three or four [days he] trusteth to be at Paris, and so to make speed un[to your Grace]. Eight days past arrived here Episcopus Pistoriensis ow[t of Spain], and lieth here in a fever [qu]artane, the which hu[m]bly him commended to your G[race]. He remains still in abiding the King's coming, the which hath be coming [this whole] month from Fonten de Blewe, and yet is not come. [Ma]dame is at St. Germyns. I have divers times vysy[ted the] said Pistoriensis, and by familiar communication he hath [told] me many things of his affairs with the Emperor, [and how] he oft times joined with Mr. Sylvester in their besy[ness] and causes to the Emperor, as more plainly your Grace shall [hear] of Mr. Sylvester, for he telleth me that every time [he was] with the Emperor he advised him to much regard [the King] our master. Cæsar answered him that if he had [the Pope] surely joined with him, he cared little for the Fre[nch king] or for the king of England, or their adherents, adding [that] the truce betwixt England and Flanders was more [for gain] than for love, seeing that Englishmen could not lyv[e with]out Flanders, and also that Englishmen would ha[ve no war] with him. And in all his communications with the Emp[eror he] noted in him *magna crudelitatis signa, et nihil pacisve*. And the cause wherefore Cæsar so gretl[y desires to] have the favor of our Holy Father was b[ecause he] was sore moved with the crudelity that was done [unto the] Pope and the Cardinals; insomuch that if there [had been], on the Pope's part, excommunications and interdicts, [his subjects] had been in jeopardy to have forsake the Emperor; wh[erefore] now to recover the favour popular he hath sent unto [the] Pope the Cardinal S. Calixti, the which was a Grey f[riar], and giveth him authority to release and put in lyb[erty] the cardinals that were *captivi*, and also to restore to [the Pope] all such cities, towns, or castles that were taken f[rom him]. By these behaviors your Grace doth lightly perceive w mean *ut invicem uniuntur*, and Cæsar maketh great [preparations] both by sea and land, and, as it is said, to come in [his own] person this next year in to Italy. Farthermore the C[olonnas] prepare great power against the Ursynes. Andrea [Dorea] hath Januam, the castle, and Savonam, and, as [it is] here reported, he hath caused the castle to be r[azed and] utterly to be destroyed. By these premises your Grace [may] evidently perceive how the affairs here go forwa[rd]. At the coming of Mr. Sylvester I shall know more, and [by] that time the King will be come to St. Germyne,

* "wherof your Grace is Ele" (Ellis). The word is written "E'le."

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where [I] shall speak with the Grand Master, and so farther to ce[rtify] your Grace." Paris, 14 Nov. 1528.

Mutilated. Add.

14 Nov. 4929. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 135.

B. M.

Sends a copy of his letter of Oct. 30 in case it has not arrived. Sends all the expeditions by Tadeus. If the bull for the erection of the cathedrals pleases him, he can use it at once. Nothing more is needed, except its confirmation. If it does not please him, he must return it, and state what he desires. There will be no loss, except the writing of the bull. Does not send the bull of indulgence for the King, as Gardiner did not give him full instructions about it. Asked the cardinal S. Quatuor to draw up a minute according to the instructions he has; but he thought it better to wait for further instructions from Gardiner. Agreed to this, not wanting to be troublesome to the Cardinal, who has done much for him, and knowing that this matter did not require haste. If he has not done exactly as Wolsey wished, asks him to excuse him, as he has been fully occupied in making minutes and writing bulls, which are sent directly they are written and registered.

The lord of Villebon, bailiff of Rouen, has come from the French king, as it is said, in consequence of the coming of the General, newly created cardinal, (Quignones) with great offers from the Emperor. There is reason to fear the Pope's adhesion to the Emperor. The offers to the Pope are said to be the restitution of Ostia and Civita Vecchia; the liberation of the Cardinals; the gift of 150,000 gold pieces which he owes for his ransom; licence to import corn from Sicily and Naples without duty; tribute for the kingdom of Naples; whatever the Pope wishes to be done with the duchy of Milan; the recovery of Florence for his Holiness; the gift of Modena and Reggio; declaration of war against the Venetians for the recovery of Cervia and Ravenna; further, that the Emperor shall not come personally into Italy, and shall leave the Holy See in its former state; shall accept peace from the Pope's hands, and wage war against the Turks. Even if the Emperor do not observe all these conditions, the Pope will probably accept them, as he says that the Emperor's power is too great, and he wishes also to be revenged on the Venetians. These are the arguments the General will use, and it is easy to guess the threats he will employ. As the confederates have no strong army in Italy, his Holiness will be influenced by fear.

The French king has done wisely in sending an ambassador. Has said much to him on this subject, and has besought the Pope, in the name of the King and Wolsey, not to adhere to the other side, comparing the good deeds of the two Kings with the outrages of the Imperialists. Writes more at length to Vannes; and his cousin, whom Sir Gregory sends with this expedition, can tell him more. His Holiness dismissed the French ambassador quietly, telling him he knew the good intentions of his master and the ruin caused by the Emperor, but he must consider that he is abandoned by every one, and exposed to the armies which occupy the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Milan; the King must therefore excuse him if he seeks to humour the Imperialists; the conduct of the Venetians is not to be endured; he has always said that he would rather recover the cities by the help of the confederates, but if they cannot assist him, he must seek assistance elsewhere. The bailiff of Rouen returned today with this answer. Asked him to persuade Francis to apply again to the Venetians for the restitution of the cities. Spoke to the Pope today; his Holiness replied as above, and asked for the help of the King and Wolsey. Begged him to do nothing to offend them. The French ambassadors and many others suspect him of an inclination to accept the Emperor's offers. Has received letters from the King and Wolsey about the see of Dublin, which he has presented to the Pope. Rome, 14 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 9. Add. Endd.

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14 Nov. 4930. THOS. HERON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter. Will do Wolsey's pleasure. As to his wish that it might be this week, has never since he was in office been able to get a jury returned in less than three weeks. Will, however, make out his *præcipe*, and deliver it to the sheriff tomorrow, telling him to warn the jury to appear at Croydon, next Monday if possible. Will be glad to see him at his house that day. Croydon, 14 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To Mr. Cromwell.

14 Nov. 4931. RECORDS.

R. O.

Receipt, dated 14 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII., for four writings under lead from the Treasury. *Signed*: T. Norfolk—Thomas More—Will'm Claiburgh. P. 1.

15 Nov. 4932. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 140.

B. M.

Extract from letters of the prothonotary Casale to Peter [Vannes], dated Rome, 15 Nov.

Sends the bull for the erection of the cathedrals. The Pope bears great affection to the King and Wolsey, and will take care to do nothing to offend the King; he hopes they have the same feeling towards him, and consider his position. Said to him that his return to the city without the restitution of the citadels had caused suspicion. He tried to show Casali that it was done for a good purpose, for when he was at Viterbo he saw no one to take care of his cities, and therefore thought it better to return. He would always keep before his eyes the danger to be expected from the excessive power of the Emperor, and his regard for the King and Wolsey. Provision has been made for the towns of Apulia, so that it is thought the Imperialists can do them no harm. It is reported that they left Naples to invade Apulia, but mutinied on the road, and were at last appeased by promises of money. There have been disturbances in some towns in Apulia, the people having plundered the Imperial troops. There is no news from Lombardy.

Lat., Vannes' hand, pp. 2.

15 Nov. 4933. The COUNCIL OF IRELAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thank him for his care of this poor land, as shown by Patrick Bremyngham. Owing to division and lack of captains, the Englishry were never weaker since the Conquest, nor were the Irish ever stronger in the days of any man living. They are so leagued together, that, unless Wolsey will devise some means of resistance, we fear that they will do the King's subjects some injury that will be felt for many years to come. "This unfortunate rebel, the earl of Decymon," does what he can to excite the Irish against the English, "trusting that und[er that] way he may have some miserable living for th at length will be his final confusion, [and he will wish he] had never be borne. His apprehension w[oll be difficult], but it be by very crafty and secret train; for the Irishmen, whatsoever they p[retend] outward, they rejoice inward of this division," and try to increase it. "These two honorable men now being with the King's grace, confirmed in amity, should never do our sovereign Lord better service in this poor land than now." Hopes Wolsey will help their speedy return, or that some means may be provided for the defence of the King's subjects. If it be determined that Kildare return as the King's deputy, think he should find sureties for the accomplishment of the King's command. Dublin, 15 Nov. *Signed*: H. Dublin—G. Armachan—W. vic. of G. (Gormanstown)—Patrik Bermyngham, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron.

Mutilated, pp. 3. *Add.*: My lord cardinal of York, legate, &c. *Endd.*

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15 Nov. **4934.** RICHARD THOMLYN, Canon, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for the good cheer he had in his house. Asks him to speak to Wolsey in his behalf for the abbacy of St. Austin's of Bristowe, which is in the Cardinal's hand. Desires credence for the bearer, Mr. Jerome Grene. Would have written before, but he thought Cromwell was absent on Wolsey's business, and wrote to Mr. Clawsy and Sir Wm. Gascon, treasurer of my Lord's house. Brewton, 15 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To maister Cromewell.

16 Nov. **4935.** CARDINAL S. QUATUOR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

A letter of compliments and professions of service. Rome, 16 Nov.

1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

16 Nov. **4936.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday. At 9 received a packet of letters from the Master of the Rolls, directed to Tuke and Vannes. Writes for assistance. Their neighbors at Gravelines continue their fortifications. Guisnes is in ruins, though it has ordnance enough to be laid before a right strong town. Calais, 16 Nov. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

16 Nov. **4937.** RICHARD RYCHE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Knowing Wolsey's great zeal for the reform of the common law, which, however, he is too busy to attend to, begs to be called before him that he may declare the abuses that are daily used, and suggest remedies. Wishes to be heard in private before anything of this matter gets abroad. 16 Nov. "this present term."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Thomas lord Cardinal and Chancellor.

16 Nov. **4938.** HACKET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Received on the 10th his letters dated the 27th ult. My lady Margaret sends two jurists with Luis Vives; one named Gilles De la Blekerie, and the other Luis Van Scoere. Though they are young, they are great clerks. They will leave for Calais tomorrow. Mechlin, 16 Nov. 1528.

P.S.—Tuke understands his cipher.

Hol. *Add.* *Endd.*

16 Nov. **4939.** HACKET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Same date.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*

16 Nov. **4940.** HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On Tuesday, 3 Nov., Magnus and Sir Thos. Tempest, the King's commissioners, came to Alnwick, and declared to him their instructions. Sent a letter to the king of Scots to notify their coming. Encloses copy, with his answer. On Saturday after they went to Berwick, and were met by the abbot of Kelso and Adam Otterburn from the king of Scots. They have doubtless notified to Wolsey the conclusion they have taken. On Monday, the 9th, came to Norham to be near the commissioners, and show the Scots that he was ready; also to see the castle of which Wolsey has given him charge, and of which Thos. Wharton, who takes up a plot of the same, will report the state. Sends letters also received from Angus, who afterwards

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HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY—*cont.*

overtook him on his return from Norham, and told him that John Camell (Campbell), uncle to the earl of Argyle, was sent over sea to procure guns in case of war with England. Alnwick, 16 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate. Endd.

16 Nov. 4941. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 241.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 533.

Hears that the king of Scots some time ago sent one Will. Hamilton, who passed by Wolsey on his way to France, to conclude a firm peace with the Emperor, and a marriage with one of the Emperor's sisters. He has now received letters from Hamilton, and has summoned a parliament at Edinburgh on St. Andrew's Day, at which all the Lords are to be present on pain of death, only to send an ambassador to the Emperor and conclude the matter. Wishes to be allowed to come up and declare the state of the Borders. His servant, the bearer, will report how the king of Scots conducts himself by light counsel. 16 Nov.

Hol. Add. Endd.

17 Nov. 4942. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.

209.

Received, on Thursday last, the King's letters and yours of the 1st, which I did not show to Wolsey, as I thought it unadvisable to spur him too much, for several reasons : (1) because I had already got assurance of the money ; (2) because I had shown him your advertisement of the 28th ult., touching the mutinies which appeared to be brewing in France (*par là*), and an article in the King's letters came as if directly to prick him, saying that, thank God, his kingdom was quite united,—which might have been construed as a reproach, so soon after the other matter was announced to them. Communicated, however, the substance of the rest of the letter, and touched pretty sharply on the loss of Gueldres,—on which he made no comment ; and I passed on, that I might not appear to seek a quarrel. I then justified Francis touching Ravenna and Cervia, and made overture to him to send some one to the Pope, if he desired it, with the despatch contained in the King's letter, showing that, although Francis might run some risk of losing the Venetians, and had lost one of his best friends by abandoning him in the truce, at the instance of the King and Wolsey, which he would not have done for all the world besides, he was nevertheless willing to run that risk, if the King's interests required it, provided arrangements were made that if so important an ally was lost another should be obtained, if not as great, at least somewhat to their advantage, viz., that the Pope should enter the league beforehand. To this Wolsey answered that he would consult with the King his master. I think the alternative set forth is not a bad one to present to them, to show them that the wrong is not on your side ; and, if it is so offered to the Pope, no doubt he will accept it. “ Si tiendray terriblement et verray qu'ils m'en respondront.”

I told Wolsey that having been informed by me of the Spaniards who held all this sea, and destroyed all the Frenchmen they found, you had not thought proper to write to me anything of such weight, excepting in cipher, which was the reason I did not show him my letters. Wolsey thanks you in his own name and the King's for the good affection you show them. They have weighed much your advertisement, intending to use such diligence as the case requires, but they beg you to spare no expence to sift the thing to the bottom ; and, if you can ascertain anything more, to send secret word of it through me, promising not to divulge from whom the information proceeds.

They will shortly send Dr. Allen to the Pope, with a commission to treat for peace with your men, if matters are favorable. He has lately been made chancellor and vice-legat of Ireland, with a good archbishopric in

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that country. I expect he will despatch the matter along with Wolsey's bishopric, and that he will have some charge about the matters which are in treaty, for he is a man who understands them. Wolsey does not easily find means to supply him with money there, and he has asked me to inquire of you truly, in what time and by what means you will remit to seigneur Rence. You will do him a great pleasure if you can convey to him there safely 15,000 or 16,000 crowns. The interest demanded by the banks is enormous, for they say there is no ready money at Rome. Here follow some private money matters.

As to this marriage, they are waiting for the counsel from Flanders, of whom I wrote to you, which consists partly of Spaniards. I have had a long talk with Campeggio about it, who shows himself obstinate, and I fancy few people know how matters stand (*où l'on en est*). We had a long discussion, he showing me the difficulties, and asking my opinion at every point. At last we came to this: he said that my opinion was invincible, but the other quite capable of being maintained; but to say that the Pope could not have dispensed, would be to subvert his power, which is infinite; as though he feared that they would take up the matter "*par là*" (upon that ground?) Wolsey, therefore, seeing this, desired that this should be put to him stiffly, so as to compel him to declare the dispensation ill grounded, rather than fall into the other awkwardness. Whatever I do in this matter I shall not put myself too forward.

On Sunday week* the King made a great representation of this affair to the lord mayor and council of London, who were all assembled, with those of his Privy Council, and a greater part of the lords of the land, and other personages having charge of his affairs in different places. He spoke of the good turns done him by the Emperor, both in the present and the past; and, on the other hand, of the great friendship shown him by Francis, declaring that the scruple of conscience he has long entertained has terribly increased upon him since a French bishop (De Tarbe), a learned man, who was then ambassador here, had spoken of it in his council in terms dreadfully plain,—so that he was anxious to secure the succession of his realm, and wished to learn from his good subjects and friends what was to be thought of it in law and reason; that he was determined to follow entirely what was reasonable, and that if meanwhile (*cependant*, qu. *ce pendant?*) any man should speak of it in other terms than he ought to speak of his prince, he would let him know that he is master. I think he used this expression, that there was not a head so dignified (*si belle*) that he would not make it fly.

A few days ago the Queen said to a familiar servant that they would leave Francis and the king of England alone, and at last the Emperor would come to terms, but in any case they might be sure that what he did would be only to attain his end more easily; which is very much the same language she held once before. Now, six days ago it was reported that Francis and the Emperor were making an agreement, and leaving England in the lurch; but I imagine this is not certain. Another rumor is that you have made truce in Italy and in Spain; also that Mons. de St. Pôl is in France, which people cannot understand, unless it is true about the truce. I believe that in consequence of the threats of the Flemings it is proposed to send to Calais my lord Fennastre (Fitzwalter?)† as lieutenant. As to matters here everyone is shaking. There is some war going on, on the borders of Scotland, for the earl of Angus, whom the King is helping to replace in his lands. A great meeting was to take place at Berwick between ambassadors of both sides at All Saints. Wolsey says he would neither encourage nor discourage Francis to make the overture about don Hercules, and that what

* 8 Nov. See Hall.

† This is a suggestion of Le Grand.

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DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

he had said about it was only by way of warning (*avis*), and that the reasons alleged by Francis were very good. He thought you must already have given charge to lay the matter before the Pope.

Yesterday the King returned to Greenwich,* whither the Queen had gone six days before. She appears much more depressed than she was, but remains firmly determined to make no compromise, and consults much about her matters. I have not yet obtained a quittance from Wolsey for this year's pension, which he is bound to give me, as I do not wish to give him an opportunity for more discussions (*pour ne luy bailler au pourchaz d'icelle à quoy s'attacher*). London, 27 Nov.†

Fr. Add.

17 Nov. 4943. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

According to his desire has dispatched the provost of Tongres, vicar general of the cardinal of Liege, and Loys Schore, LL.D., with Loys Vives, for the purposes which he and the Queen, "*vostre bonne compaignie*," shall desire. Desires credence for them. Malines, 17 Nov. 1528. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Nov. 4944. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect; begging him to use his services in this affair, and give the above the benefit of his aid. Malines, 17 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Nov. 4945. JOHN HACKETT to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. ix.

136.

B. M.

Yesterday after dinner my Lady sent a post to the King with letters, and the minute of the safe-conduct desired by Luys Vives and the two doctors jurists whom she sends to the Queen, for which safe-conduct they will wait at Gravelines or Calais. Writes in answer to the King's letter of the 27th ult. Letters have lately come from France that St. Pôl has retreated from Italy, and is now at the French court, and that the French have lost this year in Naples and Italy above 4,000 gentlemen and 25,000 common men, but there is no mention of the losses of the Imperialists and Italians. "But how some ever the game goes, it is great pity to have so many Christian people slain, for the contrary opinions of twain; but one thing, that is this, that God suffers punishment of sins, and yet for all that by nature we must die; he can strike invisibly. I pray God save your most noble Highness from his anger, and also from all worldly slander. Amen." "There be some humane ingenys in these parties that presumes to know somewhat from other parties," who think that before August there will be a peace made between the Emperor and Francis, and the Emperor trusts to come to a better appointment than in times past. However, Hackett thinks that "*tel quoyde que fault*."

My Lady told him that a few days ago a gentleman came from France to her, saying he was sent from my lady Regent without letters of credence to desire her mediation, and if she would keep good hand at it, that the Regent doubted not that all would come to a good end.

* Henry appears to have been staying at Bridewell in the beginning of November, and if the dates of Privy Seals may be trusted he was still there on the 20th, and also on the 22nd and 29th.

† So here, but the date given by the Editor at the head of the document is 17 Nov., which seems to be correct, as the King's declaration to the mayor and council of London, which is said to have been made "on Sunday week," took place, according to Hall, on Sunday, 8 Nov.

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My Lady answered that there were other mediators about beside herself, and, considering the odious writing of the Princes to each other, she thought the matter was not to be so soon pacified. He said that if she would write and send a man of credence to the Regent, she would show him at large of her mind. My Lady answered that she had no lawful cause to write or send to the Regent, except her hearty recommendations; and so the gentleman departed.

Does not write to Wolsey, as he supposes that he will see this letter. It is said that the French king is making great preparation for the wars, but they do not think he will do better than last year. Machlyng, 17 Nov. 1528.

Hol., pp. 3. Endd.

17 Nov. 4946. HACKETT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Louis Vywes, with the two jurists, is going to England with Ochoa de Salzedo, servant to the Queen. Has written to the King such advice as the lady Margaret showed of a gentleman lately come to her from France, sent by the Regent. Wonders he has had no answer to his former letters. Mechlyng, 17 Nov. 1528.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Nov. 4947. SPAIN.

R. O.

Extract from the letters of the bishop of Worcester (Ghinucci) dated 18 Nov., Burgos.

The Venetian and other ambassadors suspect there is some secret intrigue between the Emperor and the king of France, because, whereas a few days since he had intercepted all the roads to prevent them from sending messages to Italy, he has since altered his determination. He has allowed also the French ambassadors to write into France, contrary to his former prohibition. Moreover, a French courier has come with great expedition to the Emperor, and the French ambassadors say he has brought them no letters; yet the Papal ambassador had letters from Salviati and others from France. The French ambassadors admit they have received letters from persons at Court, which they do not allow to be seen; and the intercourse with Tarbes, Alleman and Emanuel has been more frequent. Tarbes told us he wished to inform the French king of the departure of the Emperor to Valencia; and there is a rumor that Francis is going to Lyons. Alleman has sent to Tarbes a packet of letters for France, and affirmed it would be advisable for the three sovereigns to meet. The Emperor has expressed himself pleased, according to Alleman, with a proposition made by Tarbes for nominating a successor to the duke of Milan.

Lat., pp. 4. In Vannes' hand.

18 Nov. 4948. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.
276.

B. M.

Received on Nov. 10, letters from Thomas Badcocke concerning the arrival of Scherrece, a cotrell of the earl of Desmond's, on Oct. 15. States the contents of his letter, which he showed to the Papal collector when he passed. Does not think so light a messenger can have so high a commission. Hear from the Court that two gentlemen from the king of Hungary, and a Portuguese, vassal of the French king, are there. Truce is taken on the frontier of Spain and Guyenne, allowing both parties to trade at the ports of the other, but not to go inland; and trading is also allowed at the water of Fontarabia. Motion is made also for Brittany. It is said that the Emperor will go to Italy in spring. Men are being levied secretly and sent away, some say to Italy. Valladolid, 18 Nov. 1528.

P. 1, cipher. Add. Endd.

Ibid. f. 276. ii. Decipher of the above by Tuke. P. 1.*

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18 Nov.

Vesp. F. I. 47.

B. M.

4949. JOHN A LASCO, Provost of Gneznaw, to ANTHONY RYNKON, Chamberlain of Francis I.

Has many things to write concerning his master the king of Hungary, but he has no cipher, and it is not safe to write without. The King has left Poland, and entered Hungary on 3 Nov., being received by 8,000 Hungarian horse, with lord Homonnai. He is now at Seged, with a large army sent to his assistance by the Turk, and brought thus far by the help of à Lasco's brother the Palatine. The force can be raised to 60,000 horse in fourteen days, if needful. Ferdinand is said to be raising men at Vienna. All the Hungarian commonalty and nobility are gathering round king John, partly from fear of the Turks, and partly in consequence of his kindness. Andrew Batthori, brother of Naderspan, was taken in a battle, and is detained at the King's castle of Wyhel. The King has won six victories since his arrival. Simon Litteratus destroyed 3,000 infantry and 300 horse of Cassow, taking 20 guns (*machinae*). The Turk has levied another army of 400,000 men, with which he will invade Austria next summer. He will reduce the whole of it unless the King and Ferdinand come to terms before he moves. The former will, however, accept no terms without consulting the Turk. The King's German army under Nicholas Mynckwycz has occupied Swydnicz, and it is hoped that the other cities in Silesia will surrender. The people of Breslaw have written to ask Ferdinand to confirm their evangelical faith (as they call it) by his royal oath, and to free them from the obligation of 400,000 in which they are bound to the Hungarian crown. The people of Cassow have sent to Ferdinand to say that unless he makes peace in two months they will take care of themselves, and not allow their property to be plundered. Peter Perenii, who gave the crown to Ferdinand, has sent secret messengers to ask pardon of the King, promising to bring it back to him. Ferdinand has summoned the assembly of Hungary to meet at Presburg, but no one from Hungary has gone thither, except Turzon and Naderspan. Lubnicz, 18 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

18 Nov.

R. O.

4950. DR. THOMAS BENNET to WOLSEY.

Confirmed the election of the abbess of Wilton on Friday last, 13 Nov. On the 15th she was installed. Defers the inclosure of the nuns, whom he finds very obstinate, till the coming of the King's attorney, in whom they put their trust. If he perform his promise made to your Grace, I trust the abbess and I shall accomplish your pleasure, otherwise we shall have great trouble. Sarum, 18 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Nov.

Cal. B. II. 63.

B. M.

4951. MAGNUS to JAMES V.

With other the King's commissioners, had assembled at Berwick for prorogation of the truce or a further peace, as mentioned in the instructions sent by James to England by Patrick Sinclair. Desirous of his welfare during his minority, his uncle has forborne hitherto to take the advantages he might, notwithstanding the provocations he has received, for the wrongs done upon the Borders. Complains that the Scotch commissioners had only power to conclude a peace for three years, and not determine all causes which tended to the tranquillity of those realms. Without this the English commissioners cannot agree to their demands for a further peace of three years. Hopes he will send home English prisoners, and redress the murders of the lord Dacre's servants, and the wrongs done in Northumberland by the thieves of Liddersdaill. If, as he says, he cannot send ambassadors to England, Henry is content that a diet should be held by commissioners on both sides to make arrangements for the present. His

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commissioners refuse to entertain their proposition for the restoration to favor of the earl of Angus, who is his true subject. Rebuts sundry reports of ill will between the two Princes. Berwick, 18 Nov.

Pp. 5. Headed by Magnus: "Copy of a letter sent to the king of Scots from T. Magnus."

18 Nov. **4952. MAGNUS to QUEEN MARGARET.**

Cal. B. vii. 106.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 536. Sends commendations from the duke of Richmond, on whom he has been attending since he left Scotland. Was authorised to meet the Scotch commissioners at the late diet at Berwick,—to the proceedings of which Margaret is doubtless privy, especially the correspondence between Henry and James touching Angus. Hopes Margaret will help that the King's letters be not wholly without effect. Cannot believe but she would be sorry to see Angus pursued to utter destruction. The things laid to his charge can be reformed more easily if she show him pity, especially for the King's sake. Berwick, 18 Nov.

Copy by Magnus.

18 Nov. **4953. MAGNUS to the ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW.**

Cal. B. vii. 119.
B. M. Has written to the king of Scotland. Hopes that he will take some means for the redress of those who have been injured by the Scots, and will listen to the advice of his uncle, and his mediation for the earl of Angus. Berwick, 18 Nov.

P. 1. Copy, with heading by Magnus, and the following memorandum below: "The effect of this letter was written by T. Magnus to the bp. of Aberdeen, whereof answer followeth from the said Bishop."

20 Nov. **4954. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.**

Le Grand, iii. 222. Is writing to the King of this treaty, about which Wolsey is more urgent every day. He trusts the assurance you have given him. I write more fully by Castillon, who is to leave tomorrow. Yesterday I wrote by another gentleman, who is returning to France. Pray do not forget my bargain for 100 muits, though, no doubt, you will have many other applications. London, 20 Nov.

Castillon will tell you how much your departure is regretted here.

Fr. Add.

4955. JO. CLERK [BISHOP OF BATH] to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. i. ii. ?]
55.
B. M. Chatillon desires a charge to the following effect, viz.: 1. The King and "your Grace's" hearty recommendations to the French king. 2. A general report of the same towards the French king and my Lady, his mother. 3. Of the coming of the bishop of Bath with full instructions. 4. Of the preparation of lord Sandes to go over with a good number of men.

Added, in Clerk's hand: Chatillon would gladly depart. *Signed.*

P. 1.

20 Nov. **4956. ITALY.**

Vit. B. x. 141.
B. M. Extract from letters of Gregory Casale to Peter Vannes, dated B[ologna], 20 Nov.

Has received letters from Wolsey and Vannes dated Oct. 30. As he is unable from his illness to travel post to Rome, sends on his cousin, Vincent Casale, who had received instructions when Gardiner was at the Papal

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ITALY—*cont.*

court. Has told his brother, the prothonotary, and Vincent, that importunity is the only way to get anything from the Pope. Will follow them and do his best, but he fears for his success, as the Pope thinks he is completely in the power of the Spaniards, now that Genoa and Savona are taken, and the army of St. Pôl is scattered. The Spaniards and the Colonnas reign at Rome. Has instructed them to solicit certain cardinals for the expedition for Wolsey, and thinks they will be successful in this, as many cardinals are their friends and relations. Is sure the Pope will grant the commission to Wolsey and Campeggio to treat for peace. The cardinal general of the Franciscan order (Quignones) is expected. Jacopo Salviati writes that he brings a commission for a general peace, but Casale thinks only for a particular peace with the Pope. There is great scarcity at Rome. Hopes the King and Wolsey will assist him. Is expecting the 1,000 cr. promised by the King.

Expects at his house today the bailiff of Rouen, who is returning to France. Does not think this is according to his instructions. Thinks the Pope has dismissed him that he may act according to his own judgment, and that the bailiff may press upon the King the restitution of Ravenna and Cervia, and the preparation of an army for Italy.

St. Pôl's troops are daily deserting him, and all the men-at-arms have returned post to France.

Wishes Vannes to tell Wolsey that he thinks all Francis's expenditure this winter will be useless, for the army is neither strong nor disciplined enough to take Milan or Genoa.

Continued at
f. 144.

A strong army should be prepared in Lombardy, and Germans enrolled three months before, and then at the end of April Milan could be taken either by assault or starvation. A treaty of neutrality should be made with Genoa, for the French can never take it, as the Spaniards are masters of the sea and of Savona. The Pope will never do any good with Andrea Doria unless Ravenna and Cervia are restored or placed in the hands of the kings. If this was done, knows that the Pope would speak differently, and Doria would fulfil his [promises]. The French must compel the Venetians to make the restitution, or place the cities in the King's hands.

Lat., pp. 3.

20 Nov.

4957. NORTHUMBERLAND to ARUNDEL.

R. O.

The earl of Angus has desired him to request Arundel to be good to him in his affairs. Begs he will also show my Lord's grace, secretly, that he believes the King's bastard brother, the earl of Murray, and the bishop of Ross are to go in embassy to the Emperor immediately after Candlemas; and that the King has obtained an aid of the spirituality for the costs of the voyage. Will bring up furniture for his house if Arundel will tell him how much he requires. Alnwick Castle, 20 Nov.

P. 1. Add.: To my bedfellowe, Arrundell.

20 Nov.

4958. G. EARL OF KYLDARE "to my LORD OF THE GREAT SEAL" [OF IRELAND?].

Vesp. F. XIII.

104 b.

B. M.

Has received his letter commanding him to deliver to John Woulf such stuff of his as remained here to be sold for the behoof of his creditors. It had been ordered by my lord of Norfolk, before Kildare left Dublin, that they should remain in the custody of certain Dublin merchants until the King's pleasure were known. Has written to Norfolk on the subject. Begs that the day of the said John's appearance before the Council, according to his recognizance, may be deferred. Novan, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1528.

21 Nov.

4959. ITALY.

Vit. B. x. 142.

B. M.

21 Nov.

Extract from letters of Gregory [Casale] to [Vannes], dated Bologna,

His opinion about the General's (Quignones') commission is confirmed. It is five months since an Imperial ambassador ought to have come to the Pope, and then it was put off till the General's coming. Is sure his commissions have been changed since the change of fortune in Naples, and that he only brings good words for the Pope, to prevent him from adhering to the League, especially as the Imperial agents say that only the smallest quantity of corn can be spared from Sicily. Tadeus will leave tomorrow with the bailiff of Rouen, and will go with him past Cassello, which is held by the Spaniards, and difficult for couriers to pass. Wolsey's last letters were in great danger there. Will start for Rome tomorrow. On his arrival, his brother, the prothonotary, will return to Venice. Advises the King to write a letter of thanks to Jacopo Salviati, and to send a present of plate to the card. S. Quatuor.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

21 Nov.

4960. GREGORY CASALE to [VANNES].

Vit. B. x. 145.

B. M.

Has received his letters from Uso, the courier, together with a letter from Wolsey, dated the 2nd inst. The courier has been at great expence and in great danger at Casello. The couriers must be warned not to go to Tortona without a guard from St. P[ôl]. Will procure an escort of Papal soldiers for them from Tortona to Piacenza. Fears that the poor, compelled by hunger, will rise against the rich, who alone eat bread, the rest living on vegetables. Is staying here to send Thadeus with the bailiff of Rouen. Thadeus says he has spent more than 900 gold pieces, which sum Casale has given him. Asks him to repay them to Antony Bonvisi. Bologna, 21 Nov. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

. . . Nov.

4961. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 364.

B. M.

* * * * * Germyns and have your Grace g
 that the Emperor is nothing inclined to p[ea]ce
 nd all other princes of the League all manner of
 he is surely a prince of high courage. And now the
 have been with the King, and have determined to make
 many of the lanceknights be departed from Milan in to th
 and payments of their wages, and if this good occasion be
 few people there, if there come new aid to the Cæsarians
 difficulty to get Milan than it is now. Out of N
 600 footmen and 100 of the light horses of the Cæsarians

"After the great clade of sickness and death of Frenchmen, t[he] Cæsarians exalting themself of the victory had, nothing by their
 have sith that time used great crudelity, and have behedd[ed] several gentlemen, whom they had suspect to be French, and be
 cyons upon the people, the which hath caused the gentlemen [to be] very desirous of the returning of the Frenchmen, and the s
 in Naples, whereby the Cæsarians be greatly diminished
 thought that the matters of Naples if they be effectuous
 likely to do well.

"Out of Hungary be come letters to the King that Vivoida
 Germyns the which were come into Hungary with the Ky[ng]
 Fernando, as more plainly your Grace shall be informed by th[e] ambassador of] Hungary the which cometh shortly in to England, and wi[th] him]

1528.

[TAYLER] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Mons. Lange, brother to the bishop of Baiona, the which to the princes there. He is a gentleman well learned, *Græce* [*et Latine*. The queen] of Navarre is delivered of a daughter. Madame is so d . . . [that we] cannot speak with her. Furthermore please it your Grace to h[ave a care] what strangers do resort into the King's court and to y[our Grace, for there is] nothing so secretly done in England but the Emperor is shortly [aware of it], insomuch that he knoweth of the receiving and all other Card. Campege both at Cales and in England.

"Our ambassadors in Spain lie from the Court 150 miles, [and hear] no secrets of the Court. And Cæsar's ambassadors in E[ngland lie at] the Court, that ever he knoweth what is done. And h[ow they are] there intreated Mr. Sylvester more at large shall show [unto you. More news] we have none at this time; but Almighty Jesu preserve you from the inimicorum visibilium et invisibilium insidiis Nov. 1528."

Mutilated. Add.

3 Nov. 4962. SPAIN.

R. O.

Extract from Ghinucci's letter, dated Burgos, 23 Nov.

The Venetian ambassador and himself are of opinion that some intrigue is going on between the Emperor and the French king, who is very desirous for the liberation of his children, but that the Emperor is not sincere on his part, and is preparing for war.

Lat., pp. 2, in Vannes' hand.

23 Nov. 4963. The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. VII.

117.

B. M.

Has received his letter this 19 Nov. from John Ray, dated Berwick the 18th, desiring his favorable consideration of the proposals made to the king of Scotland by Magnus and other commissioners late at Berwick. Will use his best efforts in that behalf. Does not doubt his letters will be received with favor. The King will have the prisoners unlawfully detained in Liddisdale delivered. Will not undertake to labor in favor of Archibald umquhile earl of Angus, who made promises to the King that he never kept. Two merchants, Francis Bothwill and Adam Hoppare, had a ship taken, laden with fish, in England. Hopes he will help them in their just actions. Adam Otterburn has shown the King Magnus's desire for peace. The dislike to Angus does not proceed from any private cause, as Magnus has been informed. Edinburgh, "the 23rd day of this instant month." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord archidene of Estiredene." *Endd. by Wriothesley:* "1528. Letters from the Chancellor of Scotland to Mr. Magnus, dated the 26th day of November. Item, other letters to him from lord Aberdeen, of the 23rd day. Item, a copy of a letter sent by the said Mr. Magnus to the said Chancellor, of the 18th day of November."

24 Nov. 4964. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. VII.

104.

B. M.

St. P. IV.

535 (note).

Understands by his letters dated Berwick, 18 Nov., and by the report of Adam Otterburn, his continual labor to increase the amity. Acknowledges Henry's kindness to him during his minority. As to the powers given to the commissioners, it was understood by James and his council that there was nothing to be done at this meeting but to take peace for three years, provided due redress were made on both sides; but the commissioners shall have more ample powers, at the next meeting on 9 Dec., to take peace for five years. Has ordered all English prisoners in Scotland, who have been unlawfully taken, to be set free. Hopes Magnus will cause the same to be done on the part of England. Trusts he will not be asked to incline further

1528.

to the desire of Angus and his accomplices, considering that when he offered them grace for the King's sake, according to the desire of Angus under his hand and signet, they refused it. Striveling, 24 Nov. *Signed*.

Add. Endd.: "Letters from the king of Scots to Mr. Magnus, dated the 24th day of November. A copy of the said Mr. Magnus' answer unto the same."

24 Nov. **4965.** MAGNUS to the LORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. VII.

109.

B. M.

Adam Otterburne will inform them that the meeting of the commissioners of the two realms is prorogued till the 9th, the peace to be observed till the 15 Jan. next. Has sent word by John Raye, messenger of Berwick, of forays made by divers Scotchmen, called Trombulls, and others, household servants to Dan Karre of Farnehirste. A town called Mony Lawes wasted, and many Englishmen spoiled. England will be greatly displeased. Regrets that all his efforts for mediation are thus ended. Berwick, 24 Nov.

Pp. 3. *Headed by Magnus*: "1528. Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the chancellor and lords of the council of Scotland." *Endd.*: "Letters sent from the chancellor and council of Scotland to Mr. Magnus, dated at Edinburgh, the 26th day of November. Item, a copy of Mr. Magnus' answer unto the same."

24 Nov. **4966.** ——— to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 335.

B. M.

" de iis quæ D. tua nobis mandavit, nihil ad
 Caleti ad multos dies equos meos expectantem, qui
 trajeceram, non potu . . prius et voluntati tuæ et desi[derio]
 d aut primum ubi significandum duxi accidit culp
 spiceris. Regi Ch^{mo} tuo nomine quæ voluisti nunciavi e
 quæ amplitudini tuæ ac probitati plurimas ob causas debetur
 respondit quod ad ea quæ adversa evenerant patere
 magis tribuendum quam suorum militum ignaviæ aut ducis temeritati
 argumentis declarare conatus est, eaque at. animo ut
 esse. Ad ea vero quæ circa orum suorum versatur d
 quam de virtute suorum questus paucis respondit. Cæterum tum M^{ti} suæ
 quam præpenso erga eam animo ac voluntate esses non egere hoc
 inq me quando M. R. longe antea et hoc potissimum tempore
 quanta f esses facile demonstraveris. Hæc ad te quam primum
 possum scribe nihil a me prætermisum esse quo possem
 meritis erga me t respondere. Ego, D. nostrorum jussu in
 patriam redeo quam fieri velis studium volun-
 tatem atque observant[iam]"

Faint and mutilated. Headed, in modern hand: "Francia, 24 Nov."
Add.: Ill^{mo}, &c. D. Thomæ Eboracensi, Cardinali ac Legato. Londini, &c.

24 Nov. **4967.** The MONASTERY OF WILTON.

Writ to the escheator of Hants and Wilts for the restitution of the temporalities of the above monastery, on the election of lady Isabella Jurdayn as abbess, whose fealty is ordered to be taken by Richard Sudley, clk. Westm., 24 Nov.

ii. Similar writs for cos. Somerset and Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2.

24 Nov. **4968.** ST. EDWARD'S, SHAFTESBURY.

Congé d'élire to the prioress and the convent of the above monastery, vice Eliz. Shelford, late abbess, deceased. Westm., 24 Nov.

Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3.

1528.

25 Nov.

Cal. B. VII.

107.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 538

(note).

4969. QUEEN MARGARET to MAGNUS.

Has received his letter, dated Berwick, 18 Nov. Thanks the duke of Richmond for his commendation. Thinks none of his estate more "convenient" to negotiate than Magnus, and now is the most special time for the King to show his good mind. The letters he has sent to her son show little affection to her, considering the wrongs she sustained from Angus. Wonders that "your said writing contenit our procuracion in favouris of the earl of Angus," considering that since his offences he has given her no cause to continue good princess to him. Notwithstanding that she was exiled for his sake, on her return to Scotland he "behide him rycht oncourteslie" to her, and has so continued, especially during the last three years. Has, nevertheless, forborne to make evil report of him, and superseded executorials and sharp process, which she has against him. Will do him no hurt if he and his friends will be good subjects to her son. Has written often to the King for the promotion of peace, but received no answer. Edinburgh, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: "Letters from the queen of Scots to Mr. Magnus, dated the 25th day of November. Item, a copy of Mr. Magnus' answer to the same."

25 Nov.

Cal. B. VII.

115.

B. M.

4970. GEO. BISHOP OF DUNKELD to MAGNUS.

Archd. Douglas has taken one of the Bishop's servants, named William Creichton, who is now in Norham castle, and "ane barne called John Murray, quhilk was ane chylde, passing to the scule with his maister, and innocent of all crymes." Archd. desires money for their ransom. Begs he will solicit the earl of Angus, and have them delivered. Has seen Magnus's writings to the king of Scotland. Edinburgh, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

25 Nov.

Cal. B. VII.

116.

B. M.

4971. ADAM OTTIRBURN to MAGNUS.

Has received his letter from Berwick of 18 Nov. On his return, upon communication held, they had agreed to his desire to postpone all private hatred, and secure the peace of the two realms. Edinburgh, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Endd.: "1528. Letters from certain of the council of Scotland to Mr. Magnus, dated the 25th day of November."

26 Nov.

Cal. B. VII.

110.

B. M.

4972. The CHANCELLOR and COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to MAGNUS.

Have received his letter touching the attemptates of the Trumbulls. Will write to Dand Ker, of Farnyherst, to make restitution. Hope he will continue his good offices. Edinburgh, 26 Nov. *Sealed.*

P. 1. Add.

26 Nov.

Cal. B. VII.

120.

B. M.

4973. GAWIN ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW to MAGNUS.

Received his letter, dated Berwick the 18th, on Thursday 19 Nov., mentioning the meeting for redress and for peace between the realms. The King has convened his Council, and takes this matter well in hand. Touching Angus, the King has written to Magnus. Edinburgh, Thursday, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1528.

26 Nov. **4974.** SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balwery, to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. vii.

116 b.

B. M.

Does not write to him at length, because he has appointed to be at Berwick, 9 Dec., for the peace of the realm. Desires remembrance to the captain of Berwick and Master Tempest. Edinburgh, 26 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my gud auld maister, Maister Thomas Magnus, archdene of Est Ryding, etc."

26 Nov. **4975.** For GEOFFREY BLYTHE.

S. B.

To be warden of the college called the King's Hall, in the university of Cambridge, on surrender of a patent of Hen. VII., granting the office to Geoffrey bishop of Lichfield. *Del.* Westm., 26 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.

27 Nov. **4976.** HENRY VIII. to COUNT BEAUMONT.

Le Grand, iii.

223.

Has sent as ambassadors to Francis for the peace Sir Francis Briant, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Peter Vannes, one of the King's secretaries, who are to go on to the Pope. London, 27 Nov. 1528.

Fr. *Add.*: "A nostre trescher et tres amé cousin, le comte de Beaumont, grant maistre de France."

4977. The POPE.

Vit. B. x. 146.

B. M.

Instructions to Sir Francis Bryan and Peter Vannes, sent to the Court of Rome.

On their arrival they shall communicate their charge in France and at Rome to Gregory Casale, who will inform them of what has been written to him in Oct. and Nov. At their audience with the Pope, after delivering the King's letters, they shall explain their charge to the French king touching peace, and say that the King, hearing of the mission of the bailiff of Rouen, sends them to congratulate the Pope on his return to Rome; to understand the overtures for peace made by Giacomo Salviati; to tell him of the strange answer made by the Emperor to Silvester Darius upon the articles newly devised for removing the difficulties, on which the intimation ensued, which seems to the King merely devised to put suspicion between him and the French king, as there is no word of accepting the overtures; and, finally, a device which the Emperor should know to be impossible, that is, a particular peace with the King, without Francis. They shall also mention the other qualification spoken of by the Chancellor and John Alman, asking what advertisement the Pope has had thereof from Spain. Nothing will be done without the mutual consent of the two Kings, and Henry will do all he can for the furtherance both of particular and of universal peace.

The commission given to Knight, Brian, Casale, Benet and Vannes need not be shown till it is requisite to use it, and they are not to conclude the peace upon any overture that may be set forth till the coming of Knight and Benet, who will bring more ample instructions. They shall, however, not refuse to treat of the peace, if the Pope desires it, and are to proceed jointly with the bailiff of Rouen and the other French agents. They shall tell them the objects of their mission, and say that the overtures of peace by the Pope's hands may conceal perilous consequences, for the Emperor, knowing that his subjects were likely to mutiny in consequence of the treatment of the Pope, in order to bring the Pope and all Italy more into his power, has, by means of the new cardinal, the general of the Cordeliers, "set forth a visage" of restitution of towns, with liberation of the Cardinals who were hostages, "and further amity to be established bitw[een the Pope and] the said Emperor, showing some conformity towards at the hands of his Holiness, after such a form and fash[ion as is] to be marvellously suspect." It may, perchance, be to the Pope's benefit, and yet not

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The POPE—*cont.*

further the obtaining of peace. M[any] things show this; for instance, the Emperor's saying to Mr. Silvester that if he had a firm conjunction with the Venetians, he cared neither for France nor England;—which proves that he more regards the establishing his affairs in Italy than peace. Besides, it is known that the Emperor and his Chancellor and other councillors trust in a [prophecy] which hath been bruited, that there should be a Pope named [Angelo], who should go barefoot, and do many things superfluous [to] rehearse. And the Emperor “now und[er colour of] amity and restitution of the Pope's towns and pledges [has sent] the said general of the Cordeliers, whose name is Angell, [and who goes] barefoot, as other Observants do, being also by the Emperor's me[ans promoted] to the cardinality, with six or seven great personages of Spay[n] into Italy, with a great power and puissance of men [not] meet or needful for the thing which he pretendeth outewar[dly] to do. What may thereof succeed when he hath once the ov of the Pope's holiness and Cardinals' is hard to judge.” If the Emperor has any such intention, it will be easy for him to subdue the Pope, and forcibly advance the friar to the Papacy, alleging, as he has done before, that he could not rule his own men, and that it was done without his orders. The friar being Pope would live like a friar,—without possessions; and the Emperor, on that pretext, would take all the possessions of the Church, attain the monarchy of Italy, establish his See Imperial in Rome, and hold the See Apostolic and all other Princes in contempt, seeking new occasions to continue the war. If he can so easily bring it to pass, by this demonstration of peace and union with the Pope, all wise men will judge that he will surely do it, notwithstanding any demonstration made to the contrary. It is the more to be feared, for Mr. Silvester writes that the Emperor is preparing a great army to accompany him to Italy, and is practising with the Venetians with great hopes of success.

The King, therefore, thinks that this thing must be prevented, and that no trust must be put in the Emperor's sincerity, who has hitherto done everything by fraud, and bears extreme malice to the French king, and for his sake to the king of England. He wishes the ambassadors to say that he has charged Brian and Vannes to warn the Pope against trusting the Emperor, and to take good care of his person and estate; for since the Emperor is resolved on obtaining the monarc[hy of Italy], which cannot be without great loss to the See Apostolic, no confidence must be put in any of his demonstrations of friendship for his Holiness, which are craft, subornation, falsity, and circumvention. Whenever he puts himself into the Emperor's power, he will not fail to find this true. The only way by which he can keep himself out of these perils is firm adherence to those princ[es whose] prosperity cannot be but to his surety, and their [misfortunes] to his danger and calamity. The King has caused his ambassadors to declare this to the French king, who has agreed to the King's proposition for a remedy, that they shall contribute to the maintenance of a guard for the Pope's person until it is known whether the Emperor will proceed sincerely to peace or no. Meantime the Pope will remain neutral, and forbear to declare himself; and the Emperor, being disappointed in his craft, will come to peace; the honor and merit of which will be ascribed to the Pope's [endeavors] and prudent demeanor. If then the Emperor would in no way be induced to accept reasonable terms, the Pope might with surety declare against him, with censures of the Church and otherwise. In this case the kings of England and France would never abandon him until he had recovered the pieces detained from him, and his pledges, and had perfectly reintegrated his dignity and estate. The French king thoroughly approves of this, and will give power to his ambassadors to conclude it.

They must desire the Pope to ponder this, and to declare to them his opinion concerning it. He cannot fail to thank the King for his admonition and device, and to follow it; which the ambassadors must by all means procure,

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so as to alienate him as much as possible from the Emperor, and confirm him in love towards the King, so that he may be the more ready to grant any petition of the King's, as in the great and weighty matter of the divorce. This matter, however, the ambassadors shall not at first mention, as though the premises were the charge committed to them, and for which they were purposely sent. While remaining at Rome for the conducting of the peace, they shall, by great and high policy, secrecy and circumspection, endeavor to investigate the truth of the great and apparent craft and abusion that seems to have been used in disappointing the direct and due course of truth in the decision of the matter of divorce by process and judgment. Some marvellous falsity and corruption must have been used, which ought to be perfectly tried and punished; for, as was written to Sir Gregory in the last letters, there has been exhibited on the Queen's behalf an authentic copy of a brief, of which she affirms the original to be in the Emperor's hands, passed by pope Julius and subscribed by Sigismund, then scribe or secretary apostolic, containing such words as might seem totally to remove all the faults found in the dispensation of pope Julius "remaining in the King's hands, [the like of which] have not been heard of to have been found or [seen at] any time either in king Henry the VII's d[ays, either] in the court of Rome, in England, Spain or [elsewhere], till now of late, that by such manner and circumstance [as] heretofore hath been declared unto the Pope's holiness t[he] same happened to insurge and be brought in question, and consequently was thing far unlike to have been thus in those special and material points only provid[ed] for by pope July by a brief apart from the princip[al] bull, of the same date as the bull was, and tha[t] brief to be only in Spain, and none like in this [country]." For, as appears by the treaties between Henry VII. and Ferdinand, both Princes were bound to obtain bulls and dispensations in most available form, and after one sort, order, a[nd tenor], so that if any doubt in preamble, narration or of the bull passed had or cou[ld have] been found, it is evident that either Prince would have had the bull reformed or the supplement thereof, and that it would not have been in one Prince's hands or knowledge alone, but would have been provided for by both. This brief, however, has never been mentioned or heard of in England, which causes manifest suspicion of forgery. Sir Francis and Vannes will take with them a book containing the reasons for doubting its authenticity. They, with Sir Gregory, must make careful search to find out the truth, but secretly, lest the other party, knowing it, find means to correct the faults and to corroborate the falsity. They had better make use of some trusty person among the scribes, writers [of the] registers, making sure of him either by ready money or continual entertainment. The records of popes Julius, Leo and Adrian must be searched to see whether any alterations or erasures have been made, or whether the handwriting or anything else causes suspicion. The scribe whom they engage must study the handwritings of Sigismund and the writers under him and subsequent to him; and must compare the seal of the *annulus Piscatoris* in Julius's days with those of his successors, as each seal is broken on the Pope's death. He must try to discover whether any one now in the Court says that he wrote the brief in Julius's time; for if so, being a scribe, he may find out from him what no one else could. He must notice who in the Court are Imperialist, and what agents they have had since this matter of matrimony has been brought in question, and who has penned their causes, especially about the Card. S. Quatuor, when the Pope was delivered out of captivity, and who wrote the despatches of the general of the Cordeliers and other agents of the Emperor. Any knowledge they gain must be sent in authentic form by some sure man in post. Great care must be used both in searching, proving and sending information of the forgery; for persons may be implicated to whom the matter could not be imputed without further consultation between the King and his Council. But if it has been done by the craft of the cardinals, officers, or others, they shall inform the Pope of it,

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The POPE—*cont.*

that he may the more easily grant the commissions which they are sent to obtain. If they find that the matter has been so craftily handled that they cannot prove the forgery, but that it seems to have a visage of truth, they shall keep all their doings secret, sending information of what they have done, in cipher, [and proceed no] further till the coming of Mr. W[illiam Knight,] the King's principal secretary, who will bring the letters of both Legates to the Pope, a copy of which is sent to Brian and Vannes, and who will be amply instructed concerning further proceedings.

Meantime the ambassadors must secretly retain the best advocates whom they can find in Rome, by secret rewards and conven[tion], and must learn from them whether, if the Queen can be induced to enter into "la pe (*sic*, qu. laxa?) religion," the Pope may, *ex plenitudine potestatis*, dispense with the King to proceed to a second marriage, with legitimation of the children; and, although it is a thing that the Pope perhaps cannot do in accordance with the divine and human laws already written, using his ordinary power, whether he may do it of his mere and absolute power, as a thing in which he may dispense above the law; what precedents there have been, and how the Roman court shall define or determine and what it doth use or may do therein, so that no exception, scruple or doubt may be hereafter alleged in anything that shall be affirmed to be in the Pope's power. Similarly, as the Queen will probably make great difficulty in entering religion, or taking the vow of chastity, means of high policy must be used to induce her thereunto; and as she will perhaps resolve not to do so unless the King will do the like, the ambassadors must find out from their counsel if, to ensure so great a benefit to the King's succession and realm, and to the quiet of his conscience, he takes such a vow, whether the Pope will dispense with him for the said promise or vow, discharging him clearly of th[e same, and] "thereupon to proceed *ad secunda vota cum legitima[tione prolis]* as is aforesaid."

Furthermore, to provide for everything, as well *propter conceptum odium** as for the danger that may ensue by continuing in the Queen's company, "whose body his Grace for marvellous great and secret respects is utterly resolved and determined never to use," if they find that the Pope will not dispense with the King to proceed *ad secunda vota* while the Queen is alive in religion, but that she will still be reputed as his wife, they shall inquire whether the Pope will dispense with [the King] to h[ave duas] uxores, making the children of the second marriage legitimate as well as those of the first; w[hereof] some great reasons and precedents, especially of the Old Testament, appear. The ambassadors being thus secretly informed of what the Pope may do, will be more ready at the coming of the secretary and Benet to carry out their instructions. Meantime they must not fail to send information in cipher to the King and Wolsey by post. They must be very circumspect in making searches and engaging advocates and counsel, that the King's cause may not be published, always propounding it as another man's; by which means the lawyers will speak more freely, without respect of the Emperor.

During their conferences with the Pope, they must impress upon his Holiness the great love the King bears to him, and his desire for his weal and for the maintenance of the dignity of the See, for which he has spent more money than all the princes of Christendom, and he is therefore worthy of "thank reward of the graces of the Church," and of due respect and consideration.

As his merits towards the See are incomparable, so the treasure of the See and Church ought in the most liberal and abundant manner to be extended

* Printed *omnem*, St. P. VII. 136 (note).

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to him, "and not to be restrai[ned] or minced with the quiddities and discrepant opinions [of the] laws." As his Holiness knows how much the King takes to heart the insufficiency of his marriage with the Queen, and that such great consequences depend upon it, they must say that he cannot do too much for so noble and loving a prince, and ought to show him a special and singular grace herein, corresponding to the excellence of his acts and merits; "beseeching therefore his Holiness, on my lord Cardinal's behalf, most humbly, and in most affectuous wise upon his knees, to have that thing in his special recommendation," and to act so that the King and his friends, with their nobles and subjects, will be encouraged to act for the Pope and for the Holy See, thinking that their labors will be well employed. Mr. Peter shall say as of himself to the Pope, that he, being an Italian, desires more fervently than another the weal of the Pope and of the Holy See, and is compelled to tell the Pope frankly that if he, continuing in fear of the Emperor, delays the accomplishment of the King's desire, and to impart to him bounteously of the treasure and graces of the Church and See Apostolic, it will alienate from him the King, so that he, with many other princes, his friends, with their nobles and realms, will withdraw their devotion and obedience from his Holiness and the See, studying how they may repay his ingratitude; and he therefore begs him not to cast away the heart of this virtuous prince, who cannot fail, when peace is had, to have such power that he will be able in the amplest way to recompense his friends and acquit the contrary. *Signed at beginning and end by the King.*

Pp. 25, mutilated.

28 Nov. 4978. The DIVORCE.

R. O. Instructions for Knight, Bennet, Sir Fras. Bryan, Sir Gregory de St. P. vii. 117. Cassalys and Vannes.

Considering the age and infirmity of Knight, Bryan and Vannes are sent to the French king, and thence to Rome, with ample instructions. Bennet and Knight are to come after, and, joining with the Master of the Rolls and Cassalys, are to proceed to the accomplishment of the causes for which they are sent. Knight, Bennet and Tayler are to repair to the French court, and inform the French king of what has been done. Knight shall exhibit to him the copy of the breve of pope Julius, as if their charge to the Pope was no other than to procure the original, considering it is more fit to be in the King's hands than to be in Spain. They shall not exhibit any suspicion, by which the French king may infer that, if the breve were a good one, "the King's grace is sorry and not contented therewith." They shall ask him to promote the King's cause at Rome, and obtain letters from him by good dexterity and policy, "so couched with general words thought very effectual, as, though the French king be not made privy of any secret pursuit to be made to the Pope's holiness for reprobation of the said breve," yet the general tenor of the letters shall be interpreted to the advancement of the King's desires. They shall get the French king to write to his ambassadors at Rome to the same effect. These letters are to be presented to the Pope.

They shall inform Francis of a treaty between the Emperor and the king of Scots for a marriage between that King and the queen dowager of Hungary, and that a parliament has been called together in Scotland for that purpose. They shall get Francis to admonish the king of Scotland, exhorting him to beware of doing anything that might tend to the diminution of the good affection between the two kingdoms, or assisting Albany to return to Scotland. They shall make it appear to my lady of Savoy that their proceedings are guided by her advice.

On reaching Rome, they shall inquire of the other ambassadors what has been done in discovering the falsity of the breve; and if this is clear, they

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The DIVORCE—*cont.*

shall repair to the Pope, and deliver the King's letters and those of the two Legates. As it would not be fit for the King, as a party, to enter into such specialties as the ambassadors may use, after telling the Pope that the Queen had sent a copy of this breve to Campeggio, they shall say that the King, having his mind fixed on the certainty of eternal life, hath in this cause "put before his eyen" the light and shining brightness of truth, as the best foundation for the tranquillity of his conscience, knowing, as the Apostle says, that there is no good foundation except that which Christ has laid;—that the King, finding his conscience touched by plain suspicion of falsity in the breve, can recur to the only fountain of remedy on earth, the Pope himself.

They shall desire him to set aside all vain allegations, and in this matter bring the truth to light; and, considering the importance of the thing, how many may be touched by it, &c., urge, that by consenting to put an end to the cause, as he may do by the plenitude of his power, all suspicions may be removed; that nothing can be a higher indignity than that so noble a prince should be frustrated of his expectation by the falsehood of one most wicked person forging the Pope's breve; and that it rests with the Pope alone to decide, whether, in his opinion, the breve is false and counterfeit. They shall urge the suspicions which appear on the surface of it; *sc.*, its being of the same date as the bull, the manner in which it was obtained, its preservation in Spain and not in England, the slander which it will throw upon the Pope, as coming from the Emperor, with whom he is at enmity; that approval of the breve will create suspicion, and the reprobation of it none, but rather clear the fame of many noble men, &c.

They shall urge further that the breve is directed to the King and Queen, but no record of it can be found in England, although the bull is here. Arguments against the probability of its having been stolen or sent away. Its variation from the bull in particular sentences. Technical objections to its style and date. They shall urge it would be more reasonable to consider it as false than as genuine; that the Legates would have required the Emperor to have the original exhibited before them; but as he might allege they have no jurisdiction beyond the limits of their legation, it might occasion delay. Therefore they shall urge the Pope to write peremptorily to the Emperor in that behalf, to send the breve within three months.

They shall also obtain a commission decretal to the Legates to pronounce the breve forged; of which decretal a minute is sent by Knight and Bennet. If he refuse to send the breve to England, a minute for the decretal has been devised accordingly; and also a third form, in case the Emperor refuse to exhibit it within three months. Instructions as to what they shall do in the event of obtaining any of the said decretals.

If, after great solicitation and rehearsal of the urgent reasons in Latin, delivered to Knight and Bennet, the Pope will not consent, they shall deliver to his Holiness the other letters of the two Legates desiring the avocation of the cause, and a written promise from the Pope to give sentence in the King's favor, on certain grounds, of which a summary is sent; *e.g.*, that the Emperor will not send the brief, that the brief is false on the face of it, and that the King is in great perplexity and his health in danger, &c. But they shall obtain a promise from the Pope before the avocation. They are not, however, to consent to this course until the hope of obtaining the commissions be desperate; but, above all things, they are to make sure of the Pope's promise.

If they fail in these two purposes, rather than they should return empty-handed, they shall attempt to carry the device mentioned in the instructions given to Brian and Vannes, enabling the King to contract another marriage,

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if the Queen can be disposed "to enter lax religion." They shall use their dexterity to obtain a commission for that purpose. "Yet to the more cautele, and to show that nothing shall be pretermitted on the King's behalf which man's wit can excogitate or devise, for lack of one thing to devise another, to the surety of the King's succession, and remedying of the inconvenients that of the doubts of the King's marriage may insurge, the King's said orators, being first duly informed, by inquiry made before and otherwise, how far the Pope's power and authority may extend, and finding the same to be feasible for setting forth the overture mentioned in the said instructions *de duabus uxoribus*, and because they deal with matter right rare, new and strange, so much the more the King's said orators ought to see substantially to the fundament and ground which is to be taken to come unto such requisition and desire."

They will find the preamble of a decretal for that purpose sent by Knight and Bennet, showing by examples from the Old and New Testaments the reasons for such proceeding on the part of the Pope. They are to note whether the Pope is inclined to oblige the King, so that if this mode is not feasible the Pope may adopt some other. In that event, they are to use wisdom in trusting the King's affair to his Holiness; urging him that the King is resolved on a second marriage, and will not suffer his hope to be frustrated.

Whatever they obtain must be competent for the Pope to grant, and available for the purpose desired.

Sends papers touching the peace and the proposition of the Emperor. Directs them how to proceed in this matter.

In Derby's hand, mutilated. Endd.

4979. VANNES' INSTRUCTIONS.

R. O.

"Capita rerum expediendarum."

1. To expedite the commission for compulsory powers (*compulsorialibus*) to the Legates. 2. To expedite the decretal commission in one or other form. 3. Avocation of the cause, on a written promise from the Pope that within two or three months at most sentence be pronounced for the King. 4. Declaration of the Pope by bull that the marriage *ab initio* was, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to himself, not a true one. 5. That if the Queen enter a monastery, the Pope may enable him to contract a second marriage. 6. For the King to marry two wives, with a legitimation of the issue of the second. 7. The words to be uttered by Vannes to the Pope, in the event of the King not being satisfied. 8. Of bringing over friends to the King's party, &c. 9. Hiring advocates. 10. Making a scrutiny with all caution, so that the matter be not divulged. 11. Writings from Julius to Clement VII. 12. Letters of Campeggio to Salviati. 13. Presents and an annual pension to be given him, in the event of bringing the King's cause to a successful issue. 14. Gaining over the cardinals to the King's side, especially S. Quatuor. 15. To be diligent in writing. 16. To make strict inquiry into the proceedings of the general [of the Observants]. 17. That the ambassadors bring copies of all that is here conceived. 18. Commission of the peace. 19. Letters of the King and the Legates to the Pope. 20. Exchange of money.

Lat., pp. 2. In Vannes' hand. Endd.: "Capita rerum expediendarum Romæ per Petrum Vannem."

Vit. B. x. 197.

B. M.

2. Another copy of the above. Mutilated. Printed in Pocock's Records of the Reformation, i. 189. This copy contains two small additions in Wolsey's hand, not found in the preceding, and likewise the article "De rebus Scotiæ," &c. The words added to the title, "ex instructionibus," &c., are in a more modern hand.

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4980. [WOLSEY and CAMPEGGIO to CLEMENT VII.]*

Vit. B. xi. 235.

B. M.

Burnet, i. ii. 24.

Expounded by their previous letters the state of the cause here. Have since endeavored by persuasion to cause one party to yield to the other, but, that being in vain, have discussed the method of trying the case. The Queen has exhibited a copy of the brief of Julius II., dated at the same time as the bull, but they suspect its genuineness. Besides its unexpected appearance on such an occasion, it seems incredible that such a document should have been obtained. The King, therefore, urges the production of the brief; which they also approve, and will endeavour to procure. It will be necessary to grant them an additional power to summon all kings and others to exhibit the brief, without which the cause cannot be concluded. On obtaining it, they will proceed to the investigation, and the King will offer no opposition. People will always suspect the truth of the brief, because, although it is of such importance to the King and the kingdom, it has never been heard of before, and no account of it has been found in the royal archives. It is not likely that there should be more care in Spain of what concerned England than in England itself, nor that any one could have supposed that such a dispute would have arisen 25 years afterwards, there being no memory of it, as we have before said, in England. If they compare the slenderness of the brief with the pregnant words of the bull, and the care to exclude all exceptions, and listen to what can be said on both sides about apostolic rescripts, they fear lest they will endanger the authority of the Holy See, and lessen their own dignity. Disapprove strongly of having to hear arguments about the validity of apostolic letters, and they therefore desire him, if the brief is exhibited, and its genuineness or falsity is not apparent, to advocate the cause to himself, and settle it, for it cannot be longer protracted without danger to the kingdom and to the dignity of the Church. Hope that the King will acquiesce in this, trusting, according to his Holiness's writing, that he will be at length freed from this marriage, in which he thinks he cannot remain either by human or divine law, for the reasons already explained to his Holiness by the King's ambassadors. If the Pope prefers to grant a decretal, they will prepare the King's mind for this. A form for the decretal is sent to the English ambassadors. Meanwhile, the Pope can still try the mind of the Queen, and by letters and messengers urge her to enter religion. They consider many things of this kind, for the good of the kingdom and the King, who patiently waits for the Pope's assistance, though oppressed by great anxiety. Enlarge on the King's troubles, and the necessity of the divorce. Those who think the King is moved by hatred of the Queen, or by the desire of another wife, err greatly. As neither disagreeable manners nor the despair of future offspring could impel the King's mind to hatred, so no one could think him to be so weak as, for the pleasures of sense, to wish to break a connexion in which he has spent his life since his youth. He is influenced by a fear of divine law and a respect for human law.

The King does not wish to determine anything on his own judgment, but leaves it to the Holy See, from which he expects a requisite remedy. If he must have recourse to some other aid, it will be all over with this King and kingdom. Seditions and tumults will spring up, and the Apostolic dignity will be destroyed. The nobles and people are extremely angry at being kept in this suspense, and observations are made which cannot be repeated without horror. We use all our endeavours to avoid these dangers, and dread what the effect may be if a favorable answer be refused. He will learn more by the bearers.

Lat., Vannes' hand, draft.

* The reader must be upon his guard against supposing that any of these drafts were really sent or submitted to the persons to whom they are addressed. They are, probably, like other papers on the great question of the Divorce, devices which occurred to the King or Wolsey from time to time, and might or might not be used as occasion served.

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4981. [INTENDED ADDRESS OF THE LEGATES to the QUEEN.]*

Vit. B. xii. 64.
B. M.
Pocock, i. 212.

She will doubtless wonder why they [come to] her, as in times past they have not done so except when she commanded them; but since they last waited on her they have heard that [the King's] grace and his council have been advertised by men of honor and credence that certain ill-disposed persons intend to conspire against him and the Legate, which is thought to be done for her sake or by her occasion, by such as be the fa[vorers] of the Emperor. Think it their duty to inform her thereof; for if anything should be attempted against the King's person or the Legate, it would be imputed to her, even if she were not guilty, and would be her utter undoing. The King takes this very earnestly, and doubts the more because she does not show such love to him, neither in [nor] yet out of bed, as a woman ought to her husband. "What was [in] bed between both your Graces we pass over," but openly she does not behave suitably; for though the King is in great pensiveness on this account, she is not so, but shows many signs and tokens to the contrary. 1. She exhorts other ladies and gentlemen of the court to dance and pass time, though it would be better for her to exhort them to p[ray] that God would set some good end in this ma[tter]. 2. She shows no pensiveness in her countenance, nor in her apparel, nor behavior. 3. She shows herself too much to the people, rejoicing greatly in their exclamations and ill obloquy, and by beckoning with her head and smiling, which she had not been accustomed to do in times past, rather encouraged them in their so doing than rebuked them, as she ought to have done. 4. She ought to have informed the King of the brief which she pretends to have had for a long time, and not to have kept it close, for the exhibition thereof might have given much ease.

Considering all this, the King cannot persuade himself that she loves him as she ought, but that she rather hates him; and therefore his Council think it not safe for the King to be conversant with her either at bed or at board, specially after the beginning of the process. Think that if the King has such fear, he may lawfully withdraw from her company, and for like suspicion he will not suffer the Princess to come into her company; which should be a very grievous thing to the Queen, as the Princess should at her age be near her for her better education.

They should then, as occasion may fall, urge her, as in times past, to enter into religion; and if she still makes difficulty, they may say that perhaps she thinks that if she did so the King would marry some other; but she need not fear this, for the King could not by law take another wife during her life, nor could the Pope [dispense] with him to do so. They may advise her to go boldly to the King; and with humble submission and prayer that he will be good to her, she may offer to do anything, entering into religion or any other thing; so that both their Councils will say that it will be to the ease of his conscience, the surety of him and his succession, and the weal of his realm, and not contrary to the laws of God and the Church. This submission and offer will greatly stir the King to have compassion on her. The King would be contented with her entering religion on condition that if sentence is not given against the marriage she may then come again out of religion. If she shows herself to be conformable to what may be devised by both their Councils, she will greatly move the King to be good and gracious unto her; but if not, she will cause him to be much more angry than hitherto.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Added by Clerk †: Quod stulte facit, si contendit cum Rege. Quod male successit ipsi in foetibus. De brevi et suspicione falsitatis. Quod diu habuit breve. Quem misit pro brevi? Quas literas scripsit per eum et ad quem? Quis attulit breve? Et an habuerit alias literas simul?

* See note on preceding page.

† Not Wolsey's hand, as Mr. Pocock thinks.

1528.
28 Nov.
R. O.

4982. CLEMENT VII. to CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Requesting that the price of a certain cargo of alum belonging to Sebastian Sauli, now in the hands of Antonio Bonvixi, of London, may be delivered to Pasquale and Jeronimo Spinuli. Rome, 28 Nov. 1528, pont. 6.
Vellum, Lat. Add.

4983. ANTHONY CAVALLARY to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Respecting alum in the possession of Sauli, a bankrupt merchant. Spinola claims it, and says Wolsey will soon have it delivered to him. Sauli has never paid the Pope's agent for it, and therefore it belongs to them. Any sale made by him is fraudulent. Expects daily a commission from the papal agents to settle the matter. Sauli bought the alum for 6,000*l.*, to be paid over a long period, and it is now worth 12,000*l.* *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Endd.

4984. ANTHONY BONVISI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requesting his protection against Philip de Senis, executor of Augustine Ghisi, who proposes to infringe a contract about a cargo of alum made with his consent by his co-executor dom. Sigismundus. Refers to the testimony of Russell and Wolsey's secretary, Stephen,* when they were at Rome. *Not signed.*
Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

29 Nov.
R. O.

4985. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Received his letter, dated Bridewell, 24th inst., stating that my lord Chamberlain and Sir Ric. Weston would be sent as commissioners to Calais; and also that the vintners and constables should forbear sending to the King. Had taken measures to recall them. Found them somewhat heedless; "but it is an old saying that hunger causeth the wolf to leap out of the wood, and, also, when he returneth to the wood, he careth not who doth look in his tail." Wolsey knows of what nature the French nation is, better than Wingfield himself. Is told that had it not been for the English angels, peace would have taken place long since. On Friday last John Joachim and others arrived here out of England, and a courier of Flanders. He said he was now in England to take account of such sums of money as the King's highness "hath borne quarterly with the French king in his wars of Italy," and he carried with him a sum for that purpose, packed in divers "beesaschis" carelessly enough. Calais, 29 Nov. 1528.
Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 Nov.
Cal. B. II. 123.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 534.

4986. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Understanding that in consequence of reports made in Scotland by Geo. Douglas, Henry would not make peace with his nephew unless Angus, the said George, and Archibald Douglas were comprehended, the young King was so perplexed and pained that Angus should be well received by his uncle that "he braste oute of weping that the teers ca[me] rennyng downe by his chekes," and the lords of the Council were greatly moved. Not knowing what report the English commissioners might have made on coming home, wrote to the king of Scots the purport of Henry's instructions to himself and others, to induce him to put more confidence in Henry, by showing him what advantage England might have taken for redress of wrongs. Encloses a copy of his letter and of the answer of the king of Scots. Hearing that the Queen relented towards Angus, wrote also to her, the archbishop of Glasgow, the bishop of Aberdeen, and Mr. Adam

* Gardiner.

1528.

Otterbourne. Sends copies. Thinks James received the said [Earl], his brother and uncle, upon their submissions, copies of which had been sent to Magnus by Wolsey, and the Earl afterwards "revoked the same, a[s is] alleged to be proved by his own handwriting." As to the treaty, the term of years, delivery of prisoners, and redress, Wolsey will learn all from the said answers. Little favor is yet shown to Angus, "the said Earl being a good, honorable, and an hardy man, and, I suppose of truth, totally ordered not of himself but by his friends," especially by his brother George, as Archibald is by his wife, "which twain have brought them all to this trouble and business." Since the Scotch commissioners were here many attempts have been made upon the East Marches by the inhabitants of South Tivedaill, supposed to be favorers of Angus. Had written to the Chancellor and lords of the Council on the subject. His remonstrance was well received. Transmits copies of his letter and their answer. The Council being thus in trouble have made friends again with the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Knows not how he will lean, but will soon ascertain. Angus, with his brother and uncle, was with him yesterday, and asked to have 200 or 300 men of the Borders with him into Scotland. Declined, as having no authority to give them, and reminded him of the goodly reward he had delivered for the use of his brother George, by which, with friends in Scotland, he might easily have 300 or 400 fellows at command, besides those about him, who, when all together, are not more than 100 or sixscore persons. Angus consulted with him how to show his service to the Scotch king. He intends, on the coming of the commissioners, to see what can be done by friars or other like personages. Magnus thinks it will be useless without the King's mediation. The result will be known on their next meeting here on the 9th Dec. If answer be required to any of the above matters, begs that it may be sent speedily. Will delay the Scotch commissioners here for the purpose. Berwick, 30 Nov.

P.S.—After closing this letter, Wolsey's letter, dated Durham Place, 23rd inst., arrived. Will take measures for the execution of the King's pleasure. The latter part of his letter being important, will experiment in Scotland within these three or four days by his letters, which he will take care shall come to the knowledge of the King and Council.

Add. Endd.: "1528. Letters from Mr. Magnus," &c.

4987. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. VIII. 1.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 547
(note).

"Thir ar the speciale poyntis eftir inseywng, gevin by credens to Maister Thomas Magnus, archidiacone of Estriding, till schaw to our derrest uncle the king of England."

1. Hopes the King will not think he was displeased when he wrote last, though he was surprised that for all he had written Henry took no account of Angus's treasons. 2. When, by the King's advice, James obtained possession of his authority, Angus was made principal of the Lords Regents, but he removed the other lords, except such as assisted him in his evil deeds, and kept the King under his guidance two years, during which time many dangers occurred to the King and realm through him. 3. He twice in one year "disponit our person" to battle against our will, when there were slain the earl of Lennox, the laird of Cesford, and others. 4. He conspired the King's own slaughter, as will be proved by the noblemen of the realm. 5. He allowed thieves to go unpunished and to increase, so that they cannot easily be destroyed; and they made many attempts to break the truce. 6. He diminished the King's influence with other princes by illtreatment of ambassadors. 7. He made his uncle the King's treasurer, and promoted his kinsmen to James's prejudice. 8. Last Easter, James called Angus and his friends before himself and five or six of his Council, urging them to reform the abuses so much complained of; on which they, fearing punishment, endeavored to put to death several of the King's servants; to accomplish

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JAMES V. to MAGNUS—*cont.*

which they feigned to make a raid upon the thieves and broken men. On this the King withdrew to Stirling for his safety till a convention was held in Edinburgh for reformation of the premises. 9. James has done everything by the counsel of the wisest lords. 10. Begs Magnus to show what appointment he lately offered to Angus and his friends at Henry's intercession, which will appear by the labors made in that behalf by the minister of the Friars Observants; also to represent the displeasure he did to James on his return from Tamtalloun by murdering the captain of his foot band, and taking part of his munitions. Thinks Henry will admit that he cannot now with honor do otherwise than expel Angus and his friends from the realm. It will be time to intercede for them afterwards. *Signed.*

Nov.

4988. JOHN CHEYNY to LORD [SANDS].

Cal. E. II. 144.

B. M.

Chronicle
of Calais,
206.

"Pleaseth your Lordship [I received a letter directed] unto your Lordship the 22d day of which letter I did send unto Mr. Wat . . . [desiring] him to see it conveyed unto you with delyg[ence, but the] letter went not at that passage, which w[as on] Sunday last, and since then hath been no pass[age]."

Sir Fras. Brian has been at Calais these . . . [d]ays. Sent [Sands'] spy, Gyles Kevall, into Flanders and to Dunkirk, where he saw a writing, of which a copy is enclosed, set on the church doors, and he heard that it was done all through Flanders. On his return, he met at Gravelines with a Spanish soldier of the castle, who had married his wife's sister, and they drank together. The captain sent for them, and asked Gyles what he wanted in those parts. He said he had been at a pilgrimage of Our [Lady] a mile out of Dunkirk. "The captain swa[re that] and he should do him right, he should hang [him] by the neck, and send his captain word th[at he] had done him true justice," and ordered him to leave the town.

[Fri]day the 27th inst., my lord [Deputy] of Calais sent for him and the bailly, asked them for news, and bade them take heed to their charges, for there was to be war with the Emperor, and he heard that 30,000 Alm[ains] were coming, and that Brian said that the F[rench] king would take part with England

Has sent into all the parishes to see what store of grain there is, and to order them to be ready to bring it into the castle at a day's warning.

Are in want of wheels and stocks [for the artillery]. The bridge from the Pyrtons bulwark is so weak that no can go over it. Thos. Fowler has promised to see to it, and asks your Lordship to obtain more money for repairs, especially for a new brewhouse, as the old one is [not likely] to stand long. All [Sands'] company are in good order, and willing to do their duties. Desires to be recommended to his lady and to Sir Richard Guysnes, . . . Nov.

Has but five gunners, and there is no salt, which must be provided. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

4989. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

Otho, E. XI.
28.

B. M.

Proposing a proclamation prohibiting any person who possesses harness from parting with it to any other persons but [such as he shall] answer for under pain of imprisonment [and forfeiture] of all his goods. "At my manor, day of Nov." *Signed.*

Very mutilated, pp. 2. Add.: To, &c. my lord cardinal of York and legate de latere.

4990. LODOVICUS VIVES to ———.

R. O.

Is ordered to state his communication with the Queen. Hears great complaints of the Emperor, that he has violated human law by taking the

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ambassadors of many nations ; but this is not less an outrage to compel any one to divulge what was secretly entrusted to him, especially a servant trusted by a mistress whose fidelity to her husband is undoubted. Not that it would injure any one to relate it, even if it were published on the church doors. But the example is a bad one, for a great part of the intercourse of life rests upon the faith of secrecy, which, if destroyed, everyone will be on guard against a companion as against an enemy. But since he is compelled, will state these things, especially as they seem more worthy of praise than blame. Last May when Vives asked leave of the King to return home, the King asked when he was going. Vives replied, he would go when Henry thought fit. After the hunting, said he, that is at Michaelmas. To this Vives agreed. The Queen at the same time requested him that he would this winter teach the Princess Latin. Accordingly, to please both King and Queen, he returned hither on 1 Oct. The Queen, afflicted about this controversy as to her marriage, as she thought him well read in matters of morals and consolation, began to open to him as her countryman, who spoke the same language, her distress that the man whom she loved more than herself should be so alienated from her, that he should think of marrying another, which was the greater grief the more she loved him. Vives replied that it was an argument that she was dear to God ; for thus He was accustomed to exercise his own, to the increase of the highest virtues. Can any one blame him for attempting to console her ? As they went on, they spoke more warmly, and proceeded to the discussion and examination of the cause. What the King has since done in this affair, the Queen could not know ; it was only rumored that the cause was referred to Rome. The Queen then desired him to ask the Imperial ambassador to write to the Emperor to do what was just with the Pope, lest she should be condemned without being heard. The ambassador promised he would do so. Whether the Emperor has received the letters we know not. Who will not admire the Queen's moderation ? When others would have moved Heaven and earth, she merely seeks from her sister's son that he will not let her be condemned unheard. This is all. Nor do I willingly meddle with the affairs of princes.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

Nov.

4991. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
28,577, f. 308.
B. M.

Has always preferred the common weal to his private interests. Has, therefore, neglected nothing to restore peace to Christendom, when the king of France had disturbed it. Has had first recourse to force of arms in order to subdue the king of France. God favoured his cause. Routed several times the French armies, drove them out of Italy, and took at last the King himself prisoner. When that was done he used clemency towards the king of France, and set him at liberty. Thought that he would be grateful. When his clemency also failed to reconcile the king of France, there remained no other way to him to avoid further effusion of the blood of Christians but a single combat between him (the Emperor) and the king of France. A true prince is not afraid to shed his blood for the welfare of his people, but this king of France preferred his personal security to the interest of Christendom. He liked better to fight with words than with swords, used strong language, and exposed his subjects to dangers. The king of France refused to accept his letters, in which he indicated to him a safe rendezvous for the deed. Asked then all his councillors, grandees, his knights, lawyers, and other persons, whether he had satisfied his honor ? All of them answered that his honor remained as bright as before, and that he could do nothing more in this case.

It would be wrong, if he should not conform himself with the advice of his faithful servants and subjects. Toledo, — Nov. 1528.

No address. Lat., modern copy, p. 1.

1528.
Nov.

4992. CHARLES V. to JAMES KING OF SCOTS.

The same as to the king of England. Toledo, Nov. 1528.
Lat., draft or copy, p. 1.

4993.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1528.

GRANTS.

4. Sir Wm. Kyngeston and Sir John Seyntlowe. To be stewards of the hundred of Thornebury, part of Buckingham's lands, Glouc., with 7*l.* a year; constables of the castle there, with 5*l.* a year; and masters of the hunt there; on surrender of patent 29 Jan. 13 Hen. VIII., granting those offices to the said Sir William alone. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Gervase Middelton, Edw. Grenehall, Edw. Mountague, Edw. Warner, John Denyas, clk., John Saynt John, s. and h. of Sir John Saynt John, and Ric. Olyff. Pardon for all entries on the manor of Barnewell, the advowson and lands there, and lands in Coterstoke, Northt., (held of the King as of the duchy of Buckingham,) and on the manor and advowson of Overton Longvile, with lands there and in Overton Waterfelde, Hunts, also held of the King; of all which they, with Sir John Saynt John and Hen. Gale, both deceased, were enfeoffed by Geo. Kyrkham, deceased, to the use of his son Rob. Kyrkham and Sibilla his wife, and their heirs male. Also grant to Rob. Kyrkham of the issues of the premises. *Del. Westm.*, 4 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. Thomas Clerke, oyler, the alderman, and the brethren and sisters of the guild of the Holy Trinity, Wysbeche, Camb., Ely dioc. Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 24 Oct. 32 Hen. VI., being a grant of incorporation to the said guild. *Westm.*, 5 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10.*

6. Hen. Norrys, squire of the Body. To be keeper of the manor of Plesaunce, in Estgrenewyche, Kent, and of the great and little garden and orchard there, and keeper of Estgrenewyche park and the tower there, with certain daily fees in each office. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 11.*

Copy of the preceding.—R.O.

6. For the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster. Grant, in frank-almoigne, of the manor or alien priory of Welles, Norf., formerly granted by Wm. de Estois to the church and monks of St. Stephen of Caen, Normandy, but which came into the hands of Edw. III. by reason of the war between him and the king of France, and remains in the King's hands by the Act of 2 Hen. V., together with the rectory of Gayton, Norf. Divine service to be renewed there, with prayers for the King and queen Katharine. No aids, subsidies, tenths, &c. to be levied on the premises. Bridewell, 3 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Nov.

7. John Harryngton. Wardship of Nicholas s. and h. of Gilbert Pynchebek, with custody of 40 and 14 acres of land in Surflete, Linc., late of the said Gilbert Pynche-

bek, of the which 14 acres Rob. Brudenell, chief justice of the Common Pleas, Sir John Hussey, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Wm. Hussey, Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., Ric. Ogle, and John Hyll, sen., yeoman, were seized in their demesne as of fee to the use of the said Gilbert and the heirs of his body at the time of his death. The premises were held at the time of the said Gilbert's death, of the heir of Sir Wm. Willoughby, lord Willoughby and Eresby (he being under age and the King's ward) as of the manor of Pynchebek. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

7. John Harynton. Custody of possessions in Okeham and Burley (Rutland), and in the city of Lincoln, late of Ric. Flower, grandf. of Ric. Flower, s. and h. of Roger Flower, and of one Roger Flower, f. of the said Ric.; and wardship of the said heir. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

7. Jas. Grose, of Southampton. Exemption from serving on juries, or being made justice of the peace, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

7. The master, wardens and commonalty of Bakers, London. Constat and exemplification, at their request, of patent, 22 July 1 Hen. VIII., licensing Rob. Broke, John Jenyns, John Parrowe, Wm. Bond and John Melton, citizens and bakers, London, to found a guild of one master and four wardens of the commonalty of freemen of the said mystery in the said city. *Westm.*, 7 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

Copy of the preceding.—R.O.

9. Rob. Chapman, of Normanby, Linc. Pardon for killing Tho. Wylson, of Normanby, in self-defence. *Westm.*, 9 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 10.*

10. Rowlle Van Quyeke, native of the duchy of Gelderland. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11.*

10. Tho. Jones, steward of the King's Chamber. To be ranger of Beare forest, Hants, *vice* Simon Guldeford; the same fees as the said Simon had out of the issues of the co. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—Vacated on surrender, 15 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., in order that the office might be granted to John Cooke.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

12. Barnard de Ferrariis, native of the bishopric of Asti in Lombardy. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 8.*

12. Nich. Ristico *alias* Rustico, clk., native of Lucca, Italy. Denization. *Westm.*, 12 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

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GRANTS.

12. Fulk Grevill and Eliz. his wife. Livery of lands as one of the two ss. and hs. of Anne Willoughby, late one of the three ds. and hs. of Edw. Willoughby, and h. of Sir Rob. Willoughby, late lord Broke, and Eliz. his wife, who was one of the ds. and hs. of Sir Ric. Beauchamp, late lord Beauchamp; on all the portion or purparty falling to the said Eliz. on the death of the said Anne, of the manors of Powyk, Farnburgh, Alencestr' and Clutton (Somers., Warw. and Worc.); and on the purparty of the said Eliz. of all the possessions in England and Wales lately belonging to the said Ric. Beauchamp, Sir Rob. Willoughby, lord Broke and Eliz. his wife, or to Sir Rob. Willoughby, late lord Broke, f. of the said Rob., grandf. of the said Edw. Willoughby, or to the said Edw., or to the said Anne. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

15. Wm. de Salper Wyke *alias* Wm. Salperwike, native of Artois. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

15. Geo. Bulleyn, squire of the Body. To be keeper of the palace of Beaulieu, *alias* the manor and mansion of Newhall, Essex; gardener or keeper of the garden and orchard of Newhall; warrener or keeper of the warren in the said manor or lordship; keeper of the wardrobe in the said palace or manor in Newhall, Dorham, Walkefare Hall and Powers, Essex; with certain daily fees in each office, and the power of leasing the said manor, lands, &c. for his lifetime. *Del. Westm.*, 15 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 25.*

16. Jasper Arnoldson, of St. Margaret, London, basket-maker, native of Brabant. Denization. *Westm.*, 16 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

16. Sir Geo. s. and h. of Sir Robt. Throkemerton, and John Gostewyk of London. Licence to enfeof the manor of Towyslond, Hunts, to Edw. Peke, Edw. Copley, John Mytton and John Odell, and their heirs for ever. *Westm.*, 16 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15, and p. 2, m. 2.*

16. Wm. Bourne. Presentation to a corrody in the monastery of Shirbourne, *vice* John Baunfyld, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

16. Arthur Seyntleger, prior of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Ledes, Kent. Licence of entry without suit of temporalities out of the King's hands on the manors of Eastsutton and Townland, Kent, which Ric. late prior of the said house acquired to himself and his successors for ever, and of which he died seized in right of the said house. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Dated 24 Nov. on Pat. roll.*) *Pat. p. 2, m. 3.*

16. Anthony Malery. Licence to enfeof Hen. Faryngton, Tho. Lynne, Guy Lynne, Ric. Craford, Ranulph Lynne, Ric. Lynne, Tho. Wolffe and Guy Craford, of the manor of Papworth Annes, Camb., to hold to them

and their heirs for ever, to the use of Alice wife of the said Anthony, during her lifetime, and after her decease to the use of Henry, s. and h. of the said Anthony, and heirs male of his body; and on death of the said Henry without heir male of his body, to the use of the said Anthony and his heirs, in fulfilment of the will of the said Anthony. *Westm.*, 16 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

17. John Tregyan, squire of the Body. To be steward and surveyor of the possessions of Eleanor, late duchess of Somerset, called "Copercioners londs," and particularly of the lordships, manors, &c. of Alwerton, Pensans, and Tywernayle, Cornw. Bridewell, 16 Nov.' 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 16.*

18. Wm. Būrston, of Mylton, near Gravysend, Kent, deputy to Christopher Villers, searcher in the port of London and places adjoining. Licence to hold wharves and quays, and an inn or tavern, notwithstanding the Act 20 Hen. VI. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

20. Willm. Peneson. Licence to import 600 tons of Tholouse woad and Gascon wine. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. The burgesses of Lanbadar (Lampeter). Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 24 Feb. 4 Hen. VI., inspecting and confirming (with additional grant of privileges) the following:—

i. Charter 28 March 4 Edw. III., inspecting and confirming charter 28 Dec. 6 Edw. I.,—being a grant of liberties and fairs.

ii. A charter of Edw. prince of Wales, dated 4 Aug. 33 Edw. I., ordering proclamation to be made of a market in the borough of Lamp'. *Westm.*, 20 Nov.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.*

23. Rob. Nassy, merchant of Florence. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfeld. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

24. Willm. Stokdale, yeoman of the Crown. Custody of lands in Flambrough, Irtton, W[ea]verthorp and Sewarsby, York, not exceeding the annual value of 7*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, belonging to Ric. Ford, an idiot. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. John Williams. Lease of all rents and services of free tenants and natives, demesne lands, &c. belonging to the lordship of Grafton, Northt., which is to come in the King's gift by an exchange made between the King and Tho. marquis of Dorset, with reservations, for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 60*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 27 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 9.*

28. Ric. Lvster, attorney general. Custody of lands in Waterton, Carethorpp, Westwode and Lyddyngton, Linc., late belonging to John Twiselton; with wardship of

1528.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1528—*cont.*

Nov.

Christopher s. and h. of the said John. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

GRANTS.

28. John Rowte, yeoman of the Crown. To have the fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day, *vice* John Clogge. Bridewell, 20 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov.—P.S.

28. Arthur Seyntleger, the prior, and the convent of the house or church of SS. Mary and Nicholas Ledes, Kent. Licence to alienate the manors of Eastsutton and Townland, Kent, and 100 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of wood in East Sutton, Ulcumbe,

Sutton Valaunce, and Woodchurche, Kent, to Tho. West, lord Delawarre, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir John Gauge, Sir Francis Bryan, Sir Anthony Brown, Sir Matthew Browne, Sir Edw. Wotton, Sir Hen. Isley, Geo. Guldeford, John Cromer, James Pekham, John Poyntz, Hen. Browne, Tho. Wotton, Edw. Gawge, John Guldeford, Ric. Hill, Walter Hendley, Hen. Poyntz, and Hen. Hyll; to hold to them and their heirs, to the use of Sir Hen. Guldeford and his heirs, in fulfilment of the last will of the said Henry. Westm., 28 Nov.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

2 Dec.

4994. MAGNUS to BETON.

R. O.

Is glad he is recalled, Magnus believes by necessity, to the court of Scotland, where his counsels have long been for the weal of the realm and maintenance of justice. But for the troubles and variances that have been these three years between the Pope, the Emperor and the French king, the King and Wolsey would have held more communication with him. Has been during that time for the most part with the duke of Richmond in Yorkshire. Is anxious to promote concord between the two realms. Berwick, 2 Dec.

P. 1. Headed: Copy of a letter sent to the archbishop of St. Andrew's from T. Magnus.

2 Dec.

4995. MAGNUS to ADAM OTTERBURN.

R. O.

Trusts that, according to their communications here and Magnus's late letters to James, he will consider what is to be done for the earl of Angus, that the King's letters may not be altogether without effect. "Practise you, and I shall do, for my part, to devise so much as may be, the honor of both the kings our masters saved," that no more unkindness arise on either side. A clear negative or denial would not be honorable in this case, the two Princes being so nearly related. Is much more influenced by his love for James than any affection for Angus, and is the more urgent as he has not seen any "fruitful answer" from the Scotch court. Berwick, 2 Dec.

P. 1. Headed: Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to Mr. Adam Otterborne for the earl of Angus.

3 Dec.

4996. FRANCIS I. to the BISHOP OF BAYONNE.

Cal. D. x. 319.

B. M.

* * * * * mon bon amy à Messieurs Gregoire [de Casal] * * * * *
 . . . cardinal de Ste. Croix devers nostre S[ainct Pere] sur
 l'accord qu'on dit secretement avoir esté [faict entre sa] Saincteté et l'Em-
 pereur par le moyen dudit Cardi[nal] et treuve les raisons que
 vous m'escripvez estre depesche estre si vives et si expresses
 qu'estant remonstrées à sa dite Saincteté comme ledit de
 Casel le saura [faire, je] ne faictz aucun doubte que elles ne soyent non
 seulle[ment] pour empescher nostre dit Sainct Pere de conclurre
 et faire ledit faict. Il ne la, mais pour le mettre en telle craincte
 perdre et estre mis hors de ses estatz, contenus en vostre
 dite lettre ayse et facile à le faire, pour le moins demeurer pour
 ne[uttre] sans prester ne bailler aux Imperiaux aucune ayde, fave[ur]
 comme il est tres raisonnable qu'il soit. Et affin [qu'il]
 congnoisse que nous sommes en toutes choses conform[ables]
 mesmement en oppinions, volonteiz et advis, jay faict [un] depesche au

1528.

bailly de Rouen, et aultres mes ambas[sadeurs] estans de present pardevers nostre dit St. Pere, luy mandant [de tenir la] mesme langaige à sa Saincteté apres avoir le tout audit Messire Gregoire de Casal ; à celle fin qu[e sa dite Saincteté] congnoisse que la parolle qui luy sera en cela por[tée] et consentement de nous deux, et que ce de part de l'ung n'est sans le conseil et qui me faict esperer que s'il na e ces remonstrances
* * * * *

. pouvoir garder et empescher q viendra, je ne fauldray à incontinent vous faire entendre.

"Au surplus, je vous vueil bien pour fin de lettre le faict de ceste contribucion que je pense tou vous avoir esté de ceste heure accordée et mis e[n] mains suyvant la promesse qui vous en avoit est[é] car la despence que j'ay si longuement portée et q[ue maintenant] je porte et soustiens seul en Italye me contra[inct] et force de ce faire, vous advisant bien qu'elle [n'est] pas moindre que de souldoyer au royaume de Napl[es] mil hommes de pied, et quatre ou cinq cens chev[aulx] lesquelz sont avecques le sieur Rence dedans Barlett[a et] aultres villes de la Poille, qui tiennent encores et s[ont] deliberez de tenir pour moy en esperance non seulle[ment] de tenir toute la Poille et l'Abrusse en subjection ve[u] le petit nombre enquoy sont reduictz les ennemys, mais de garder que de tout le royaume il ne se lieve pour l'Empereur ung seul escu, et que de la il parte ung seul homme pour venir secourir Anthoine de Leyve qui est dedans Millan en grande necessité de vivres devant lequel j'ay encores avecques
* * *

. cinq mille Italyens et deux m[ille] [les]quelz et quelques gens que les Venitiens il esperoit bien tost nectoyer toutes les en Lumelyne et reserrer les ennemys jusq[ues] qui est tout ce que pour cest yver ilz peuv[ent faire.]

Mons. de Bayonne, je vous vueil bien advertir depuis que j'ay eu nouvelle[s] par la voye de Romme par lesquelles [je suis adverti] que le sieur Rance à son arrivée en la Poille avoit de mille hommes de pie qui estoient à Fabrisse Mar pris quelques pieces d'artillerye qu'ilz avoient ay en advisement que à la Matrisse princi[palle ville] de l'Abrusse les gens de la ville s'estoient revol[tés et avoient] taillé en pieces de quatre à cinq cens chevaux le[giers, qui la] estoient en garnison ; qui sont choses de quoy je [vous ay] voullu advertir pour les faire entendre au Roy mon [bon frere] et perpetuel allye, et a Mons. le Cardinal mon bon a[my, vous] priant continuer à me faire savoir de vos nouvelles." Paris, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Mutilated.

3 Dec.

R. O.

4997. STRANGERS ARTIFICERS.

✓ Certificate of the commissioners appointed by Pat. 3 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII. to enquire within London and a compass of two miles from the suburbs, how many householders were strangers artificers and craftsmen not born in England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, or Berwick, with the number of their servants strangers ; and to elect ten of the most substantial strangers cordwainers, being householders, to remain, with two alien servants each ; the rest to be compelled either to do service with any of the King's native subjects, or to be commanded to leave the kingdom, and be expelled from the city. Transmit a book containing the number and names of all the said cordwainers strangers, and the number of artificers who have appeared before them. Have appointed the ten householders to remain, and have commanded the strangers cordwainers who have refused to serve with Englishmen to leave the kingdom. 1 Feb. 20 Hen. VIII. *Signed: Per me,*

1528.

STRANGERS ARTIFICERS—*cont.*

Sir John Aleyn—[Per m]e, Johannem Rastell—Per me, Edmundum Walsyngham—Per me, Sir Wyllyam Bayly—By me, Rychard Gybson, sargant ede (?)

On parchment.

4 Dec.

4998. CROSS BOWS and HAND GUNS.

Harl. MS.

442, f. 97.

B. M.

Proclamation to be published by the sheriffs of London, forbidding the using or keeping of cross bows and hand guns, and the playing at tennis, dice, and other unlawful games, contrary to the statutes for the maintenance of archery; and ordering the King's subjects to inform against regraters, forestallers, and engrossers of grain. Westm., 4 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 8.

4 Dec.

4999. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 275.

Commission of James V. king of Scotland to Sir William Scott of Balvery, Adam Otterburn, and Andrew Ker, to treat with the king of England for an abstinence of war. Edinburgh, 4 Dec. 1528.

Lat.

5 Dec.

5000. INIGO DE MENDOZA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Complains of certain vessels having been attacked by the French in the Camber, contrary to the late truce. Demands restoration of the goods, and punishment of the Frenchmen. From my house in the suburbs, 5 Dec. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

Galba, B. ix.

222.

B. M.

2. Petition of the consuls of the Spanish nation, and Jehan d'Accorde, to the Emperor. The ships of d'Accorde, after discharging their cargoes at London, were driven by the weather to Chambre, and there attacked by French ships, about the first of this present Dec. Two of the ships were sunk; the other four were driven ashore. The crews fled, and the French plundered the ships. They applied to the king of England, who ordered the remaining goods to be seized. They have as yet been only able to obtain the restitution of their ships, without the artillery or rigging; and ask the Emperor to grant them letters of marque or reprisal on English and French subjects. The damage amounts to 30,000 ducats.

Fr., pp. 3. Endd.: Copy of a supplication to the Emperor's council resident in Flanders, by the Spaniards.

5 Dec.

5001. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

(302.)

B. M.

Since their last letter on Nov. 20, the rumor of the Emperor's journey to Italy is much increased. Most people believe it. Hear daily of many preparations. The Emperor has called away from them the Comendador, who has hitherto accompanied them by his order. He was a captain in Italy when the French king was taken. Men are being raised here to go to Barcelona, where are thirty-two new galleys. There were ten or eleven ships ready to go to the Spicery, which have been stopped, and ordered to wait for the Emperor, who, it is said, will go to Barcelona after Christmas. Wish to know what to do if he go thither. Valladolid, 5 Dec. 1528.

Lee's hand. Cipher, deciphered by Tuke; p. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Dec.

5002. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. iv.

255.

B. M.

By his last letters of Nov. 20, sent by the governor of Bayonne, informed him of the rumor of the Emperor's going into Italy, and of the preparations being made here. It is now thought that he will go as soon

1528.

as he can make ready, and will leave for Barcelona soon after Christmas, where there are thirty-two new galleys. Men are daily prepared and sent thither. The Emperor has just sent for the Comendador who has accompanied Lee. He thinks he shall be sent to Italy, for he was a captain there when the French king was taken. All are sorry that the Emperor is going, and wish he had nothing in Italy, and no title to Naples, for they are sure it will undo them. Wrote to the King of the messenger sent by the earl of Desmond, with dogs and hawks to the Emperor, and letters from the Earl and others in Ireland. The messenger told some of the Emperor's subjects, who told an Englishman, that his master would be under the Emperor, and that he desires the Emperor to send them military equipments. Heard this from Thomas Badcoc, who lives on the coast where the messenger landed. Has written to Suter at the court to watch the affair, and also to Batcoc to see what the man has with him at his return, and whether any ordnance is made for him at Biscay or Lepusqua. Valladolid, 5 Dec. 1528.

Hol. Cipher, with decipher by Tuke. Add. Endd.

5 Dec.

5003. BISHOPRIC OF PALENCIA.

R. O.

Monition by Carolus Bacchias Aretinus, proctor of Ghinucci, auditor of the Apostolic Chamber, to the abbots, priors, and other officials of the diocese of Palencia, commanding them, on pain of excommunication, within six days after requisition, to pay to cardinal Wolsey or his representative the sum of 2,000 ducats a year out of the fruits of the bishopric; by virtue of papal letters *sub plumbo* granted by Leo X., of the date 6 id. Mart. 1519, 7 Leo X. Rome, 5 Dec. 1528, 5* Clement VII. Signed: "Anthonius de Grangia, dictæ curiæ Canc' Cameræ Apostolicæ notarius." Added by De Grangia: Gratis pro reverendissimo Cardinali Car. locumt'.

R. O.

2. Duplicate of the above. Dated Rome, 5 Dec. 1528, 6 Clement VII. Signed as above.

Endorsed by the notary to the effect that he on April 20 went to the bishop of Palencia on behalf of the Cardinal, and found him at the house of Alfonso de Arragon, count Ribagorsa, *in via Prædicatorum nuncupata* in the parish of St. Paul, Saragossa, and presented him with this monition from the auditor of the Chamber, desiring him to pay Wolsey his pension on the first fruits of Palencia. Gave him a copy of the monition. After reading it, he replied that he would do what he ought to do. Witnesses present: Barth. Butheler and Antony Male, of the dioceses "Tumiensis" and "Tornanensis," and Dominico Beltran, notary, of Saragossa.

Certificate of Beltran, endorsed.

Another certificate endorsed, name not legible, dated Saragossa, 20 April 1529.

5 Dec.

5004. MAGNUS to OTTERBURN.

Cal.B.VII.121.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 543

(note).

His letters to the king of Scots, if their effect be noted, will show the regard he has for James's honor. Spoke with Patrick Sinclair on his return from England, and found he was not much pleased with the answer he had received. Urged him to encourage James to put no doubt in his uncle, from whose favor Magnus expected "great things should succeed" to him. Had a special reason for thinking so. Regrets to hear that Otterburn, who, he knows, desires the weal of the two kingdoms, seeks to win "other far foreign friends than England." For three years Henry's attention has been distracted by the variances of the Pope, the Emperor, and Francis; but they need not despair of the marriage with his daughter. He may suggest

* An error for "6."

1528.

MAGNUS to OTTERBURN—*cont.*

this to the Council, but only as coming from Magnus himself. Berwick, 5 Dec.

Headed: Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to Mr. Adam Otterborne. *Endd.*: 6 Decembr' 1528. Lettres written with the king of Scottis own hand to Mr. Magnus. Also a copy of Mr. Magnus lettres sent unto Mr. Adam Otturburn.

6 Dec.

5005. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. VII.

120 b.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 544.

Praises his zeal for peace. Begs credence for Master "Adalm" (Otterburn). Edinburgh, 6 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Tyl our awin clerk, Master Thomas Magnus, arshdene of Estriden."

6 Dec.

5006. JAMES [BETON], ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S, to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Thanks him for his letter, dated Berwick, 2 Dec. Since Magnus left Scotland he has not haunted the court, but confined himself to his spiritual cure. Is here at the desire of his sovereign, and will be of the same mind as before for the good of both kingdoms. Knows how Magnus has been with the duke of Richmond as his director, chosen for his great wisdom, and expects as before he will do much to further the amity. Refers him to Adam Otterburn, who will be at this diet. Edinburgh, 6 Dec. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

* * A blank leaf which was used as a wrapper to the above bears these words: "Letters from the archbishop of St. Andrew's to Mr. Magnus, of the 6th of December.—A copy of Mr. Magnus' letters unto the said Archbishop."

5007. [VANNES to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 258.

B. M.

"[Ill. et R.] Domine, Domine mi, &c. Interea dum Domini B[riani] adventum ex]pecto, agere coepi cum Vahacano [de tran]sfretatione, quem audio navem ha[bere] atis, tum ad maris impetum sustinen- d[um, tum ad] arcendos insultus. Hæc heri a Calet[o venit s]ed vi ventorum in planiciem quandam a miliaria hinc procul, quam dicunt d appellere coacta est, et ubi advene[rit] Brianus, aspira- verintque venti, hanc n[avem,] hic si liceat, vel ubi nunc subsistit [as]cen- demus, nunc totus in expendendis tandis instructionibus versor, ut, quod et ingenium nequit præstare, id fide et volun- tate assequor.

"Accurate deinde exploravi quid actum [sit] de navibus illis Hispanis, quas regis [Franciæ] orator in insidiis latitare suspicaba[t] nil tale esse; sed duas naviculas [quas] dicunt adversa tempestate coacta[s] a Sandwico mare pacatius e mox illinc ad biduum solve- runt [op]time nobiscum actum iri, si non a tus h[o]stis m"

Hol., mutilated.

6 Dec.

5008. BRYAN and VANNES to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After a severe tempest, arrived at Calais at 8 o'clock, after dreadful nausea and vomiting of blood by one of us, whom we do not wish to particularise. Will proceed on their journey without delay. Sylvester [Darius] and Thaddeus sailed for England the moment we arrived, and we had therefore no communication with them. Hear from one who attended on the new Venetian ambassador that St. Pôl is in Alexandria, and the

1528.

duke of Urbino at Pavia. Expect to pass safely by the letters of the French king, the duke of Urbino, and the Count. Calais, 6 Dec. 1528.

Pp. 2. Holograph by Vannes, signed by Bryan. Latin, except Bryan's signature. Add. and sealed. Endd.

6 Dec. 5009. VANNES to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After their united letter, heard from an Englishman that 200 Spaniards and others were at Gravelines. The commander treated the Englishman well, and said they would have no war with England; and he inquired about the divorce. About 500 Spaniards are near St. Omer, as they are afraid that the French, in consequence of their loss in Italy, will make some attempts hereabouts. Calais, 6 Dec. 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. and sealed. Endd.

6 Dec. 5010. LONDON.

R. O.

Writ of certiorari to the mayor and aldermen of London, concerning a recognizance for 315*l.* of Nic. Waren, salter, of London, to Nic. Matok, chamberlain of the City. Westm., 6 Dec. 20 Hen.VIII.

Endd.

7 Dec. 5011. PHILIP DE SENIS, Dean of the Apostolic Chamber, to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 161.

B. M.

Desires him to allow certain alum in London to be delivered to and Geronimo de Spinulis, agents for John and Pasquale de Spinulis, of Genoa. Rome, 7 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

7 Dec. 5012. FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. XXI. 45.

B. M.

Desires credence for Charles of Burgundy, "D Bredam et Louregham." Vienna, 7 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

7 Dec. 5013. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN and PETER VANNES to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 162.

B. M.

Cannot travel with speed, owing to the shortness of the days and the bad state of the roads. Arrived last night at Boulogne, where they were well received by the captain. He told them that the bailiff of Rouen had returned to France, and that the count of St. Pôl is in good case at Alexandria, and Renzo is successfully promoting the French cause in the kingdom of Naples. This morning the captain and the Venetian ambassador conducted them hither. Were told by an Englishman that the French king has received letters from Renzo; that the French have still a strong army in the kingdom of Naples, and it was only the pestilence that prevented their taking the town, and he hoped that the whole kingdom would be shortly in the power of Francis.

Public rejoicings have been held in consequence of this news. The King went from St. Germain's to the abbey of St. Genevra, and thence to St. Mary of Boleyne, not far from Paris, thanking God and St. Mary. Shortly after, taking a piece of the Holy Cross, he went with public thanksgiving to Notre Dame de Paris. Heard these reports while on their journey. Montreuil, 7 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Address pasted on the following letter.

8 Dec. 5014. The DIVORCE.

R. O.

Instructions to Sir Francis Bryan and Peter Vannes.

Are to go to the French court with Dr. Tayler; where Master Peter, "because the French king perfectly understandeth the Italian tongue," shall

1528.

The DIVORCE—*cont.*

say that the King's highness has received letters from his ambassadors in Spain, with the Emperor's answer to Sylvester Darius touching the devices proposed for peace. Though Francis may have been informed of them by Darius, now returning home, the King thinks right to communicate the same, and to do nothing without their mutual consent.

News is come, through Jacopo Salviati, that the Pope has been successful in his services with the Emperor, and that there is good hope of peace.

Francis is inclined to send the bailiff of Roan (Rouen) to know further of these purposes. Henry commends his intention; and as Francis has sent a gentleman to the Pope for this matter, the King likewise has despatched Sir Francis Bryan and Vannes to the court of Rome on like commission, &c. Here the ambassadors shall exhibit the answer made in French by the Emperor, through Sylvester, insinuating that it was a crafty device to sow mistrust between the two crowns, as he proposes a particular peace between England and the Emperor, before the former take upon himself the place of moderator, &c.

The King is resolved to do nothing until due notification be sent to Francis. It is thought that the Emperor has advertised his mind to the Pope by the general of the Cordeliers. The King therefore advises that the French agents at Rome should be furnished with a general but sufficient commission. As, however, the Emperor may not be sincere, it will be necessary to be watchful, especially as he may have a purpose of getting the Pope more into his power, his only intention being to establish his affairs in Italy. The Emperor and his Council give ear to a prophecy that there shall be a Pope named Angell, who shall go barefoot. This is the name of the General, whom the Emperor evidently wishes to exalt to the Papacy, and thereby obtain possession of the Church; and he is now engaged in preparing a great army, proposing to pass into Italy.

This thing should be looked to. The King has dispatched Bryan and Vannes to admonish the Pope and put him on his guard, assuring him his safety depends on France and England, and to offer him some contributions for the support of an army. They shall ask the King whether he consents to these proposals, and for his ambassadors at Rome to act with the English.

In the event that the Emperor is only using deceit, and not favorable to peace, the Pope is to be urged to declare him an enemy, using all the efforts he can to promote the peace; in the securing of which the two crowns can so act together that it may appear that their friendship is indissoluble. No intercourse is to take place between England and the Emperor, except such as shall conduce to the French king's purposes; and in England's mediation there will be a marvellous benefit to the French king's affairs, considering the state they are now in. With these precautions the Emperor's overture might be a basis for negotiation. They are to learn the French king's determination.

They shall also show that, since the arrival of the legate Campeggio, little has been done in the matter of the doubt depending on the King's marriage, in consequence of the Legate being marvellously vexed with the gout; and though the King has repaired to a place near the Legate's lodgings, it was ten days after his arrival before he was able to come into the King's presence. Even then he had to be borne in a chair, and has ever since kept his chamber. The King and the Queen have familiarly and apart visited him; so that more knowledge will be had of the validity of the marriage, which the King will communicate to Francis. Bryan and Vannes, residing at Rome, will be ready to execute any orders, and the King will send shortly thither his principal secretary; so that, if the peace be treated of at Rome, there will not lack persons to take part in the negotiations. They shall beg letters from Francis, and deliver their letters to the Queen mother.

Headed by Tayler: "Instructions ab Anglia, 8 Dec. 1528," &c.

Pp. 13. Apostyled by Tayler. Endd.

1528.

8 Dec.

5015. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD and SIR RIC. WEYSTON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Think it will be superfluous to repeat what has been reported already by Master Daunce, Baron Hales, and Chr. Hales, lately sent to make inquiries at Calais, as well as by my Lord Chamberlain now here, of the damages done to this town. Calais, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

9 Dec.

5016. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand,
III. 231.

Since Bryant's departure little has occurred here. I expect they will not go on further about the marriage, whatever they say, till they have an answer about his mission. The King goes and comes between this and Greenwich. I think he may make a journey to Hampton Court or Richmond, and the Queen also, who will perhaps not return for some time. Made-moiselle de Boulan is at last come thither, and the King has lodged her in a very fine lodging, which he has prepared for her close by his own. Greater court is now paid to her every day than has been to the Queen for a long time. I see they mean to accustom the people by degrees to endure her, so that when the great blow comes it may not be thought strange. However, the people remain quite hardened, and I think they would do more if they had more power; but great order is continually taken. Among other things, it has been commanded that only ten shopkeepers of each nation shall be allowed to remain in London, which will take away at least 15,000 Flemings.* There has also been a search for hackbutts and cross-bows, and all that have been found in the town have been taken, so that no worse weapon remains than the tongue. In the country also a continual watch is kept, so that it is not apparent that any great trouble will ensue, as the enemy would fain believe; for the King has told the nobles his intention so plainly that they speak more soberly than they did. He is far more irritated against the Emperor than those of his Council pretend, in consequence of the threat held out of ousting him from his kingdom by his own subjects. A short time ago Wolsey reported this saying in the presence of 100 gentlemen, blaming the Emperor's ingratitude and ambition, and asking what they thought of it; yet they all remained so obstinate to the spur that they answered not a word, except one who said that by this word the Emperor had lost the hearts of 100,000 Englishmen, and that if he got hold of his Chancellor, who used such terms, he would kill him. Wolsey uses all the means he can to bring the Emperor into hatred, and Francis into favor; but it is hard work to fight against nature. I know it has been suggested in their most secret council that the Emperor, being more enraged against England than against France, will agree with Francis and leave England in the lurch; to which Wolsey replied, offering to bear the whole blame, if such should be the case. Still their suspicions are not abated.

Yesterday evening I went to Wolsey, who told me of the news they had from Rome, and the great offers made by the Emperor to the Pope to restore Florence, Ravenna, Cervia, Reggio and Modena; to put the duchy of Milan in the hands of some one who would give security not to come into Italy, and not to conclude peace, except through his mediation; and, moreover, this done, to go in person against the Turks, and do everything else that could be asked of him, provided the Pope will enter into alliance with him. In this Wolsey sees very great danger, fearing that the Pope will be led to it, unless his demands are acceded to, viz., that Ravenna and Cervia be placed as deposits in the hands of these two Kings; in which case he promises to remain neutral; and if the Emperor, after being warned by him, refuses to come to peace, he will openly take part with you in an offensive league. Wolsey begs me to signify this again to Francis, in addition to

* So in Le Grand: "qui enleva bien pour le moins plus de quinze mil Flamens."

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

what Master Briant has represented to him. I forbear to tell you all that he said to me upon the subject, and my answers. For the rest, he said, that when news came of the surrender of Saona, they were so far advanced in their understanding with Andrea Doria, that, but for that event, the matter promised a good issue; but this loss has broken his heart.* Wolsey has spoken, and the King even more fully, to the ambassador of Venice, about their matter, having expressly sent for him about it, and promised marvels if they will come to the point, using great threats if they do not agree to it. The ambassador seems not to have taken very ill what was said. The two Cardinals were present.

Campeggio told me in conversation about the Emperor's intention to go to Italy, that at this moment he has a great mind to attempt it, which was matter for serious apprehension, for if he came the Pope would be obliged to take his part. This subject we debated a whole afternoon before Briant's departure; and I showed him there was very little likelihood of the Emperor's doing this, and that, if he did, it would be his total destruction, such order being taken everywhere, as there would undoubtedly be, besides that which exists at present. With this the Cardinal seemed wonderfully satisfied, and at our last conversation told me he had written of it, by Bryant, so fully to the Pope that he hoped that] he had greatly reassured him; but that he had advised him in his letters, that if that took place he should not be obstinate as he was before, but withdraw himself out of danger, whatever force he had at his command. This advice Campeggio thinks the Pope will follow, and that he will remain meanwhile neutral, favoring your affairs to the best of his power; and so he will wager his head that he will do, unless his great disappointment about Ravenna and Cervia cause him to do something unreasonable. He promises to write again to the Pope by Dr. Knight, who is to follow Bryant; and I think he is either in earnest, or he is wonderfully holy.†

The Spaniards, who have so long laid siege to our money, have been encountered off Rye, a short distance from land, by the great galleon of Lartigues, commanded by a gentleman named La Barre, by whom they have been driven to land, and compelled to surrender, though they were six in number and well equipped. Both parties have been arrested by the governor of Kent. The Spaniards have made complaint to Wolsey, demanding justice; in which I have been their advocate, as one whom they the day before caused to lose 100 pieces of wine, and who lost a ship and mariners in trying to escape them. Briefly it has been agreed that both Frenchmen and Spaniards should remain in arrest, and their sails being put in custody they should come hither to plead their cause. But Wolsey will immediately allow the galleon to conduct Dr. Knight till he is out of the Downs, where it may go at liberty, the others remaining in arrest; and he has assured me that they shall remain so long that I shall have plenty of time to hear news from you. I have already secured some of the English to oppose their deliverance, so that I trust that it will be near the end of the truce before their arrest comes to an end; and when that takes place you will have to think about it. For, to say the truth, although the ruffians have done a good deal of injury to the poor merchants, I fear it cannot be proved that they were the assailants; and even if they had been, they will say they ought not to lose their goods, but to be punished by the conservators as violators of the truce. You will think what is to be done, and who should have them. I understand they are six fine vessels, as La Chapelle can tell you, for he has viewed them closely; and I assure you La Barre has behaved

* "*luy a creu le cuer.*" Surely an error for "*crévé.*"

† "*ou qu'il y va de bon pied, ou qu'il est merveilleusement saint.*"

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so valiantly that he is highly praised here, and the Spaniards greatly reproached; and as the English say it we must believe it. Moreover, he has expressed himself so honorably to the King's officers that both the King and Wolsey are very well satisfied. Also the King's ships laden with his provision of wine returned from Bordeaux two days ago, and both the King and Wolsey desired to thank Francis for the good treatment shown to them at Bordeaux. Of this the King has desired me to write in the absence of Parliament. It must be owned that those who daily come from Rouen, and have to do with the Parliament, are not so well satisfied, and make many complaints to the King and Wolsey, but I cannot believe they are so ill-treated as they say.

Our disputers of Flanders have arrived, but have not yet had audience. The matter remains as when I last wrote, except that the Queen shows a brief, rather more ample than the bull, and of the same date; but that is not of much consequence. London, 9 Dec.

Fr. Add.

9 Dec. **5017.** INIGO DE MENDOSA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Complains of the detention of certain Spanish vessels at the Camber. Thinks the reasons for their non-restitution are frivolous, as it is not at all likely that Spanish merchant vessels with a valuable cargo would fire upon French men-of-war. From my house in the suburbs, 9 Dec. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. and sealed. Endd.

5018. BRIAN TUKE to GARDINER.

Tit. B. i. 282.

B. M.

Sends a letter from Vannes to Wolsey, received from Bonvixi, and one from Haket to Tuke, brought by Spanish merchants in London, who say it came yesterday from lady Margaret. The latter mentions another letter, of 6 Dec., in cipher, about a matter of great importance, which Tuke has not received. Sent all he received to Wolsey. In this letter there are certain words in cipher, which Tuke has deciphered; but he does not understand what they mean, unless Haket, by handling the matter so closely, and referring to a former letter not arrived, or perhaps not sent, wants to find a pretext for being sent for; or perhaps there is some peace in practice apart by the king of Portugal. The Almoner in his last letters wrote that a servant of Don Fernando king of Boheme passed into Spain through France, with a Portuguese, vassal to the French king. Has written to Haket to say that he received no such letter in cipher, and does not understand the matter; and asking him to send by a special man a full letter in cipher, and to ask if he hears of any chance of a commission being sent for a truce. If Wolsey wishes anything else to be written, another letter can be sent, and Tuke will pay for this. Wrote also that Wolsey would send Frere West to him, sufficiently instructed touching the heretics, and that answer should be sent about his money by the next. Sends Haket's letters to West, which Wolsey saw on Friday. West knows nothing of them, so Wolsey can do as he pleases with them. Asked Derby to find out whether Wolsey wished him (Tuke) to go to the Emperor's ambassador; for, hearing that letters were come from lady Margaret, he doubted whether it would be of any use going. Derby could not speak with Gardiner about it, and Tuke was loth to go to the ambassador lest he might suspect something, as he has never spoken to him, except once, by Wolsey's order, at the treaty for the last truce. Wishing, however, to know somewhat of him, sent Bawdewyn, his Flemish clerk, to say that Wolsey had ordered letters to be made to Sir Edw. Guldeford and others about the delivery of the Spanish ships, and he wished to know particulars about them; intending afterwards, according to Wolsey's instructions, to show

1528.

BRIAN TUKE to GARDINER—*cont.*

the ambassador, as of himself, about Vandosme's preparations. As to the Spanish ships, the ambassador answered that letters were come from my Lady, which he had sent on to the Court, and he could say nothing till he had an answer; as to the other matters, he had heard largely of the Frenchmen's brags, "and how hot war they will make, and how rich they be;" but that the French king's mother had sent secretly to lady Margaret, desiring prorogation of the truce; to which she answered that she had no commission, but if she might have a safe-conduct she would send to the Emperor to know his pleasure. This was granted, and Wm. des Barres, with her maistre d'hostel, have passed into Spain, and the ambassador hopes shortly to hear of a good answer. Thinks by this means they have picked as much from him as if he had gone himself, for it is likely my Lady has no power. Whether there is any mystery in sending Des Barres and the maistre d'hostel, who seem too many to go only for knowledge of the Emperor's pleasure, he leaves to Wolsey's wisdom. Does not like the French king's going in person to the Spanish frontiers, though it be to make war, "wherein I will be no more scrupulous than needeth." Will follow Wolsey's directions whether he shall speak to the Emperor's ambassador any further. Is busy with the King's debtors, whom he has sent for to prepare their money against the beginning of this term. London, Monday.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*: To, &c., Dr. Stephens, secretary to my lord Legate.

9 Dec.

5019. THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes by Florentius (Volusenus). Has suspended his studies to allow him to go to England. Is studying Greek and Latin, the rudiments of mathematics and astronomy, and scholastic questions; which last please him more than any other study, by their ingenious subtilty. Other authors seem to be on the surface, but they to go to the bottom of things. Was talking one day in the King's chamber to the Venetian ambassador, who said that no one would ever be of extraordinary learning in philosophy or theology, without studying the schoolmen, a fact which he said Wolsey knew well. Asks him to direct Florentius as to what he should study. Wishes Wolsey to send him back speedily; for we shall all expect him daily after Christmas. Paris, 5 id. Dec.

Lat., *Hol.*, p. 1. *Add.*: R., &c., card. Ebor. Angliæ Primati a latere Legato, &c. *Endd.*: Literæ D. Decani Wellen., 5 idus Dec. Parisiis datis.

9 Dec.

5020. SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

R. O.

Bill of Wm. Botrye, of London, mercer, to the executors of Sir Wm. Compton, 9 Dec. 1528.

For 12 yds. black camlet, delivered 14 May 1524, at 2s. 8d. 30 Dec. 1524, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. black sarcenet, 2s. 2d. 15 Feb. 1524, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. black velvet, at 12s. 18 Sept. 1525, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. black velvet, 9s. 11 Aug. 1525, 1 ell black taffata, 10s. 21 Nov. 1525, 2 yds. black damask, 15s. 4d.; 18 March 1528, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. black velvet, 5s. 6d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. black buckram, 21d.=5l. 5s. 9d.

The debt of Sir Fras. Cheney, 9 Dec. 1528.

18 June 1511, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. crimson satin, 45s.; $4\frac{1}{4}$ yds. camlet with silver, at 40s.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. green satin, at 9s.; 4 yds. plunked satin, at 8s.; 10 yds. crimson velvet, at 14s.=21l. 5s. 3d., as appears by a bill of Avery Rawson, mercer, and Wm. Abery, servant of Sir Fras. Cheney. Cheney also owes Botry 10l., as appears by a warrant dated 12 July 3 Hen.VIII., to his cousin John Cheney, receiver of his lands in the Isle of Sheppey. Compton also owes Botrye 10l. for the debt of Sir John Carr, which he received of Robt. Beniar, his servant, which he ought not to have had.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1528.

9 Dec.

5021. WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

Commands him to pay, out of the King's money in his keeping, to the earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches, 1,000 marks due for his last year's fee, over and above 500 marks received by him from the Abbot at his entry into the office; and if the Earl wish to redeem any portion of his plate, which is in the Abbot's hands, to deliver it at the value for which it lies to gage. Westm., 9 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

10 Dec.

5022. SIR EDW. KNYVET.

His will, 22 Oct. 1528. Proved 10 Dec. 1528. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 635.

11 Dec.

5023. WOLSEY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
230.

According to the intention expressed to Francis by the English ambassadors, Sir Francis Brian, chancellor,* and Peter Vannes, his secretary, the King is sending to him Will. Knygt, his chief secretary, with Will. Benet, LL.D., who will communicate their charge to Montmorency. London, 11 Dec. 1528.

Fr. Add.: A Monsieur le conte de Beaumont, grant maistre de France.

12 Dec.

5024. RAVENSTON.

R. O.

Grant by Sir Geo. Throkemerton to John Gostewik, Will. Holgill, clk., Thos. Alverd, Thos. Crumwell, and Will. Brabazon, to the use of cardinal Wolsey, of the manor of Ravenston, Bucks, of which Sir John Fitz James, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert and others, recovered seisin against Sir Rob. Throkemerton, deceased, in 4 Hen. VIII. Dated 12 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.

Draft, Lat., p. 1.

R. O.

2. A remembrance for Mr. Cromwell to show unto my lord Cardinal's grace.

Sir Geo. Throkemerton is willing to exchange his manors of Raunston, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and Townsland and Yellyng, Hunts, value 44*l.* 10*s.* a year, for lands of like commodity, value and title in Warwickshire.

A lordship of Sir Wm. Gasquynes of the North, in Warwicksh., called Omersley; the lordship of Birmingham; any other land in the said shire, so it be *ut supra*.

P. 1.

12 Dec.

5025. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 204.
B. M.
Theiner, p. 562.

As the Pope intends to create new cardinals, recommends Jerome, bp. of Worcester, for that honor. London, 12 Dec. 1528.

Lat. Modern copy.

12 Dec.

5026. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Indenture of the truce of Berwick, signed by William Scot, Adam Rym. xiv. 276. Ottirburne and Andrew Ker, 12 Dec. 1528.

. . Dec.

5027. FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS at ROME.

Le Grand, III.
241.

In behalf of the bearers, the sieur De Brian, and Messire Peter Vannes, ambassadors sent by the king of England to Rome, on his own private affairs, and other matters. As I hold the interests of my brother the same as my own, you are to unite with them in their suit to the Pope, and with

* So in Le Grand, "chancelier." Perhaps "chambellan" was the word intended.

1528.

FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS at ROME—*cont.*

them to make overtures for a universal peace, as agreed between the king of England and me. On this subject you will previously consult with them. I send you a power for the purpose ; but the matter is of such weight that you are not to conclude anything without first sending me the articles prepared by you and the English ambassadors, with the Pope's opinion and advice.

I hear by different channels that the cardinal general of St. Francis, who went to Spain long ago, and who departed some time since to return to Italy, finesses and puts off his return, by command of the Emperor, waiting for some men-of-war whom the Emperor is sending under cover of his passage to Italy, and writes nothing to his Holiness, except to beguile him. It is to be feared, considering this delay, that the Emperor would give another *venue* to the Pope, especially as he feels himself at present weak in Rome. You and the English ambassadors had better advise his Holiness to raise some men of war as a guard for the defence of his person ; and if the Pope should excuse himself as being unable to bear the expence, you shall tell him from me that I also have a marvellous expence to bear, as every one knows, but will nevertheless do my best to help him in this, as I believe the king of England will do also. St. Germain en Laye, . . . Dec. 1528.

French.

13 Dec.

5028. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III.
224.

As the packets I have sent by the ordinary posts hitherto have been long upon the road, and Wolsey informs me that he is going to despatch Dr. Kenit (Knight) tomorrow, I have determined to send this courier express to give you a summary of his charge, so far as Wolsey has informed me of it, that you may have leisure to consider it before his arrival. Wolsey proposes that we should use all honorable means to draw the Pope to our side, which will be surely accomplished if Ravenna and Cervia be placed in the hands of these two kings, as they would be a sort of guarantee of his faith ; moreover, that you should give him a guard of 1,000 men, under the viscount De Turenne, and the king of England as many, under Gregory de Casalis, to put him in such surety that he will be able to proceed impartially,—which done, his Holiness, if you think fit, will send with diligence to enjoin on all princes a truce of a year and a half or two years, and, when that is concluded, summon a great assembly in Avignon, to which he shall come in person to meet Madame on the part of Francis, Wolsey on the part of Henry VIII., and the Emperor's chancellor on behalf of his master, or perhaps the Emperor himself, to be crowned there by common consent, with representatives from the other powers to conclude a general peace, with deliverance of the children. But if the Emperor cannot be brought to reason, a great expedition should immediately be prepared by all the confederates against Spain, to continue, not for six or eight months like the others, but until the deliverance of the children.

This is the substance of his proposal, for which the Pope's aid is necessary ; and, if followed, he engages by means of his Holiness to make Andrea Doria withdraw, and thus break the whole designs of the Emperor. If the Pope refuse, which is not likely, the expedition against Spain should be got up at once, without any talk about truce. Moreover, he desires to be your counsellor in this, more specially than he has been for some time, in order to spur you on in these affairs, being determined for his own part not to spare his life, honor, or anything that he has. He intends to give you an account, every four or five days, of all that he thinks, and wishes a freer statement of your own opinions than he has had for some time. For this he will send over my lord of Bath, as he did last summer, and for the matter of war Master "feu Guillaume" (Fitzwilliam), the two most sufficient personages

1528.

here, to be continually with you; and wishes you would send hither, to be with me, some one of Fitzwilliam's quality, that we might continually consult together. When Knight comes you need not pretend to know anything about this.

Nothing more has occurred since my letters of the 10th, except that I assure you Messire Silvester has done the Emperor as bad service (*servy aussi-bien à rebours*) as if you had been teaching him all his life. London, 13 Dec.

P.S.—I think, from what Wolsey said, something has been already mooted at Rome about this guard for the Pope, and I suspect that he has already obtained some assurance from his Holiness that he will do what is proposed, and that Andrea Doria can be secured. Campeggio, by his fashion of denying it, tacitly acknowledges that Doria has done nothing without the Pope's consent; but I will not be sure that he was not dissembling (*qu'il ne le feist par mine*), that the Pope might be held in better estimation.

Fr. Add.

14 Dec.

5029. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Treaty of Berwick, 14 Dec. 1528.

Rym. XIV.278.

Lat.

Cal.B.VII.123.

2. Modern copy.

B. M.

R. O.

3. Another modern copy.

5030. TREATY OF BERWICK.

Cal.B.VII.205.

B. M.

"Copy of a proclamation devised by the commissioners both for England and Scotland," on their meeting at Berwick, to the effect that they have concluded a peace for five years, and ordered redress to be made for all injuries since the meeting of Norfolk and Arran at the West Ford of Norham. It is appointed, *inter alia*, that no Englishman or Scotchman inhabit the Debateable Ground of the West Marches, "neither with stub, stake, nor otherwise, but with bit of mouth for pasturing of cattle," from sunrise to sunset, according to old custom. When the Wardens on both sides shall have met for redress for the Middle Marches at Kirsop Mouth, on 11 Jan. next, the next meeting shall be at the West Marches on Thursday the 14th. The day of true for the East Marches shall be at Spilaw, beside Coldstream, 8 January, and at Ridan Borne on the 4th. *Signed*: Will'us Scott—Androu Ker—Ad. Otturburn.

Copy, the heading in Magnus's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "A copy of a proclamation," &c.—in a somewhat later hand, "1534."

14 Dec.

5031. SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters dated "at your place of Dureham," 9 Dec. Will do his best to execute the King's commands, with the assistance of the mayor of Rye, the customer and controller. Has delivered to the French captain the French ambassador's letter, showing that he had given surety for the captain's making answer to anything that might be objected against them. Sends two of the Frenchmen to Wolsey, one being the captain of the French king's galleon, who has been comformable to everything required of them. His ship was so well furnished that he could not have been taken by force with the loss of 1,000 men. Trusts never to meddle with them again unless ordered by the King to put harness on his back. "They be very unreasonable people, without trusting of any man."

Hopes for the defence of Rye and Winchester that the blockhouse at the

1528.

SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Kevill may be finished with six pieces of good artillery. As it stands on his grounds he could keep it at small cost to the King. Would annoy the King's enemies in the Camer or Podle with 40 persons rather than with 5,000 on land. Rye is in greater danger than ever; the sea goes almost round it, "not lacking at some tides twenty or thirty foot." Ships can lie within a stone's cast from the town wall, and the town would not be able to resist them. The town of Winchelsea has made a bridge over Dynesdale towards the blockhouse. Wishes Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the household, would view the blockhouse, and certify the King as to the expediency of finishing it. Rye, 14 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 Dec. 5032. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. vii. 116.
Theiner, p. 562.

Credence for Francesco Campano. Rome, 15 Dec, 1528.

Hol. Signed: "J."

15 Dec. 5033. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 163 b.
B. M.
Burnet, iv. 63.
Theiner, p. 563.To the same effect. *Same date.**Lat.*

15 Dec. 5034. STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has just seen the chest he has so long looked for. The owner wants 8*l.* Fl. for it, as there is none other of like making, strength and goodliness. Will try and get him to take a lower price; if not, will buy it. Begs to hear from him. Will leave for London a month after Christmas. Begs to be commended to Cromwell's mother, "after you my most singular friend." Barrugh, 15 Dec. 1528. Encloses a letter for John Creke.

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Maister Crumwell, besides the Fryeres Augustyns, London.

16 Dec. 5035. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. x. 366.
B. M.

"[Ple]as it your Grace, of the arrival of Mr. Brian [and Mr. Vannes at] the French court, and of their wise demeanour, a[nd] [a]ll things committed to their charges here to be propos[ed] said Mr. Peter by his letters, to the which we have sub hath certified, and informed your Grace that it were sup the same with any other letters concerning this matter that Mr. Peter, discreetly, plainly, and very substantial[ly declared] the articles of his instructions to the King's grace, and ly[kewise] the same to Madame his mother, so that nothing effectual or omitted, to the which the King gave very gracious and mind, as more plainly it appeareth in his letters. And ho[wbeit that at] this time I received no letters, for the urgent and manifold [business with] which your Grace is continually occupied, yet the relation th[e which] Mr. Peter made unto me of the gracious mind and favor [you had] toward me, your Grace committed to him to expound unto m[e doth] marvellously rejoice and comfort me, that I think I can neve[r do any] service, as may deserve, or be equivalent to this your benign [grace and] favour; wherefore in as humble manner and with as good faith [as heart can] think, I thank your Grace, beseeching the same of persevera[nce in the same, and my] service and prayer shall be for the preservation of the pro[sperity of] the same.

"News other than be contained in Mr. Peter his lette[rs there is none] of

1528.

importance, saving that the duke of Ferrara his [ambassador told us] this day, that betwixt Modona and Ferrara in the d[uchy of] there was laid in bushment 300 horsemen and 500 fot[emen to take the] young Duke and his wife Madame Renera, the w[hich design was] disclosed, and they that lay in bushment fled sent a gentleman to the Pope to know whet[her] the Pope had writ pleasant brieves to all receive and cherish * *
 for urgent causes concerning his Holiness, a
 . . landinus was out of his said castle, by a bussh[ment] he was taken prisoner and another certain numbe[r] where is found 40,000 ducats and more; the which [money, as it is thou]ght, will be the occasion of his death. For the which pra[ctice] tys the noblemen of Lombardy be not well content, [and give evi]ll credence to his fair words.

“[Fur]thermore, the count Saynt Paull hath taken a strong [castle of] the Genues called Seravall, and as the duke of Fe[rarra wr]yteth hither for a certainty there be but 1,500 soldiers [at present in M]illane.” Paris, 16 Dec. 1528.

Mutilated.

5036. [PETER VANNES] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 280.
B. M.

“[R^{me}] atque Ill^{me} Domine, [post humillimas] commendationes. Aliis communibus [litteris scrip]si, quæ digna putavi ut signific[arem]. Hæc pauca] addere volui, quod ubi Regi Chr[istianissimo R. D. V. com-] mendassem exposuissemque princip[em] nullum esse de quo V. R^{ma} D. post r[egem nostrum] cupiat ex animo, quam de illo bene me[reri, dixit] statim et amicissimo vultu: “R^{mi} D. L[egati amorem] ac fidem erga me perinde ac ipsam [perspectis]simam habeo;” habet-que re vera optimi et amantissimi amici loco, consiliariumque sibi inter quos præcipuum primariumque locum [vestræ] R^{ma} D. assignaturus. Petiit præterea [quod si R. D. V.] quicquam haberet quod seorsum vellet Ro[mano pontifici] et præsertim de quodam episcopatu quibus literis, tum pecuniis ei adesset. Ad quæ [maximas illi] gratias egi, et non recusavi literas qua[s mihi] ultro obtulit, sicque literas in eam s[upradictam] finem scripsit, in quam res propri[æ] Ill^{ma} autem Dominae matris erga R^{mam} D. [vestram] nullis unquam literis possem assequi, cu[jus minime] obscurum indicium futurum, quod vestra fide, quam in se reposuit et tur ad mutuam be[nevolentiam] * * *
 ea D. Bajocensem, v scripsisse ut de negotio s viris ageret, jam ex doct qui et judicio et conscientia rrimi, quod si R^{ma} D. V. dig[naretur] se secreto ad eam prescribere, c secretissime ac diligentissime de [cog]noscatur. Rex Chr. putat nisi Italia fuerint superiores futurum n [qu]icquam certi de pontifice sperandum sit.

“[Domi]nus decanus Wellensis† bene valet et [br]evi consuetudine tantum oblectatus es[t] [vir]tutem illi ingentem animum ad literas ca[pescendas] accessisse. Illius vivendi modus stud[iorumque] r]atio, sic mihi probatur, ut putem ill[um n]on minus literis quam ipsi literas ornamento deco[rrique fu]turas. Levavi illum magna sollicitudine quod [suspica]ba]tur, V. R^{mam} D. non esse animo in se [satis pa]cato; ingenuo profecto est animo, et qu[atenus a]uderem, rogarem humillime R^{mam} D. V. [ut eum a]liquanto liberalius enutriret, dum una h us

† Winter.

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[PETER VANNES] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

perspexi apud nobiles omnes viros [æ]stimatione
haberi, quam rare aut co

* *

. Rex Chr. flor generalem capi-
taneum honorif Ducis Ferrariæ, qui amici
[vi]detur admodum futurus ex co Huc nuper advenit quidam
abas in Regno Neapolitano est optimæ Chr^{mo} nunc
nova molitur, videturque velle illius opera uti.

“Ex fido loco intellexi ex impositio[ne] oppidorum ac
civitatum assidue collig adeo quod existimetur Regem
Chr[istianissimum] . . . Martii exacturum nihilo minus quam
auri.

“Ferme omnes periculosissima itinera abrupta, canoque et
aqua omnia obruta interierunt, nonnullos tempestas trans . .
. nostrum tamen iter, quam diligentissime fieri [potest exe-]
quemur. Ego Deum testor multo pl ab itinere timeo
longe plus quam ol[im] nec aliquid plus solatii afferet,
quam xero, v. R^{mo} D. benevolent
esse, hanc ego sciens nunquam pe humillime ac devotis-
sime me [R^{mo} D. V. commen]do. Parisiis die”

Hol., mutilated. Add.: My lord Legate's good grace.

16 Dec. 5037. SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Resolved to send to England Vincenzo Casale, his half-brother, to
explain respecting the divorce what he cannot so well write. Desires Wolsey
to give him credence. Rome, 16 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Dec. 5038. JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. x. 164.

B. M.

Burnet, iv. 64.

When your courier arrived with letters of 2 Nov. to my brother, Sir
Gregory, at Bologna, who could not through weakness go to Rome, to avoid
delay he sent my brother Vincenzo, and I forthwith went to the Pope, and
read and explained to him the letters to the following effect: that he could
not doubt the affection of the Cardinal for the Holy See;—with what care
the King's cause had been studied in England, and brought to its present
point;—whereas Campeggio, instead of proceeding, will not obey the King's
commands, nor allow Wolsey to see his commission, though he is his col-
league;—did he intend the King to be deluded in this way? Hereupon the
Pope, with expressions of anger, laid his hand upon my arm, and forbade me
to proceed, saying there was but too good foundation for complaint, and he
was deceived by his own confidants; that he had granted the decretal merely
to be shown to the King, and forthwith burnt; that he had been drawn to
this by the most urgent entreaties to prevent manifest ruin, whereas Wolsey
now wished to divulge it; that he had never consented it should be shown
to the King's councillors. “And I can show you,” said he, “the letters of
the cardinal of York in confirmation of what I say, and produce Sir Gregory
as an evidence that Gardiner made no further demands of me, and, if he had,
he would not have obtained them: I see how much evil is likely to follow
from it, and will gladly recall what has been done, even to the loss of one of
my fingers.”

When he spoke thus, contrary to his usual custom, I replied that it was
not your desire to divulge the bull, or give judgment according to its tenor,
but only to show it to a very few, whose secrecy might be depended on.
Was it not applied for on these grounds? What could induce his Holiness
to change his sentiments?

1528.

At this he grew more angry and more excited, saying he saw the bull would be the ruin of him, and he was resolved to make no further concessions. "But," said I, "let your Holiness consider what ruin and what heresy will be occasioned in England upon the alienation of the King's mind by this resolution on the part of your Holiness. If the concession has been evil, it is a less evil to avoid a greater." Then, falling on my knees before him, I begged of him to have some consideration for the King, of the peril of losing his friendship, and of the danger that would accrue to us who had always been his faithful servants.

Hereupon, tossing his arms about, and in the greatest agitation, "I do," said he, "consider the ruin which now hangs over me; I repent what I have done. If heresies arise, is it my fault? My conscience acquits me. None of you have reason to complain; I have performed my promise, and the King and the Cardinal have never asked anything in my power which I have not yielded with the utmost promptness; but I will do no violence to my conscience. Let them, if they like, send the Legate back again, on the pretext that he will not proceed in the cause, and then do as they please, provided they do not make me responsible for injustice."

"Well," said I, "is your Holiness unwilling that proceedings should be taken by virtue of the commission?" He assented. "But then," I said, "Campeggio opposes your wish, and dissuades the divorce." "Well," said the Pope, "I commissioned him to dissuade the King from the divorce, and to persuade the Queen; but he is to execute his commission." "Then we are at one, Holy Father," said I; "and, if so, what harm can there be in showing the decretal, under an oath, to a few of the Privy Council?" He shook his head, and said, "I know what they intend doing, but I have not yet read the letters of Campeggio out of England; therefore come to me tomorrow." Vincenzo was present at the interview.

Next day was held a "signature," at which I was present as referendary; and, as the Pope was tired, I did not like to trouble him. The day following I visited him. Having made a brief of your Grace's letter, I began with that part of it in which it is stated that his Holiness had granted a commission general in the most ample form, with promise to ratify the sentence. He admitted it, but said he had never agreed that the decretal should be submitted to the King's councillors, repeating what he had said before; and that as Campeggio had followed his instructions, the bull ought to have been burnt according to arrangement. He refused to be bound by the bull, or to have it shown to any privy councillors, declining to discuss the subject further.

I then proceeded to another part of your instructions, in which you state that Campeggio had endeavored to dissuade the divorce. The Pope replied that Campeggio told him he had used his endeavors to persuade the Queen to the divorce, but found her adverse to it;—that she had spoken humbly, and asked to have counsellors from Spain, who were denied her, and she was allowed them from Flanders. He said he gave Campeggio letters for the King in his own hand, requesting credence for the Cardinal.

To that part of your letter where it is stated that Campeggio will not proceed to sentence until he has informed the Pope, he replied that Campeggio would proceed whenever it was required. And all that he had enjoined upon him was, that as soon as the process commenced he (the Pope) should be informed of it.

To Wolsey's complaint that Campeggio would not trust him with the commission, the Pope said it was so, and that it was done to avoid publicity. "But," said I, "let your Holiness see that, in the words which are here written, you had granted a commission consenting that it might be shown to certain of the King's councillors." He was angry, and said, "I will show you the letters of Wolsey, and they and my word are as much to be trusted

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JOHN CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

as those which you now produce." I apologised for being so pressing, but alleged the occasion and the dangers that would ensue.

With regard to the arrangement between himself and the Imperialists, through the intervention of the General, he said he had made no promises, nor knew what conditions the General would bring; as stated in my letters of 15 Nov. He has communicated with De Monte and S. Quatuor; but of the decretal he has said nothing to any one, and will have no record of it preserved. He is willing that Campeggio shall proceed to sentence, although some of the cardinals and the Imperial ambassador protest against it, and demand that the cause shall be advocated to Rome.

I talked on another day with him about the Venetian affairs, and what Gardiner had done in the matter of Cervia and Ravenna. He said he was obliged for the King's interposition, but it has done him no service; that it was a condition in the League, if one of the confederates were injured, the others should repel it; and that the Imperialists would persuade him that the Venetians would never have held out, if they had imagined that their opposition was displeasing to the kings of France and England. I endeavored to explain.

When I reverted to the King's cause, and inquired whether some means might not be discovered for exhibiting the bull to some of the King's councillors, the Pope said "No," and forbade me to speak further on that subject. Since then, no efforts have been successful in changing his resolution; and on telling him that my brother Sir Gregory would be in Rome the day following, he said he should be glad to see him, but it would make no change in his resolution. My brother has since arrived, but has not been able to shake the Pope's determination. Sends Vincenzo Casale to explain.

The cardinals are very much offended, seeing how much they have lately suffered, at the remission of fees required by the Cardinal for the expedition of Winchester. I told them that their fees would not be less if your Grace were to take one see and give up another, than if somebody else had Winchester only; and that you did not care much about it. They said there was no doubt that you would prefer Winchester. On referring the matter to a consistory, the Pope proposed to make an abatement, but the cardinals will not consent. Rome, 17 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

17 Dec.

5039. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. IV.

339.

B. M.

*Hear today from the court that John Almain is sent to prison for sending information of the Emperor's doings to the French king. The same thing has been written to the Emperor's chancellor and to the governor of Bresse, who has returned to the court. Thinks the Chancellor will not be sorry, for he and Almain have not well agreed for some time. The words of the letter sent to the bishop of Worcester about Almain are partly Latin, partly Italian, e dicto nel vulgi de omnibus actis et rebus Cæsareis reddebat certiozem Gallum. Can hear nothing more about the Irish matter. By other letters they hear that on the 5th inst. 2,000 men left Valencia for Genoa; that the journey of Italy begins to slack, and the Emperor has been more cold in his purpose since the 10th of the month, though men are still being levied; that the Cardinal late general of the Observants, and another ambassador, who were going to the Pope, are still at Barcelona, and it is thought they will not go. The writer thinks that the reason of the slacking of the Emperor's purpose is because the Chancellor has taken leave to go on a pilgrimage, and without him nothing is done; and he thinks the preparation may be for other purposes. Valladolid, 17 Dec. 1528. *Signed.**

P. 1. Lee's hand. Cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd.

1528.

17 Dec. 5040. GHINUCCI BISHOP OF WORCESTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

He will understand what has passed by their common letters. Forbears to trouble him. Valladolid, 17 Dec. 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. and sealed. Endd.

17 Dec. 5041. [VANNES] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 259.

B. M.

“ et domine, domine
Decembris, Parisium pervenimu[s] m accepissemus,
Dominum magnum [qua]sdam suas, non procul a recto nostro
iti[nere] ctum illuc usque divertimus, tum quod nonnulli
. us nos jam salutaverant, tum vero quod putavimus post
commendationes ac salut[at]iones summam dicere, gravissimi
momenti que actionibus nos habere in mandatis, ut
exponeremus, expedireque ut ejus Dominatio dum, d omnino adsit,
multa interim de ejus pru[dentia] Regiæ Majestatis in eum studio
addentes, atque ita humaniter excepisset, seque ad aulam promiss[is]
infra] biduum venturum, Parisium perreximus, sed ad moles-
tamque noctem. Die sequenti cum Domino omnia contulimus, quæ
fidei nostræ credita [sunt]. Die autem xj. ad Poysy ivimus, quod Rex apud S.
[Germanum] ageret, statimque de nostro adventu certiore[m] [feci]mus, atque
ita nunciavit, ut postero die [ad aulam] accederemus, quo sub horam prandii,
quum nec adhuc Rex sacro interfuisset, sol[itas Regis nostri] et
vestræ reverendissimæ Dominationis commendationes fecim[us]
credentiæ literas exhibuit, his lectis habere in mandatis
quæ secum age * * * * *
. e gratulatus est, Regiæ M dinem
et quantum fraterno illius ciæ Italiæque successibus,
hæc postmodum et, Cæsarianos in regno Neapolitano
. [ci]vitate sævissima peste confici, prima is et
viceregem gravissime laborare præsertim Germanos ad exiguum
numer[um esse reduc]tos et dominum Renzium, in dies magis vene
copiis exercitum augere, amissaque recuperare confidat, res illas
felicissime gestas iri, e tani, tanto impensius Gallis favebant
q[quanto] gravius in Cæsarianos odium conceperan[t] quorundam
nobilium crudelem cædem, co[m]item S. Pauli ad certa loca expugnanda pro-
ce[dere]. Retulit præterea fratrem Generalem qu[em] Italiam versus expe-
dierat, ubi primum c[ognovit] Cæsar suos in Italia successus non tam [pros]-
peros esse ut animo conceperat, fuisse reu tum vel subsistere jussum.
Rex vero Chr[istianissimus va]lidam suam classem tum navium tum tri-
remi[um a] Marsilia jam præmiserat, eo quidem con[silio ut po]stquam
Andream Dorian Genuæ conclusisset et in adventum usque
fratris Gene[ralis] * * * * *
. [sum]ptibus aut periculis cum sua
classe intercipiat perrexit; nos vero cum admira
. us, viro certe ut conjicere potuim[us]
prudenti, tum probo et Ser^{mi} Domini [nostri] [d]evotissimo,
tantaque humanitate nobiles [n]os excipiebant, ut sui in nos
studii [f]acerent, mox statim a prandio acc
adivimus, ac post unum aut alterum ver[bum hinc et] inde familiariter habi-
tum, ego Petrus e cepi, nostri adventus causam, tanta quanta
. it, dexteritate adhibita, utque ejus animu[m] haberem
faciliorem, nihil ab initio omisi [ejus quod] esset in instructionibus præ-
scriptum, vel rim excogitare de constantissimo Regiæ M[ajes-
tatis] animo, de fraterno affectu nodoque amicitiae [indissolu]bili; visusque
est Rex Chr^{mus} ad hæc verb[a imis] præcordiis recreari. Dixi præterea tantum
. um quo Rex noster invictissimus illum proseq

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[VANNES] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

omnes actiones quæ publicam causam quæ concernunt, cum
eo velit habere communes ut suum semper his iudicium quod
mag Christianissimæ Majestatis causis expedire, dict
. s atque ita postquam nomine R * * *
. conatus de rebus pr rmavi, de
spe pacis, quam Jacobus Salviatus scripserat de p[ræsi-
dente] Rothomagensi, qui ad decem jam tran [e]x Urbe re-
versus est, de nostro etiam a effectum ad Urbem itinere, de
mittend nibus maximeque necessarium esse et opt
dignum ut nihil relinquatur, inexpertum u succedat. Hæc omnia
incredibili cura audivit, subjunxique Regiæ Majestatis
iudicium es[se quod] interim dum de pace agitur, advertatur
Cæsaris fallaciam, eoque in loco exposui ing Cæsare sus-
piciones, sub eo prætextu ferat per Pontificem de pace velle agi
et retuli, quæ ejus Sanctitatem continere possint ne . . . fallatur a
mellitis Cæsaris ostentationibus mox ad contributionem illam communem
ut n. [te]neatur Pontifex et neutralis, donec viderit sp[em] aliquam
conciliandæ pacis superesse, hic constiti Chr^{mi} Regis iudicium et voluntatem
expectans ubi paulisper secum cogitasset, in hæc verb[a respo]n-
dit: Vultisne ut ad articulos quos ad omnia vobis respon-
deamus h responsi genus ejus volun * * *
. omisisse. Primo de [con]stantia ac fide non minus
cer so et sciebat futurum nunquam quod ab quod etiam
si præsentibus oculis videret ere posset, et de hoc longiori nulla . . .
. erat opus. Cetera vero summatim o probavit, sicque laudavit, ut
dixerit p nihil aut amantius excogitari potuisse Regiæ
Majestatis consilium atque iudicium, sed a per Pontificem componendæ,
exiguam ad spem videbat, redierat balivus Rothom[agensis] . . .
. nil habebat, nisi quod allaturum sperabat generalem et
generalibus verbis, tanquam o pater, solum hortatus est Regem Chr. ad
. monuitque ut interim suis rebus strenue p omnia se facturum
obtulit, sed animo, consi[lio et] voluntate, quum vires ad cætera desint ad
. Pontifice nequeat, plura expectare, et ait semper fide-
lissima consilia dedisse, et ino Rex Chr. dixit quod in nostris
obeundis primum expediens ac necessarium esse u
ingenium accurate notetur quod ip modum descripsit. Pontifex
in do perculso atque deject[o] * * *
. gloria quoque pontifici proponatur q animo semper fuerit
glorioso et quum antea putaverit prudentia se aliis pr
Cui mox rerum eventus non respondit eo omnis existimatio et
authoritas ap[ud] Italos et alios omnes imminuta et deje[cta]
tunc maxime putabit Pontifex se al et suum honorem instaurari,
si viderit a [Regia] Majestate et Christianissimo se magnifieri, præterea . . .
. Christianissimus quod ita ingenium pontificis explora ut
quacunque contributione pro custodia quæ præsidio et quibus-
cunque demonstratis periculis n obstantibus nunquam adducetur
ut quicquam faciat contra Cæsarem, sed ad id opus est indirecto a . .
. [m]odo eum allicere, videlicet, Pontifex maxi ata
rerum suarum cura atque ita paulati[m] persuaderi ut aliquam
injuriam ulcisc[atur contr]a Cæsarem, sed privatim con * * *
. minus fideret, cogereturque quu[m] aret,
ultro in nostrum arbitrium convo postea de rebus publicis
ac priva[tis] [v]ellemus, nullo labore obtineremus . . .
. autem Rex Chr^{mus} omnia communiter eff[ec]tus est quæ
velit Regia Majestas, ea tamen [conditione] ne illius prætextu quicquam
interim molia[tur] contra confœderatos utpote Venetos [ducem] Fer-

1528.

rariæ, Florentinos, etc. et pro ejus S[anctitate] si nos
 et ejus Romæ agentes, præsentibus o dire viderimus, satis
 esse putat numerus peditum, de hac ideo re commis-
 sionem se promisit ad suos oratores ut nobiscum c[onsulant]
 prout expedire judicaverimus, porro one pacis
 Romæ tractanda, si sic eve illinc desperata et dolosa
 omnia eventura dat, omnia concessit que petimus ut
 m cum Regiæ Majestatis voluntate concurrat
 sionem aliis secretis literis se restrict ut Regia Majestate
 et eo de omnibus inconsultis, nil concludatur
 [pon]tificem, aliam spem pacis * * *
 [re]cuperare quum stantibus termin[is] io bello nec
 precibus quicquam poss terum Rex Chr^{mus}, quamvis
 nec sper deatur ut res suæ ab alio compon
 a Regia Majestate vel R^{ma} D. V. conten in
 omnem eventum, omnia experiri verbatim, ut nostra
 est, commissionem mitte aliis vero literis commendatitiis omnia
 s [be]nignissime concessit, in eam sententiam volumus,
 affirmans imprimis se cupere [si via] aliqua demonstrare possit tot
 vincula qu[ibus] Regiæ M^{ti} adstringitur, et super hoc m
 loquutus, adeo ut, quoad ex vultu ac conjicere potuimus,
 existimemus nihil a posse in optimo, amantissimo et pruden-
 tiss[imo] fratre desiderari.

“ [M]ox pauca interjecta pausa, ego Petr[us] literis a Regiæ
 Majestatis oratoribus ex Hispani[a] [a] Domino Silvestro ex
 Bajona allatis, et d[e] respo[n]so misso agere cepi, primoque co
 verbis et his potissi[mum] * * *
 [tranq]uillitatis gratia et ejus Chr^{mi} [Regis] itu res aliquando
 componantur et ta gnorumque destructio sedetur, proinde
 [S]il. ei forsan omnia antea exposuisset Majestas inse-
 quens illam fidem et constanti[am] ac perpetuo stabilitam, omnia secum
 cons in mandatis nobis dederat ut non solum ex Hispania
 allatum sed suum de eo judic[ium] Chr^{ms} Majestati referremus. In initio
 itaque om[nem suspicio]nem quæ concipi potuisset abjeci, omnemque
 quæ potuisset subrepere, expurgavi, quod facillimum fuit
 quum Rex Chr. dixerit n Regia Majestate dubitare nec posse nec
 debere. Hoc in loco responsi exemplar priusquam derer
 legendum exhibui, quod ille aperui sed tunc non legit, dicens se
 antea acc vidisse, et ubi diluisssem callidas susp[iciones] quæ primo
 aspectu ex Cæsaris responso rant, ad conditiones et qualifica-
 tion[es per Cancel]larium et Alemandum oblatas deveni culari
 componenda et distinct * * *
 ioni ad id deveniri posse, nisi i particulari pace sed
 bene quali retuli Regiæ Majestatis nomine tanquam
 d consultationis gratia ut pote qu maxime
 necessaria, Regia Majestas esse e et quamvis celeri consultatione
 et responso egerent, tamen absque unanimi consensu,
 R[ex Chr.] nihil decernere aut respondere volebat respon-
 sum, hic petii, quæ suæ Chr. Majestati his foret voluntas,
 atque sententia. Pri[mum] optimo meo fratri, quam ex corde possum
 gratias [ago] et tantum illi debeo, quantum nec ego, n[ec meum] regnum nec
 posteritas queat unquam exol[vere] et eam firmam spem de optimo meo fratre
 co[ncepi] ut credam me nunquam ab illo destitutum [fore], quam nos spem
 uno omnes ore multis ration[ibus] confirmavimus. Mox inquit Rex Chr^{mus}
 re[rum] omnium difficultas inter me et Cæsarem ad duo nctas
 redacta est. Primo an contentus ess[e ve]lit de tractatu Burgensi;
 secundo an oblat [Si]lvestrum articulos malit admittere
 * * * * * us ad nihil minus quam

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[VANNES] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

ad pacem in um id agens, ut ex generali demon[stra-
tione] . . . [a]pparatus impediatur, suos, ut facit s eat et
in anni initio dormientes n sperantes aggrediatur, necessarium
profe huic rei mature invigiletur. De pace [particu]lari,
si pacem Cæsar cuperet, non re[cusavi] ut nos etiam in ea comprehenderemur,
q tates facile possent resolvi, verum tamen et si quod
non auderemus libere remittere, ser[enissi]mi nostri fratris dispositioni, tamen
in tra[ctatu] solemniter inito et confirmato, in fide s data et
accepta cavetur, ne ulla parti[cularis] pax agatur; quem tractatum ac fidem
pot[ius] moriar quam in aliquo unquam violem, sed si [aliquid] in ea parte
derogare vellemus, si frat[er noster] de particulari pace vellet agere, posset
. extrema inde mea destructio, omnino etenim
conatus est Cæsar miris o cum Pontifice seorsum tractare,
cum Florentinis, cum duce Mediolani * * *
* * * tiones quæ in ejus et confœder[atorum]
. [ben]eficium, Regiam Majestatem movebant ut
. ce securis conditionibus qualifica [qua]s rationes
Chr^{mus} laudavit, probavit e gratias egit, ita tamen ut
nunquam dimove[retur] quin insisteret tractatum vigori et co
. impedimento, atque conclusit quod super hac consul-
tationem haberet, et statim post discessum, ad Regiam
Majestatem mitteret Dominum d per quem animum suum
significaret, tam super h[ac] quam super aliis omnibus. De commissione
vero [mittenda] in Hispaniam, casu quo Cæsar ad aliquos ar[ticulos] per
D. Silvestrum propositos deveniret, dixit neminem habere, sed
iter non esse longum ac [si mini]mum ad id Cæsar venerit statim commis-
sion[em] mittet et oratores.

“Distincte postea nobis enarravit res suas [in] Italia in optimo esse statu et
res Neapolitana[s] fe]liciter cedere, classem suam validissimam esse [et] indies
fortius augeri; nam cum intelligat Cæ[sar] * * * In
Italia a mediocrem velle alere exercitum ad ea
conservanda quæ indies occupantur e Italiæ partem conti-
nendam in fide, nam fecit ex hostium numero, quantum
copiarum sufficiat, ex animoque affirmat hæc duo st ut hoc
anno in mari Cæsare omnino s deinde ut valido exercitu ipse
personaliter [invaderet] Hispa[niam], ut filios recuperet, pacem deferat . . .
tissima pace cum Hispanis agat, ita ut Hispaniæ manifestis-
simum sit futurum, pacem [desidera]ri ac peti, describit etiam Hispaniæ
loca oppida munitiora, et morem gentium, qu præ-
sentibus oculis antea examinasse, et a exploratissima habere
dicit, narravit dum commode illuc per Baionam deduce
. et quibus militibus ad hanc expediti[onem] * * *
[si di]gnetur Regia Majestas pro innata sua [benevolentia et fr]aterno affectu
in filios accipere, p[osset] [co]nservator illis esse. Diximus
opti[mum] esse et magnanimum res gerendi mod[um] judicabamus
magnis nervis et opib[us] esse opus. Respondit de pecuniis
pre provisiones ad Hispanicam solummodo expe[ditionem]
sibi abunde esse provisum ad octo usque n menses, ante quem
finitum terminum sperat Deo duce expeditionem posse finire, nec
fo perpetuo fauturam Cæsaris ambitioni etiam
hunc pugnandi modum longe diversum [esse] a Cæsaris expectatione vel
apparatu, nam nus in Italiam misit milites rerum inexpertos
. quos multo labore colligere potuit, et quibus u
prima stipendia persolvit, et quos dura necessi[tas] e]t oblata spes
rapinæ atque depopulationis, illic in [n]utrivit. In Hispania
vero cogetur continue [stipen]dia militibus subministrare, non
licebit in oppida, Hispanis dare videbunt * * *

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. isceribus exercitum * * * [co]nsilia con-
 vertisse, nam ait paulatim nil aliud hactenus profuisse, quam sine
 fir pecuniam effudisse, et sperat quum Deu[s perspectum] habeat, ejus
 ad pacem animum futurum divina ope, ipsius conatibus faveat,
 r id rediit perniciosissimum esse, quum res in b sint,
 quicquam seorsum agere, nisi de con[cordia] universali, præsertim quod Cæsar
 videtur rerum suarum fundamentum in confœderato[rum dis-
 jun]ctione constituisset. Interim Rex Chr^{mus} videt aliquos
 mercatores et subditos R[egis nostri] sic suis in Flandria commerciis esse
 dedi[os ut] illis carere nolint, utque Regia Majestas ab i[psorum] cla-
 moribus tuta sit, expedire judicat [quod] Domina Margareta
 prorogantur induciæ petente et instante illa, quamvis Dominus
 de Be[ures] dicat se etiam dicta Domina renitente [mandatum] habere
 ut initas inducias abrumpat petissem, facile id futurum
 respond xerat hominem quendam m [d]e
 Islysten qui in * * * ut induciæ prorogare[ntur]
 recusaret Domina Margareta ducetur vel
 mediocri timore impu Rex Chr^{mus} nunc jam monuit suos
 [u]t Flandriæ confiniis invigilent collect intra
 biduum in Piccardiam mittet Du[cem] ad decem mille pedites
 recensendos et bo equitum, quod faciet tum ut Dominam Mar-
 g[aretam] adigat ad petendam induciarum prorogat[ionem] tum
 etiam ut res suas tueatur et percipiat illum in ejus doloris
 artibus neutiquam conqui nuper enim molitus est Dominus de
 Beures repentino quodam impetu per fraudem et d[olum] . . .
 Moterolum, Corbyes et nescio quæ alia loca oc[cupare]; quibus rebus omnibus,
 Rex Chr^{mus} undique dit. Injecit etiam mentionem de Gravellino,
 [affirmans] illinc facile conjici quo tendant Cæsariani permittantur,
 et putat Rex Chr. si ita op[us] fuerit pro induciis prorogandis expedire
 ut [Re]gia Majestas etiam cum jactura quatuor aut [etiam qui]nque
 millium scutorum aliquam publica ostenta[tione] de conscribendis militibus,
 vel navibus sequestrandis, aliquid agat tu * * *
 are decem mille pedites, videlicet [e]x his qui sponte et
 amico pectore u eosque quorum robur expertissimum habet
 alis exercitus circa se constituere et tractare, ut illos non
 pœniteat itineris, et q abunde omnia providere et quorum sit . . .
 præ cæteris præcipuam rationem, deinde etiam videtur
 stipendia, pro quattuor mille German[orum] . . . se brevi de rebus omnibus
 cum Regia Majestate cum qua ubi omnia bene discussit, id
 exeque communi consilio visum fuerit publicis acti[s] expedire.
 De his etiam rebus egimus c cum Domina Matre et magno
 magistro et ide[m responsum] ab eis reportavimus, quamvis ex verbis
 conjici potuerit, de particulari pace non magnam futuram in Rege
 Chr^{mo} difficultat[em] confœderatorum impedimentum, et suspicio ob . . .
 quos Rex Chr^{mus} conatur omni industri[a] fide, hæc scripsimus ut
 Chr^{mi} Regis c nibus de illo v. R^{ma} D. sua i judicium
 faciat. Superest nunc ut nos Regiæ M^{ti} commendare. C
 r. Parisiis, die xvij. * * *

Hol. Mutilated. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace.

17 Dec. 5042. FRANCIS BRYAN and PETER VANNES to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 172.

B. M.

The French king told them that since the death of Mons. [Lautrec] the Spaniards have behaved so cruelly in Naples that the men of the country are revolting, and have supplied senour Raunce with 7,000 or 8,000 men, so that the King thinks himself stronger there than the Emperor. The prince of Orange, the marquis De Guasto, Alarkyn and John Dwerbytt are ill and likely to die. The plague is as bad with them as it was in the French

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FRANCIS BRYAN and PETER VANNES to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

army. Some Spaniards, with the help of the Colonnese, plundered Matrya (Amatrice) in Labruske, but have been all [killed] by senor [Raunce]. Mountjohn, a captain of Almains under St. Poll, has taken Gowa (Gioja), and slain the garrison of 500 Genoese. Vandosme is setting garrisons in all the towns of Picardy. The King says there will be 800 men-at-arms there. He sends Mons. Dowarte as ambassador to England. Expect to be at Rome before the Friar Cardinal of the Observants.

The son of the duke of Ferrara is made captain of the Florentines. Paris, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

17 Dec.

5043. Friar JOHN WESTE to [TUKE?]

Vit. B. x. 171.

"Right Worshipful Sir,"

B. M.

The father minister and father William Robinson, warden of Greenwich, went yesterday or today to complain of him to my lord's Grace, that my Lord should take away his commission. They will not let him come to London to inquire where Roy was when he was in England with his mother, and to do the rest of his commission. Many of them are guilty of Lutheranism, and they speak ill of the King and Wolsey, and do all they can to put him to trouble for reproving them. They have taken away his f[ellow who] came with him from beyond sea, and sent him in . . . in a ship alone without a fellow, "and all because that I . . . about none of my business, but they will know it . . . will not obey the King's broad seal." Begs him to a[ssist] him with the dispensation as soon as possible, and if it cannot be done before Christmas, to get him a [letter] of an obedience under my Lord's broad seal for himself and his fellow Cornelius Hewtssam, a Dutchman, whom West intends to take, as he knows little English, so that West will be able to act with more secrecy. He can get the letter of obedience from Mr. Steward, master of my Lord's faculties. They will put him in prison, unless he helps him to see Wolsey at Greenwich. At our convent, 17 Dec. 1528.

Asks him to send a letter of comfort by the bearer.

Hol., pp. 2.

17 Dec.

5044. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 129.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 541.

Was directed in Wolsey's last letters, if he heard of any parliament in Scotland for sending ambassadors to the Emperor to treat of a marriage for James, to disappoint the same by suggesting that they need not despair of the Princess. The great Lords have been for some time assembled at Edinburgh, and have sent home their horses, expecting to make a long stay there. The archbishop of St. Andrew's has been brought back to court for his counsel in their differences. The parliament is put over for the time, but a number of Lords remain to keep Christmas at Edinburgh. Will. Hamilton has been in France for three causes,—to demand the French king's daughter in marriage, the renewal of the league with France, and to desire Francis to get Albany to deliver Dunbar Castle to James. Answer was made: 1, that the daughter of France was too young; 2, that Francis would not confer about the league without the consent of England; and, 3, that he cannot compel Albany to deliver Dunbar. This has alienated Scotland from France, and they now seek other friends.

Soon after Angus's forfeiture, letters came from Flanders, addressed to Archibald Douglas his uncle, as the King's treasurer and provost of Edinburgh, offering him money to solicit the King's marriage with a sister or kinswoman of the Emperor. The matter has since been taken up by the council, and is being negotiated by the lord of Ferre or Camfere in Flanders, and the master of the Scotch merchants in Middleburgh. Knowing, therefore,

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that a parliament is to be kept at Edinburgh on the 18 Jan., has written to Adam Otterburn. Sends a copy of the letter, and one from the Scotch king to himself, with a credence for Otterburn, by whom James sent him a gold ring for a token. It was to desire Magnus to move the King and Wolsey in James's behalf, expressing his wish to have their counsel in all things. Thinks the Scots would be very glad to have the marriage with my lady Princess, and that James will not contract marriage elsewhere without letting the King know.

Hearing that the archbishop of St. Andrew's was with the King, and daily waited on by the Council as before, wrote him a letter, of which he sends a copy, with the Archbishop's answer. Hopes the King and Wolsey will declare their pleasure to the wardens how they are satisfied with the indentures for Liddesdaill concluded apart from the treaty. Sir Chr. Dacre should be consulted with, as he was privy to the whole matter. Sends a copy of the treaty passed with the Scotch commissioners. Will leave this immediately, and hopes to be with my lord of Richmond by Christmas eve. Berwick, 17 Dec.

*Signed.**Add. Endd.*

17 Dec.

5045. MAGNUS, UGHTRED and TEMPEST to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 91.

B. M.

Met the Scotch commissioners, Sir William Scotte, of Bawery, Mr. Adam Otterborne, the king of Scots' advocate, and Dan Karre, of Farnehirste, on the 9th,—sat for seven days,—concluded a peace for five years. Send the indentures. Have demanded redress, though there is no great inequality in that behalf between the two realms. Have obtained promise of redress for all the attempts committed by the thieves of Liddesdaill, since the peace concluded by Norfolk and Arran at the West ford of Norham, with a right to invade Liddesdaill, and utterly destroy it if redress be refused. Had hard work to obtain this concession, except the Scots had the same liberty upon Tyndale and Riddesdale. This they refused, but conceded the little country of Leven. Have had the advice of Sir Christopher Dacre with Sir William Evres and Roger Lasselles. As the Scotch commissioners had no power, except to treat for peace, they refused to hear the proposal for Angus. Gave it up after much debating. Enclose a proclamation sent by both sides throughout the Borders. The Scots will be sure to make redress for Liddesdale through dread of its extermination. Will meet again for interchange of communications. Think it will be well Henry should write to his nephew, expressing his satisfaction and hope that the peace will be duly observed. Magnus has written to James by Adam Otterborne. Have had communication with the Scots touching the molestation of the Edinburgh merchants by the town of Berwick, in conveying salmon to England, notwithstanding their letters of safe-conduct. This will drive their merchandise into France and Flanders, and enhance the price of salmon. Otterborne thinks Angus will not be reinstated except by Henry's influence. Berwick, 17 Dec. *Signed by the above.*

Pp. 5. Add.: Un[to my] lord Legate's go[od g]race. Endd.

18 Dec.

5046. ——— to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. x. 269.

B. M.

“[R^{me} et] Ill^{me} Domine, D. mi observandissime, post humillimas commendationes, &c. [Nihil magis cu]pio, R^{me} Domine, quam voluntatem meam erga Ser. Regem [et R. D.] V. quibus possum officiis declarare; quæ quidem animi tam mihi jucunda est, cum jucundissimum sit quam utriusque me meritis, debitam esse intelligo. Itaque ubi literis R^{mo} D. V. [certior fac]tus sum, oratores Ser. Regis ad S. D. N. proficisci litera[s] [non] solum ad patrem meum diligentissime scriptas, sed etiam a Pont. tradidi, quarum exemplum hic addi jussi, non ut off[icium] apud R. D. V. osten-

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—— to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

tarem, sed ut ea perspiceret apud me, eo quo par fuit
fuisse pondere, meque quod bam M. Ser. Regis et R^{ma}
D. V. studiosissimum e[ss]e voluntatem, perpetuam fore de
me, R^{ma} D. V. pollice ita vero esse et quando volet et
quibus in rebus vo[let] experiri poterit R^{ma} D. V. Cui me
studiosissime [commendo]. Ex Poissi, xviii. Dec. M.D.”

Mutilated.

5047. —— to CLEMENT VII.

Cal. D. x. 270.

B. M.

“[Beatissime] pater, post pedum oscula beatorum, humillime com-
mendationes etc. Ora[tores quos serenissimus An]gliæ Rex ad Sancti-
tatem tuam mittit attulerunt ad me proxim eodemque
Ill^{mo} Card. Eboracense, quibus ille mecum agit uti [me]dium
pacis amplectendum cohorter, et res ipsius regis dilig[entissime] com-
mendem, quorum utrumque et si minus necessarium esse vid[etur]
rea quod S^{tis} T. animus mihi minime obscurus esset, h
tamen studiis amplissimi Regis et Ill. Cardinalis non ita mul
quendum esse statui. Quid enim prolixius cum S. T. de pa[ce]
agam, cujus voluntas nullius adhortationi locum relinquit
nullius orationem requirit, qua pacis commoda ostendantu[r et]
istius discordiæ incommoda proponantur. Videt enim tanquam e
cernuntur incendium istud quo cuncta nunc ardent ac pleraque
. sunt, non alia ratione restingui posse; videt ac clarius quid
teri, tam multa Sedis Apostolicæ et consilii publici membra nefa[rio cru]de-
lissimi belli impetu disjecta, non nisi studiis pacis posse res[titui]
contra communem hostem jam pridem discordiis nostris ita inva
dum ut sit nisi res inter Principes conveniat, ne ad resis[tendum im]becilli
futuri simus et si tantis Principum odiis nullus dus, non
multis post annis fore ut rempublicam Christian[am] efferri
videamus, atque hæc quidem cum apert
. ligit, nullius magis esse tam detestand * * *
. cum S. T. sponte sua facturam esse certo sciam no
. orationem ad inflammandam eam adhibeam, sed eam o
. res Clariss. Regis tibi commendandas potius conferam q
. S. T. nullius commendatione indigere plane video
. tia quadam amoris mei et sanctioris cujus-
dam observant[iæ] Ill. Cardinalem non committam ut
debitum egregiæ ejus virtuti tes[timonium] reddam, cujus sane animus,
cum nullo unquam tempore acommo[dis Sedis A]postolicæ augendis ab-
horruerit, tum his gravissimis temporibus enæ
funestis magis se patefecit vel potius totum in S. T. se
ullum enim clarissimus ille Princeps et Christianæ Religionis [pro-
pug]nator acerrimus, reliquit locum declarandæ voluntatis suæ et
. æ erga S. T. nullum est genus officii quo non cum aliis sed
s [ce]rtaverit, cum pristinam pietatem suam et vetera in
Apostolicam dign[itatem] merita, novis beneficiis superare contenderet. Ita-
que omnem operam [atque s]tudium, diligentiam, gratiam, auctoritatem, opes
denique Imperii su[i ad S.] T. vel conservandam vel juvandam antea con-
tulit, et nunc ad amp dam conferre paratus est; quam sane
optimi Regis voluntatem, qu [S. t]uæ notioem esse exis-
timo quam ut pluribus verbis a me commemoret[ur]
to quin parem ad illius causam animum allatura sit et eximiæ eju[s]
. gratiam, quibus in rebus poterit, relatura; quod cum
faciet re singularis humanitatis et illius meritorum”
* * * * *

Mutilated.

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18 Dec. 5048. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The customers of Ipswich and Yarmouth complain of the restraint on the exportation of grain and victuals, as lessening the King's customs and impoverishing his subjects, especially in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, where more butter and cheese is made than can be spent within the realm, and never more plenty than now, and the same of red herrings and sprats. Told them he thought Wolsey intended only grain to be stopped, and that he would write to ask for the restraint to be taken off butter, cheese, tallow, candle, sprats and herrings. Kennynghale, 18 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*

19 Dec. 5049. THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Seems to write too often, considering Wolsey's occupations, but his kindness compels him to do so. Hampton is now going to England, and will tell Wolsey everything about his life and the kindness of Brian [Tuke] and Vannes. The latter has given him good advice from Wolsey, which he will try to follow. Paris, 14 cal. Jan. Asks favor for Hampton's son.

Lat., p. 1. *Hol.* *Add.*: R., &c., card. Ebor. Angliæ Primati, a latere Legato, &c. *Endd.*: Ex D. Decano Wellen., &c.

19 Dec. 5050. WOLSEY to [BRIAN, VANNES and GREGORY CASSALIS].

Vit. B. x. 173.

B. M.

Since their departure, has been considering the King's causes committed to them. The troubles in Christendom, which give occasion to the spread of heresies, spring from lack of grace, by insolence, pertinacity, negligence a[nd] . . . , rather than from any reasonable or lawful ground. If princes and people would study to promote unity, all this might easily be removed. In order to obtain peace the sooner, and to conduce the residue of the King's purpose, his Highness has considered between whom are the chief causes of the discord, what is the quality and moment of the quarrels, demands and pretences, and how and by whom they may be composed. As princes are so alienated from each other, some more special provision should be devised than by sending letters or ambassadors to and fro, who would continually have to consult their princes, so that the desired end would be probably frustrated by delay. They are charged, therefore, to speak to the Pope about negotiating a peace; and in order that he may not be comp[elled to put] himself, his power and states into the Emperor's hands, nor [accept the terms] set forth by the general of the Observants, they must offer him "a convenient presidy" for his person, to be paid by the kings of France and England; so that, remaining neutral till he knows what way the Emperor will take touching peace, he may assist and mediate it. In order to do this, he must be made independent of fair offers or threats, by which he might be drawn to the Emperor, in whom only is the fault that peace is not concluded.

In these overtures they must proceed as follows:—First, in order that the Pope may listen more willingly to the rest of their desires, and to the proposals to be made by them, together with Mr. Secretary and Mr. Benet, when they come, and that he may be removed from any fear of the Emperor, and be a fitter mediator for the peace, they shall say, in that part of their former instructions which concerns the mediation of the peace by his Holiness, that the means devised by the King are, first, to render the Pope secure, as after these great troubles he is probably not able to do so himself. The King is moved by the affection which he bears to the Pope, and his zeal for peace, though he has little interest therein, and may have peace with the Emperor at his pleasure. He has induced the French king to consent to their jointly furnishing 1,500 or 2,000 picked men as a guard for the Pope's

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WOLSEY to [BRIAN, VANNES and GREGORY CASSALIS]—*cont.*

person, who will suffice to protect him and the College of Cardinals, and will give great authority to his decisions about the peace.

They must notice how he takes this overture, and whether he is ready to undertake the conduct of the peace. The first step towards peace must be a cessation of arms, for as long as new injuries are continually being committed, the princes will be provoked to further rancor, and the one that finds himself superior will be intractable. The Pope, therefore, must command all Christian princes to accept a truce of twelve, ten or eight months, under pain of ecclesiastical censures, with power to prorogue it as he thinks fit; during which variances may be composed, peace made, and means found for the extirpation of heresy, and an expedition against the Infidels, who have spread during these dissensions in Christendom, and threaten its total ruin. The truce can be proclaimed through the legates and nuncios in various countries, without the delay of sending new personages. Though princes in times past have shown difficulty in obeying such indictions, the kings of France and England will conform thereto, and the Emperor would doubtless do the same, as the war was made against him for the liberation of the French king's children, whom he still retains. Their example would be followed by other princes. The general of the Observants could execute this commission in Spain, and thus be removed from the Pope, "in avoiding such impeachments as else he pursuits and causes." The truce being thus indicted, the King considering the Pope's offer to go to any place, even to Spain, to further peace, proposes that his Holiness should go to Nice, Avignon, or other convenient place, where both the Emperor and the French king might be near him, and Wolsey will repair to him as the King's lieutenant, fully [knowing] the King's mind, and not needing to send to and fro for instructions. The Emperor could come to Russynian or Papynyon, and the French king similarly to some place in his dominion near the Pope. The Venetians and other Italian potentates would send sufficiently instructed ambassadors. Any difficulties arising during the negotiations could be easily settled, the Princes being so near. When peace is established, the Princes could hold an honorable, friendly and loving convention to devise means for the extirpation of heresy and an expedition against the Infidels. This would be the most meritorious and virtuous thing that ever pope of Rome achieved, and would restore and perpetually secure the dignity of the Holy See. This would more increase the Pope's renown, and his merit toward God, than anything he ever did; but neglect of this opportunity will cause the destruction of Italy, continual war, and the subversion of Christendom.

Though it is not convenient for the King to prescribe what is to be determined in this convention, yet it may be useful to show the Pope what are the demands and desires of the several powers, and what they reasonably ought to demand. As for himself, his Holiness knows best what he may justly demand. The Emperor wishes for the Crown Imperial, and ransom for the French king. The French king desires peace, and the liberation of his children on reasonable conditions. The Venetians wish for the preservation of their estate, and freedom from their fear of the Emperor's exterminating them if he come to Italy. The duke of Milan wishes to enjoy his duchy on reasonable terms, with the Emperor's favor. The duke of Ferrara, the marquis of Mantua, the Genoese and Florentines desire the preservation of their estates, with no danger of captivity from the Emperor. Germany needs to be freed from intestine discord, to be purged from the detestable sects now reigning there, and to remain in tranquillity. The king of Bohemia claims nothing, but would gladly see matters settled, that he might obtain his purpose against the Wayvode; which quarrel, with others in which the Emperor has no part, does not disturb the universal peace, but could easily be settled.

The King's highness desires nothing that would be spoken of in this

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general convention, but universal peace, with the exception of such matters as cannot honorably be denied, as the payment of the Emperor's debts, "and so that the Pope's holiness, regarding the necessity and importance of the King's cause, with the infinite gratitudes and merits of his Highness, do at this time impart unto the same the treasure of Christ's church, with the plenty of his power, after such sort as his Grace, studying peace universal, may also purvey substantially to have and leave here at home peace particular, and in his realm good appearance of surety in his succession, with discharge of his conscience, and remedy of the great scruple now not without good ground resting in the same."

Though there are not a few things which he might demand in a convention for general peace, he will not hinder it for any particular pretences, but further it by all means possible.

The Pope's desire can be easily satisfied. If the Emperor takes his crown imperial at the convention, Italy will be left in sur[ety], and the difficulties arisen for revocation of armies, deliverance of hostages, and of pieces will be removed. "[The] King's highness also, by the Pope's favor and goodness afore consecuted all the things that so near toucheth [him] concerning his marriage, being for any particular th might hinder these matters, except the payment [of his] debts, wherein is no color of refusal, fully con[tent] . . ."; the French king also well satisfied, by having his children on reasonable conditions; the Venetians put out of fear; the duke of Milan restored to the Emperor's favor; the duke of Ferrara and other Italian states brought to reason, and put out of danger. All these things may, without great difficulty, be brought about by these means; and the Pope should fix his whole intent thereupon. Bulls or other writings concerning the truce might be sent out before the spring, so that, if the Emperor refused it, or used crafty delays, the residue might facilely conclude amongst themselves ways to compel him not only to peace, but to much lower terms than are now offered to him. The Pope, being assured of all the rest, might establish a general league with an easy contribution, the Pope being excepted, who would assist with the spiritual sword, and not be further charged.

A perpetual army should be maintained in Spain, drawing their supplies from France, which would so devastate and impoverish the country as to cause the Spaniards "to insurge ne also he perceiving the likelihood and habilit[y of] continuance, and that it will not be possible for him to his own after the same sort, which will not be may with spoil, prey and ruin, as his armies be in other parts, should or would longer demore in his pertinacity," but rather submit to reason, and, even if he did not do that, Italy would be freed from the war, the Emperor being occupied at home. However long the contribution endured, it would not be so great as to hinder the other affairs of the confederates. By attacking Spain alone, and providing substantially for the army, and [making] convenient order for keeping such pieces as they [might take] in Italy, they might live at home in prosperity, and, without great inconvenience to themselves, compel the Emperor to penitence in a short time, so that he would never again be able to bring them into trouble.

What other advantages this scheme might produce for repressing the Emperor and benefiting Christendom cannot be determined; but, if well pondered, it will be seen to be so advantageous that it is rather brought to mind by God's provision than by man's invention. They must declare this to the Pope, either at their first access or soon after, urging him to adopt it, and must write to Wolsey how he seems minded towards it.

While conferring about these matters with the Pope, they must suggest that it would give a great reputation to his affairs, if he appointed viscount Turayne and "you, Sir Gregory de Cassalys," captains of the presidy, as persons in whom he has great confidence. They must, however, be very

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WOLSEY to [BRIAN, VANNES and GREGORY CASSALIS]—*cont.*

careful to speak of this so as the Pope shall not conceive any suspicion or think evil of the device. The men chosen shall be such as he can put confidence in, whoever are their captains.

The acceptance of these overtures by the Pope will much conduce to the particular causes committed to them and to Mr. Secretary and Bennet, who are going to Rome with ample instructions for the King's cause of matrimony, and full commission to conclude the before-mentioned matters. A similar commission is enclosed, that they may enter into the treaty for the presidy, and so gain the Pope that when the others arrive the King's desires may be granted without delay.

For if the Pope will immediately send out the letters for the truce, there is no cause [why he] should not now, before the spring of the year, [conclude the] rest of the matter, exhorting the [princes] and others to repair to the place on which he determines, so that, by the beginning of summer, peace may take effect, or, if it is impossible, the other ways may be tried to bring the Emperor to reason. However the peace takes effect, if the Pope will immediately indict the truce, and, being furnished with the presidy, will go to Nice or Avignon, (whither he might sail in the galleys of the knights of St. John, the kings of England and France contributing to the expence), if then he finds that the [Emperor] is unwilling to come near, or to consent to peace, he can then conclude the perpetual league against the Emperor, and thus reintegrate his own estate, recover his pieces, bring Italy out of danger, and produce other good effects.

They must handle this with great dexterity, for it is not to be doubted that the Pope, if he agrees thereto, will also grant the King's desire about his marriage, which is the thing to which their charge most tends, and, once brought about, it is not to be doubted that the rest will succeed. They must, therefore, compare these letters with their other instructions, and endeavor to gain the Pope before the coming of their colleagues.

Sends instructions for the obtaining of bulls for the conversion of abbeys into bishoprics, and others concerning monasteries and such matters.

The King hears that the Pope intends to create sundry cardinals, and recommends the bishop of Worcester. Letters in his behalf from the King, Wolsey and Campeggio to the Pope are enclosed.

If John Matthew, bishop of Verona, whom, it is said, the Pope will create a cardinal, is returned to the court, they must so behave to him as to show him that the King has more confidence in him than in any other person in the court. Encloses loving letters to be delivered to him from the King and from himself. If he is away from the court, they must persuade him to return and further the King's causes. They may tell him that coming to the convention will be a thing highly honorable and meritorious, and that kindness to the King will be in the best wise coll[ocate] and employed. Desires them similarly to entertain and give him the enclosed letters.

They are to tell the Pope, at their first audience or soon after, that the King, hearing that the Venetians had not restored Ravenna and Cervia, told the Venetian ambassador that he and the French king were no little surprised at their withholding the two cities so long, contrary to their promise, and to the frequent requisitions of the two Kings, and he peremptorily desired the ambassador to write to the Signory for the speedy delivery of the cities, which, if they delayed, both he and the French king would declare them to be enemies. The King himself writes to the duke of Venice, and to his ambassador there, copies of the letters being enclosed to be shown to the Pope. The French king also will do the like. They must send on the letters to the prothonotary De Cassalis.

Desires them, if possible, to conclude with the French king's agents the

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contribution for the presidy, before the arrival of Mr. Secretary and Bennet, and to make payments, if necessary. They must discover whether the Pope can be kept in the devotion of the two Princes, and drawn from the Emperor, by merely talking of the contribution, leaving the conclusion of it till the coming of the Secretary and Bennet, for the French agents can scarcely receive their instructions until then. But if the Pope hesitates to proceed to the indiction of the truce without the presidy being concluded, they must then perfect it as above, which will be a good foundation for the treaty of peace, and a great "foredeal" for the King's matrimonial cause, for the bringing about of which chiefly all the foresaid things are devised. Desires them to use all diligence and to write often. Trusts that by their politic handling of these instructions they will attain some honorable way how the King may achieve his purpose, and be discharged of the great agony in which he is.

Sends minutes of three bulls for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for the King's indulgence at Windsor, with a letter containing the causes of asking for them, to be shown to the Pope, the cardinal SS. Quatuor, and others. Westm., 19 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 25, mutilated.

Ibid. f. 185*. P.S. to Vannes.—Wolsey desires him to translate into Italian the passages marked, concerning the presidy and the peace, and to give them to the Pope, that he may read and consider them at leisure. *Signed.*

P. 1.

20 Dec. **5051.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On Wednesday last my lord Chamberlain and Sir Ric. Weston arrived. The King's solicitor has not come. They have surveyed the reparations made. The lieutenant of the Staple had not money in hand sufficient to pay the whole retinue before Christmas. Money is greatly needed. A survey has been taken of provisions, which are very scant. Yesterday the ambassador of the waywood of Hungary arrived. When he will leave is uncertain, for "the seas here seem to have in them such cruelty as hath not been oft seen." There is a report of a truce between the Emperor and the French. Others say that De Rewxe will not consent, and therefore the French king sends the duke of Vendome to the frontiers of Picardy. It is said De Rewxe's son shall marry the duchess of Vendome's daughter. Calais, 20 Dec. 1528.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. and sealed. Endd.

20 Dec. **5052.** DR. WILLIAM CAPON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was informed by Cromwell, on 22 Nov., of Wolsey's pleasure that the farmers of the monasteries of Dodnes, Wykes, Typtree and Horkysley should repair to London to the dean of Wolsey's college, Oxford, to make their accounts before the auditor. They have all done so, except the farmers of Horkysley and Wykes, who would have made their accounts with Capon, but he thought it right to defer it till Wolsey's auditor came to Ipswich. Thirty-seven freemasons have been working here, and hewed a good sort of stone. Have bought a hoy of 30 tons for 25*l.* 10*s.*, and have received from the chancellor of Durham 142 chalder of sea coal, after Newcastle measure = 166 Ipswich measure, for which they have paid 47*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* All your marsh is fully ended, except a piece which Mr. Cavendish says must be deferred till March. The whole cost will be 93*l.*, of which Capon has paid 80*l.* Has also paid Wolsey's priests, conducts, schoolmaster, and usher, and all other officers of his college, wages for one quarter, ending 5 December. We have a great loss by your Grace's sending for Mr. Lentall. He was the key of our choir, "and set everything in so good order, and made us very

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DR. WILLIAM CAPON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

good children." Will bring the accounts of stone and timber to Wolsey soon after the holidays. Has received nothing of the revenues of Wolsey's college, but only the half-year's rent of the monastery of St. Peter's, amounting scarcely to 50 marks. The other half-year's rent was received by Mr. Cromwell of the tenants before he came. Many of the farmers have old leases under convent seals. My lord Curson has come to Ipswich to spend Christmas at home, to whom we of your Grace's college are much beholden as he is always ready to assist us. Ipswich, 20 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

20 Dec.

5053. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand,
III. 245.

* * * * *
"faire despense à ce voyage, ou pour n'y veoir seureté de sa personne, mondict sieur le Legat est d'avis" that if any of these difficulties should appear, rather than that this enterprise should fail, an offer should be made to him (the Pope?), in diminution of the expence of his said voyage, by these two Kings, of 500 men out of the said 2,000, the rest remaining at Rome, with a legate for the surety of the town, if necessary; and for his passage the galleys of Rhodes should be at his command, or, at a pinch, even those of Andrea Doria, both for their mutual friendship, and because good truce subsists at present, and there should also be delivered to him by Francis every security that he could ask to return as often as he pleased. Nevertheless, as my lord Legate says, "que ce seroit le plus fort que de la tenir là, car au demourant on y adviseroit après." These are the difficulties I put to him, and thus he answered them.

Afterwards, talking again about your letter, I said to him that I saw all this came to nothing, and that the general truce, whatever pains might be used, would be concluded in the middle of February; that already garrisons were laid in France, and that everybody cried alarm against the Emperor, and was impatient that the time had not come for fighting; that the Flemings seemed to do the same on their side, not only against us, but even against them (the English); and although it was arranged that the truce should endure till the contracting parties had signified to each other that they wished to break it, yet the fire once kindled there would be no means of putting it out; so that it seemed much better policy,—as the other way, for all he said, was very difficult to set about early,—to deliberate about giving a helping hand (*de mettre la main à la paste*), rather than to fall asleep in the hope of a doubtful thing, of which no certain answer could soon be had by reason of the distance between this and Rome. After some discussion, he said it was necessary that the surety of the said truce, and especially of the two months additional, should be re-confirmed somehow between the parties by verbal assurance, or in such wise as may be thought best, pending the general pacification (*la generale*) now in question. As I questioned somewhat whether this proposal were honorable, and said Francis would not consent to it, except to satisfy him, he bid me leave that to him, saying he had already for that purpose sent over the sea the Grand Chamberlain with a body of men and artillery to strike terror into the Flemings, and would see and bring this about by good means without its coming of our request. I mention this in accordance with your letters of the 3rd.

In all these matters I took pains to get at the bottom of what was in his mind (*ce qu'il avoit au ventre*). He showed me a thousand reasons why this assembly which is spoken of will not separate until peace is made, saying, among other things, that when he regarded in detail the demands made by Francis, the Emperor, England, the Pope, the Venetians and Florentines, and others, he thought they could all be settled in an assembly of such authority, and that he will die if it be not so; but that if by envy, and by the

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arts of all the devils, the said peace is not made, recourse may still be had to the expedition at the common expence, as set forth in my letters, into which the Pope will have to enter, *nolens volens*, for he will be held by the feet. I asked him to tell me privately if he had any assurance that the Pope would approve of these overtures. He said he had no doubt of it, considering his necessity, and the conduct he has always exhibited, and the great arguments Wolsey himself and Campeggio have impressed upon him, together with the assurance given by Campeggio that the Pope would approve it. And though he acknowledges it is honorable that the proposals of truce towards the Pope come from him, and not from our side, he would like, after he has opened them, that your ambassadors should strive to give effect to them by all indirect and honorable ways, as a thing of very high importance.

As to this truce, he is much gratified with the contents of Francis's letter of the 3rd, which are quite in accordance with his own views. To that letter I make no answer, the greater part being *vuidée* by my other letter, and by this, "*n'estant principalement plus de nouvelle de proposer nouveaux articles de paix, ne faire par ceulx de deçà paix à part à l'Empereur pour myeux pratiquer la vostre.*" For Wolsey, perceiving that we should never come by this route to the point we have set before us, matters being as they are, says nothing more about it, and talks only for the present of the overture above mentioned. He was glad to see what was said in the above letters of the affairs of Naples, and desired to have the letters to send to the King, who is at Richmond till Saturday, except the days and evenings when he comes to see how people are in this town (*comment on se porte en cette ville*). Although the King's letter was dated 3rd, I only received it on the 13th. Such delay has been usual, and will be, unless you quicken the posts with money. Du Biez does not allow them to pass at Boulogne without searching all their letters, which makes them all go through Flanders or Artois, and I know if he did not compel the rascals with blows of the halberd "*et à bonne basse fousse*" to come, they would long ago have ceased coming. As to Bayard (Neufville?) I have perceived nothing here. If anything is said about him I will do as you command me.

When about to close these letters I was sent for by the King, and told that the Queen had brought forward some brief amplifying the dispensation of the marriage contained in the bulls, and dated the same day; which brief not being considered authentic by the Cardinals, she intends to send to the Emperor to ask for the original, and the King has consented that she should send a Spaniard in post, and wishes me to write to get him a safe-conduct through France. I expect he will set out soon. The King expects for many reasons that this brief will be found false; but in any case it must be seen before proceeding further. He has talked to me at great length about the matter, and I promise you he requires no advocate, he understands it so well; but he is very anxious that the opinions of which I spoke to you should be sent him, and if you cannot get them signed soon, I think it would be better to send them unsigned than not at all. He also spoke at great length of the common affairs, and of his regret that they are not now in better condition. I discussed the matter with him, showing all the reasons I could that it was not our fault; but he alleged such a number of things that I knew not how to answer;—among others, that, besides the bad provision for food and money before Naples, which led to the loss and ruin, and besides the error of alienating Andrea Doria at such a time, it appeared that Mons. de St. Pôl had been obliged to disband his army for want of pay, and that all the fine arrangements, which I had so often told Wolsey had been made for Savona, had gone off in smoke, simply for want of foresight. Hence the breaking off of the practice to regain Andrea Doria, which would certainly have succeeded. Also the army which was preparing in Normandy had been broken up for want of timely provision of money. Thus the common cause, which was on the point of triumphing, had fallen to the ground, and

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DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

even the enemy's council said that they had nothing to do but await their opportunity, for the assurance they had that our own mistakes would undo us without their meddling. He wished me to press Francis to be a little more awake to these things, and abandon his pleasure only for one good year to see to his affairs himself, a thing which he would have hinted to him long ago, but for fear of displeasing him. He had hoped that the experience of so many losses, one on the top of another, would have made it unnecessary to warn him; but at last, seeing the state of things at present, and considering the indissoluble union between them, he could not avoid telling me what he thought necessary, and charging me to signify it to his good brother.

I give you the substance of his conversation, which lasted two good hours, he keeping me alone in the room with him, and expressing great affection. I do not write to the King. I made all the excuses that I could invent; some of which he found good, but others he rejected, saying that I should do well to excuse my master towards strangers, but towards him, who was his second self, I ought to be more plain, for he knew well the truth how every thing had gone, and did not say those things to me to raise debate about things which he would excuse in strangers, and did excuse every day, as all his gentlemen could bear witness. London, 20 Dec.

P.S.—It is not my fault that my letters are of so many pieces, for I had to wait the departure of the courier. I have been this day with Wolsey about the Spanish ships, about which the Imperial ambassador is in much alarm. I much fear that the Legate will not be able to do all that he would like to do. He says he has changed his purpose about the departure of my lord of Bath, chiefly because, being one of the principal counsel granted to the Queen, they cannot well do without him. For this reason he does not wish me to make mention of his despatch, or of Fitzwilliam's, although as to the latter there is no change, and they mean to send him shortly; nor that I should write to you again to send hither some one, he trusting in my abilities in matters of war as of peace, by reason of which, and of the friendship he bears me, he will speak to me more privately than to any other, thereupon praising me to my face, and recounting my excellent qualities. Not knowing, however, if he wanted to see what I would say, I praised his former purpose, and we remained in suspense. As he desired me not to write this conversation, please to hold it as not written, towards the English ambassadors. I suspect it was my lord of Bath himself who broke off his mission, and at this moment I have learned something of it from him.

Fr. Add.

5054. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand,
III. 263.

You must not be too angry with Wolsey for the remonstrances he has made to me; for, in the first place, he only spoke as he was told by my lord of Bath,* and others coming from France, as I know truly. Moreover, it is only one man he is displeased with; and I do not say it to excuse him, but to inform you of the truth of all things. I assure you they consider Francis the most gentle and honorable prince in the world, and of the best understanding, but they think he trusts too much to his Chancellor, who has been the cause of all his misfortunes, and will be his ruin by putting off everything; that Madame, though she is the most prudent woman in the world, is so blinded by him that she trusts no one else; and that you do all that a faithful servant can, but that the other takes the credit of what you do. It is quite true my lord of Bath said in high quarters (*en bons lieux*) that

* "Il ne parloit que par la bouche de Monsieur de Bade."

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the loss of Naples had been owing to the want of timely provision of men and money for the late Mons. de Lautrec, which was in consequence of the Chancellor being continually asleep, or doing other things. That all ambassadors and others who had charge of affairs there were in despair; and for himself, since he had seen matters in this train, he had resolved never to go to him unless compelled, although you often sent to him, so that at last he was forced to tell you that he would go no longer, and that you should not send him there. I assure you all the ambassadors of the confederates here hold such language, even with Wolsey himself, who used continually to break my head with it, until one day I begged him to speak no more about it if he would not estrange me, for reasons which I alleged to him. Nor has he done so, except that in these remonstrances he repeated several times that he knew Francis was the wisest prince in the world, and the faults were not his, but it must be considered whence they arose. I think he was not ill pleased to have this opportunity to delay his thrust (*pour delayer à fencer*); but I assure you all he said came of perfect good will. I do not say it was founded on truth, but on what he hears from others. I think you will do well not to estrange him, for you have to do with Spaniards, and he is vindictive. Campeggio one day told him that if the divorce took place peace would never be made, the Emperor would be so enraged against them. "Never you mind," said he, "I know well what we shall do about that. He will not take the matter so much to heart as he pretends. I know how to dress up that the best way in the world, and you may trust it to me."

You will see how the sum I have received has passed, and what I write about my condition. I know you wish me to be comfortable. I assure you I have much need. Francis has so many men of my estate, that if it be found that I serve him well, it will do you no discredit to help me.

Fr.

20 Dec.

5055. H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Thanks him for the pains he has taken in his causes. After the capture of Quyntyn Armestrange, Sym Armestrange, otherwise Sym the laird, desired of the Earl's deputy of Tyndale, Sir Ralph Fenwike, that he would bring him to Alnwick to speak with the Earl for reformation of justice. Had a long conference with him by advice of my cousin Tempest, and taxed him severely with his demerits towards God and his king. He replied that "he thought in his time never to see king in Scotland, nor that realm to be kept with justice without the King our sovereign lord had the governance thereof; for their King was all set upon viciousness," and his council of no stability; that his own coming was only to minister justice and obtain it from England, for he and his adherents had "endway laid waste" 60 miles of the Scotch territory, and not a man in Scotland durst remedy the same; and that whatever the Scotch commissioners should conclude at this diet "anenst Lyddersdaill," not an article would be performed. Sent these sayings to the English commissioners to show the Scotch. Finds by their letters that they have concluded a peace, and put in articles "that they will run upon Liddersdaill and destroy them." This is a mere brag, for the Armstrongs muster 3,000 horse. Caused Sym, however, to make such articles as he would be bound to; which he sends to know Wolsey's pleasure on them.

Has been so sick of his old disease that he had all the rites of the Church administered to him, not expecting to live. Topclyf, 20 Dec. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add.: Master Bryan Tuke, treasurer of the King's most honorable chamber.

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21 Dec. **5056.** PASQUAL SPINULA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. x. 185. Asks for the release of alum arrested by D. John Derhans. London,
 B. M. 21 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

21 Dec. **5057.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Indenture dated 21 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII. between Wolsey and Sir Will. Weston, prior of St. John's, by which the latter engages, at the next chapter of the Order, to make at Wolsey's expence a grant in fee-farm to the dean and canons of Cardinal's college, Oxford, of their manors of Sampford, Horsepath, Lytlemore, and Temple Cowley, Oxon. and Berks, a great messuage with a garden in Chauncellor Lane, in the suburbs of London, late in the tenure of Dr. Taylor, now Master of the Rolls, and now in that of the said dean and canons; at a rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Memorandum indorsed that this indenture was acknowledged in Chancery, 22 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.

22 Dec. **5058.** FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 283. Confirmation of the arrangement made by John du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, with England, for transfer of the war from Flanders into Italy, and the sums promised therefor. S. Germain-en-Laye, 22 Dec. 1528.

Lat., vellum. Sealed.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 284. 2. Commission to John du Bellay, bishop of Bayonne, to give acquittance to England for certain sums of money. S. Germain-en-Laye, 22 Dec. 1528.

Lat., vellum. Seal broken.

23 Dec. **5059.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Requesting him to discharge the arrest made in the Exchequer, at the suit of the town of Berwick, upon certain salmon belonging to Francis Bothwel and Adam Hoppa, merchants of Edinburgh, and Alexander Kaye, their factor. Edinburgh, 23 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

23 Dec. **5060.** JOHN COOKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his protection against those who intended "repressing" him for executing Wolsey's commands. Master Norreis, one Wellis, and others, do all they can to bring him into Wolsey's displeasure. Begs him not to believe their untrue surmises. After Norris had been before Wolsey, he said, as it can be proved, that he would not kneel so long before him for an office of 2*d.* a day. Wellis was my old Lord's servant, and is gentleman sumner by patent, an office worth 8*l.* a year. He is, notwithstanding, the marquis of Exeter's servant, and has refused Wolsey's service himself, and persuaded others of my late Lord's servants to do the same. Sends "a poor present of no estimation." Twyford, 23 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Card. and Legate of England. Endd.

5061. [BRIAN and VANNES] to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. x. 190.

B. M.

"[Reverendissime] pater et domine d
 ad vestram Reverendissimam D. scrib rrat, ut tamen
 de nostri itineris faciamus, has nunc literas dedi[mus]
 itaque die 24 hujus mensis dum de

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nostro itinere amicos quos a[pud] comperimus iter per Genuam tutissim[um] ipsis Gallis patere, aliud vero per Alexa[ndriam non tam] securum ob quorundam Hispanorum insid[ias, qui] Casellium in medio itinere occupant licere illac transire. Si aliquod equi[tatus] nobis adjunxerimus, decrevimus ideo diam potius iter facere, quam Andreae Dori[æ] Præterea non absque ingenti animi moles[tia, ab] Genuensi intelleximus fratrem Generalem mensis Genuam appulisse, una duntax[at navi] et circiter octuaginta viris de Romam esse profectum, ut Hostiam, C et reliqua Pontifici restituat, d Cæsaris copias animandas sec inta millia ducatorum, ut cun[que] tentabimus, ne * * * * *

. unum petimus, ut nostram mo[ram] quam Regiæ Majestati molestam boni co[nsulas] ur et ne videamur de ejus ben[evolentia] ere rationes omittam, quæ nostram ta ent excusare. Ego Petrus valeo illis novem triremibus de quibus jusdam tabellarii sermone scripsimus in affirmatur.

“ [Int]elligimus deinde filium D. Renzii in pa[tris] c]astra a Venetiis navigantem cum pecun[iis ad]versa maris tempestate adactum in ma[rchionis de Gu]asti manum et potestatem incidisse.

“ [Dici]tur quoque Pontificem in cardinalem creasse [Andr]iæ Doriæ. Lyons, ñicæ.”

In Vannes' hand; mutilated. Add.: Tho. card. Ebor. ac Apostolicæ Sedis legato, &c.

25 Dec.

5062. GHINUCCI and LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iv.

285*.

B. M.

Wrote on the 17th inst. concerning a servant of the earl of Desmond who came hither, and of the committing of John Almayne to prison on suspicion of disclosing the Emperor's secrets to the French king. Has heard no more of these things, except that a subject of the King's, a merchant who has a suit in the Emperor's court, asked the Irishman whom he met at Almayne's house, what he did there? He answered that he came for matter of justice. But, as he went to none but Almayne, and was despatched in three weeks, it is impossible that he came for that purpose. Has written to Badcock to make enquiries at Biscay, and write to Tuke. Valladolid, Christmas Day 1528. Signed.

In Lee's hand; cipher, deciphered by Tuke; p. 1. Add. Endd.

25 Dec.

5063. DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand,

iii. 259.

I was obliged to promise Wolsey to write to you immediately, that you might give orders about the posts of Picardy; for all those he has despatched for some time, both gentlemen and couriers, have excused their delays by want of horses; and the posts say they know not what to do, not having received a single sou of their wages, and will soon be compelled to give up entirely, which would lead to great inconvenience at this juncture, Wolsey being on the terms that I wrote to you by Thade. Nothing new has occurred since then. The whole court has retired to Greenwich, where open house is kept both by the King and Queen, as it used to be in former years. Mademoiselle de Boulan is there also, having her establishment (*son cas*) apart, as, I imagine, she does not like to meet with the Queen. I expect things will remain in this state till the return of Bryant. This is also Campeggio's opinion, who, I think, has good will to expedite the affair if he find the Pope agreeable. I think they will give him the bishopric of Durham in exchange for that he held in this country, which will be an

1528.

DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY—*cont.*

improvement of 10,000 livres of rent. It is said he has lost as much by coming here, the Emperor having deprived him of a bishopric, which the Pope had given him in Spain, giving him another in its place, with which he is not satisfied. Our doctors from Flanders, of whom one is sealer to Mons. du Liege, the other a Spaniard, who has lived long in Flanders, have been with the King. They began their speech with the same language used by those who were there this summer, saying they wondered that the King would abandon his old friends for his mortal enemies, who only seek to overreach him. He did not fail to answer them, reproaching the Emperor with his great ingratitude, and setting forth the faith he had found in the King his brother. As to the marriage he plainly told them his intention. Till now they have had no dispatch, and I think after they have shown all they know to Campeggio (for they say they are not commissioned to speak to any one else) they will return to their friends. Still, if the opinion of your people is sent it will be welcome, and the explanation, if you have any, of the conspiracies you know about.

I hear that the bishop of Transylvania crossed the sea yesterday. He has not yet arrived here. I have made enquiry without showing myself much concerned about his voyage to the Ostrelins. I find it will not be possible to cross the sea until March, for until that time it will be frozen up, although they say that he may embark at the end of February, because it will take some time before he can reach the frozen sea. The new ambassador of Venice also came some time ago; he has been with Wolsey, and is appointed to be with the King on Sunday. Wolsey has already greeted him with the matter of Ravenna and Cervia. He speaks highly of the reception given him in France. The other will return shortly, and I think you should give him a good reception; for, so far as I can see, no two persons could be better inclined to France. London, 25 Dec.

Fr. Add.

26 Dec.

5064. MARY THE FRENCH QUEEN to MONTMORENCY.

Béthune MS.
8539, f. 28.
Paris.

Writes again in behalf of Anthoine du Val. Montmorency gave a favorable answer to her former request, and charged Catillon to keep him in mind of it; but this he has been unable to do, having had business which took him to Italy. London, 26 Dec. 1528. *Countersigned: De Saint Martin.*

26 Dec.

5065. JOHN TAYLER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS, to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Received a letter on the 25th from my Lord by Thadeus, who left Knight and Benet at Calais. Was ordered in the letter to procure from the French king a safe-conduct for a servant of the Queen that should go into Spain, or for any other that the Emperor should send to England. Though I had neither the names nor the number, I went to the King on Christmas Day, who happened to be at Paris, and obtained a blank safe-conduct. Sends letters from Spain. Paris, 26 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

26 Dec.

5066. KNIGHT and BENET to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Thadeus arrived here on the 23rd, from whom we received a commission, with other papers. Beg their humble commendations to Wolsey. Tarried here so long because of their dangerous passage. Our horses continued at sea four days and four nights, in storms and tempest. Calais, St. Stephen's Day.

Hol., in Knight's hand; signed by Benet; p. 1. Add. and sealed. Endd.

1528.

27 Dec.

5067. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.Vesp. C. iv.
286.

B. M.

Wrote last on 23 Nov. Wonders that the Emperor delays so long to give them their answer. The French say that he promised to do so immediately after Bayard's arrival. Delivered the proposals to him a fortnight ago. The Emperor's ministers say that the answer will show his desire for peace, and that he is not the obstacle. Has heard no fresh news about military preparations. The Emperor will raise a loan from churches and from ecclesiastical persons. He has received from this bishopric 500 English marks, and requires a mark of silver from all patrons of churches. Burgos, 27 Dec. 1528.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 Dec.

5068. THOS. WYNTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Cannot abstain from writing to thank him for his many benefits. Hampton, the bearer, has procured hangings, linen, towels, and other household furniture. At parting, Hampton asked him to request of Wolsey a dispensation for his son to take orders. Paris, 6 cal. Jan.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: R^{mo}, &c., Card. Eborum Angliæ primate, Apostolicæ Sedis a Latere legato. Endd.: Decanus Wellen., vj. cal. Jan.

27 Dec.

5069. THOS. CANNAR, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Did not send back John Hunt, Cromwell's scholar, as Cromwell wished, as Mr. Dean pretended that he should have the room of a petty canon in my lord's Grace's college. Smith, the auditor, and Cannar, therefore, detained him; but now, as the election for petty canons is over, and Benjamin Digby has written to Mr. Dean about it, sends him up with the bill of his expences at Oxford. Thanks him for having procured for him the benefice of Eesthenrethe by his influence with my lord's Grace. Oxenforde, 27 Dec.

The total of Hunt's expences are 39s. 0½d., including the reward to Master Weston, his overseer and tutor.

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, dwelling against the Friar Austins in London.

27 Dec.

5070. MAGNUS to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Had been here 10 weeks to conclude the peace, which has not been brought to pass but with much business, all because "we lene (lean?) so directly as we do, in mine opinion, for want of knowledge and intelligence, with the earl of Angus' causes," the Scots believing that we favor him more than their King. Was on his way homewards, when at Newcastle he received letters from the King and Wolsey, and one from Tuke, dated London, 10 Dec., which induced him to go back. Expects a safe-conduct from the king of Scots next Wednesday, and will forthwith go to visit him, though it will not gain him the most favorable hearing that the causes are touching Angus. Will make what expedition he can, though he is full 65 years old, "wanting power of body, feblished, and made weak with many winter journeys, and otherwise in manner little better of substance but as I had 26 years ago. My heart, will and mind is and shall be good, so long as I may continue; but I assure you this is the sorest winter that I have suffered in my life."

Sends copy of an article contained in his last letters, which Tuke has doubtless seen, touching the merchants of Edinburgh troubled by the poor merchants of Berwick, about the sale of salt salmon; also a letter of the queen of Scots on the subject. Berwick, St. John's Day in Christmas week.

Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

iv.

1528.

28 Dec. **5071. CARDINAL SALVIATI to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. Compliments him on his services to the Holy See, to which all of them are so much indebted, especially for their liberty. Recommends to him Latino, who is going to England with letters from the Cardinals at Parma. Paris, 28 Dec. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

5072. SANGA to CAMPEGGIO.

Porcacchi,
p. 27 b.

The Pope has been highly satisfied with your negotiations hitherto, and thinks you have acted very prudently. Considering the offices you have performed with the Queen, the King ought to comprehend that the Pope has every wish to gratify him, but is hindered by powerful reasons from precipitating the result which the King desires; and therefore they ought not to make so much importunity. You write that you cannot long sustain this burden alone; but as an ample reply is about to be sent you as soon as the cavalier (Casale) arrives here, hold out for the love of God, and do not allow yourself to be drawn a step further. The Pope is aware of the good will of the cardinal of York towards the See Apostolic, and knows for certain that he induced the King to request a legate for this cause, although the prelates of the kingdom assured him that he could do without one. But would to God the Cardinal had allowed the matter to take its course, because, if the King had come to a decision without the Pope's authority, whether wrongly or rightly, it would have been without blame or prejudice to his Holiness. It would greatly please the Pope if the Queen could be induced to enter some religion, because, although this course would be portentous and unusual, he could more readily entertain the idea, as it would involve the injury of only one person. The King must see that the Pope is giving him all possible facilities for this purpose.

With regard to the dispensation for marrying the son to the daughter of the King, if, on the succession being thus established, the King will reject his first thought of the divorce, the Pope will be much more inclined to grant it. I will write more diffusely on the return hither of the cavalier Casale.

The cardinal of York is in error if he believes that the Emperor will no more take this matter to heart than anything else which might happen to him; for the Pope has not a mere conjecture, but most certain knowledge, that the case is quite otherwise, and that it would be impossible for the Pope to give him any offence which would affect him more than this; though the Pope would not be influenced by this consideration if the result might be effected without scandal, or if the reasonableness of the King's desire were evident. Nor must the Cardinal imagine that the Pope has become cold in gratifying the King, owing to the successes of the Imperialists, as you write is there suspected; for if the Pope made a thousand agreements with the Emperor, he would never lose the memory of the benefits conferred by the King on himself personally, and on the Holy See. Neither for the Emperor, nor for all the world together, would he do the slightest injury to the King, with whom he is as much satisfied as he is offended with others. So the Pope has not changed his sentiments on account of the Emperor's victory; nor has he, by returning to Rome, declared himself an Imperialist. Rome, ———.

Ital.

28 Dec. **5073. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN and PETER VANNES to WOLSEY.**

Vit. B. x. 186.

B. M.

Franciscus Campanus and Vincent Casale arrived here tonight. Casale says that the Pope cannot be induced by reasons or threats to allow Wolsey [to have] the bull which Campeggio has concerning the King's

1528.

cause, and he would never have granted it if it had not been already granted. To this Gregory answered that the Pope did not consider the King's merits or the importance of the cause, but would rather compel him to provide for himself in another way. The Pope said he did not think he would do that, but if the King did so he must not depart from his duty. He seems to care nothing for threats, and sends this person to excuse his refusal. Gregory also sends Vincent to show the King the real reason which influences the Pope; his fear of the Emperor, who, he thinks, will be soon master of Italy, which certain prophecies also foretell. The archbishop of Capua is at Rome, and does all he can to hinder this matter. He told the cardinal of Mantua that he had advised the Pope not to meddle, lest he should destroy himself and the whole Church. The cardinal of Mayence warned him, that if this divorce took place all Germany and the Lutheran sect would attack him. Jacopo Salviati told Sir Gregory that the Pope feared a general council, lest he should offend the Emperor. He has heard of the answer to Silvester; suspects the Emperor's coming to Italy; thinks that he wishes to disunite the two Kings, and is endeavoring to settle Italian matters according to his own desires. He knows that the General is at Genoa bringing great offers. Many people think the Emperor only wants to squeeze more money out of him. Fear that the mission of the General will strengthen the Imperialists. Write this only from Vincent Casale's report. Have not yet spoken on public matters to Campanus.

The common people of France seem quite exhausted. The nobles are returning from Italy complaining of the King's neglect to send money, and of the Venetians' delay and cruelty to the French. Tell Wolsey this, that he may see that they rather require to be kept to their word than are ready to help the French. Gregory Casale told the Pope that Vincent was sent on his private affairs, and his Holiness suggested his accompanying Campanus. Gregory assented, but told Vincent to be careful in what he said, and to get as much information from Campanus as possible. He has discovered from his conversation that the principal instructions to Campeggio are to pr[olong] the divorce as long as possible, and advise the Queen to enter a state of religion.

The prothonotary Gambara said to Andrea Casale at Bologna, that the General will demand the creation of four Cardinals and money for the restitution of the cities; that the Emperor will come to Italy, and be friendly to the Pope. Supposes he has heard of the sudden attack on Doria. Bryan writes to the King. Chambrii (Chambery), 28 Dec. 1528.

Signed.

Lat., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

28 Dec. **5074.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Wishes him a happy new year. Wrote last on the 21st, and on the 20th to Wolsey. Since the commissioners arrived the weather has been marvellously foul, yet they have spared no pains in surveying and bringing things to perfection. Calais, the Innocents' Day.

P.S.—On Saturday last the Secretary and Dr. Benet departed. Sends a packet of letters from the Master of the Rolls. Robert Fowler and Sir Wm. Skevyngton have arrived.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

30 Dec. **5075.** CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O.

Grant to Wolsey of the site, &c. of Felixstow, Rumburgh, and Brome-hill, Norf., with their appurtenances. Westm., 30 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum; Great Seal attached.

1528.

CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH—*cont.*

P. S.

2. The P.S. for the above grant. *Del.* Westm., 30 Dec.
Pat. 20 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 34.

5076. IPSWICH COLLEGE.

R. O.

Drafts, indentures, &c., relating to the endowment of Wolsey's College, at Ipswich:—the following monasteries, rectories, manors, lands, &c., mentioned; viz.,

Felixstowe, Rumburgh, Bromehill, Walton, Tremeley, Sternefeld, Westerfeld, Kyrton, Boclesham, Newborn, Helmeley, Faltenham, Alderton, Baudesey, Wyset, South Elmeham, Speksall, Heslingfeld, Cove, Chedstan, Pentney, Holton, Ketilbargh, Syxton, Elkeshall, Bungey, Banham, Cossay, St. Giles and St. Trinity, Norwich, Baroburgh, Willoby, Swaffham, St. Peter's Westminster, Abyngton, Chestane, Ilkesall, Metfeld, Reddysham, Huntingfeld, Denton, Bekylls, Lymburn, Croxston, Routonholme, Estmore, Oteringhithe, Methold, Esthall, Feltwell, Weting, Brandon, Melewade, Hoghold, Downham, Fordham, Bokenham, Codyngton, Ingeworth, Grymeston, Wanford, Fouldon, Dudlington, Colneston, Berton Bendysssh, South Rougeton, Thetford, Ikworth, Myldenale, Sayescourt at Deptford *alias* Westgrenwych, Chesthunt, Little Horkesley, Hyntelsham, Cleydon, Chettisham, Cardon, Milfeld *alias* Nether Charlez, Wykes, Wormyngford, Tolshunt, Boxsted, Bedingfeld, Horswade, Haringby, Stokesby, Thirkeby, Rusham, Tunstall, Staleham, Ingham, Brunsted, Hikling, Horsey, Berton, Smalburgh, Beeston, Edingthorp, Wilton, Barton, Paston, Swafeld, Knapton, Wursted, Kessinglond, Rothenhale, Pakefeld, Carleton, Gesilham, Russhemere, Mutford, Hensted, Sutton, Happing, Bursawes *alias* Burstonhaugh, Typtre, Snape, Maldon, Bracksted, Wyckham, Wytam, Fayrested, Goldanger, Mesrige, Inworth, Stanway, Colchester, Totham Magna, Keldon, Ryvenhale, Falborn, Terling, Swyllond, Tanswellhall, Laneham, Preston, Westbergholt, Wrabnasse, Tendryng, Frating, Mysteley, Bradfeld, Norton, Fordeham, Bylston, Washbroke, Oteley, Wenham, Westowe, Falkenham, Dodnesh, Bentley, Taddeston, Stuston, Capell, Holbroke, Braham, Stratford, Reydon, Ramesden, Scotts, Tastards, Alderburgh, Freston, Hasilwood, Orford, Leigham, Stradbroke, Hachelston, Glenham, Blaksall, Rendham, Saxmundham; Benhall; St. Clement Danes and Strond, London; Stanesgate, Blakamore, Tylingham, Totham, Steple Ramesey, Wodham Mortimer, Mesinge, Gingemargaret, Hormede, Maryborn *alias* Tyborn, Midd., Wyllinghall, Bowells, Shelow, Wrytell, Southweld, Kelvedon, Stondon, Stoke, Erwardeston, Belstede, Purley; St. Matthew and St. Mary Kaye of Ipswich; Thurleston, Akenham, Westerfeld, Burstall, Hemyngston, Gosbeck, Codenham, Brokes, Erwaston, Freston, Washbroke, Chelmundeston, Sutton Parva, Belsted Capell, Leyham, Elmysset, Blakenham, Somersham, Nettelsted, Badley, Stonham, Jernegan *alias* Jerningham, Mendelysham, Wyllesham, Henley, Thurlston, Rysshmere, Kessegreme, Greetingham *alias* Cretingham, Clopton, Grundesbourgh, Haston, Kenbroke, Muston, Lenington, Berham, Branford, Sprowton, Whytton, Nacton, Chatesham, Hemyngston, Stoke.

292 broad sheets.

31 Dec.

5077. W. CAPON, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for the trouble he has taken about making his ring, for which he will recompense him at their next meeting. According to my Lord's commandment they have entered into the barn of corn at Felixstowe, to which the keeper made no resistance. Asks when the auditor will come to Gipswiche, for he wishes the account of the college to be done before he comes to London next term. Rushe and his other friends are in good health. Mr. Sub-dean, and Lee and Barbour, the master masons, will

1528.

shortly take my Lord the whole platte of the college, to know his pleasure therein. Gipswicke, 31 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Thos. Cromwell. *Endd.*

31 Dec.

5078. JOHN HACKETT to FRIAR WEST.

Galba, B. ix.

138.

B. M.

"My ghostly father, Friar West." Has received his letter from Greenwich, 21 Nov., and perceives thereby that Wolsey had no leisure to write in answer to his letters, or to West's declaration touching Ric. Harman. Wishes his Grace had asked Tuke, or some other, to write a few words. Wonders that he has not shown Wolsey the importance of this business; for if Harman escapes, the example will comfort others more to ill than to good. The Council declare that as Harman has been for many years a free burgess of Antwerp, and sworn to the Emperor, the particulars of the treason of which he is accused must be declared by a limited time, which, for lack of instructions from the King, Hacket has caused to be prolonged three times, and the last term expired on the 4th, at which time Harman and his friends thought to have got clear off. It were too long to write the great solicitations and labors made by the lords of Antwerp and Harman's friends for his liberty. Considers this matter of more importance than they seem to think at home, seeing that he has had no answer to his letters for four months. Not without great difficulty has obtained from my Lady and her Council a new term, which expires on the last Friday of Feb. next, by which time he hopes for instructions. Thinks that for the heresy Harman's purse will suffer, but not his body.

Sir Richard Akerston, the apostate priest, who is not a freeman of these parts, lies still in prison at Antwerp. The Governor writes that whenever we will pay his costs, he will deliver him to be sent to England. Wishes him to ask Wolsey what he is to do, for he has no letters, and Legh's attorney, who has charge to receive his money, can get none. Hears that Harman says that his imprisonment has cost him more than 2,000 gyldens, and that he trusts to recover damages, for nothing can be laid to his charge but superstitious and naked Hopes he will miss his meaning in this, if my Lord sends instructions. Has written to Mr. Governor for Mr. Craen, as West desired, but a good word of my Lord's will do more good. Fears that otherwise the company will make some difficulty.

To speak again of Harman, without good information from England it will be hard to bring him to penalty, for he denies his acts of heresy, and there is not sufficient proof here. Besides the most part of Antwerp are as good Christians as they are in Almain, so he has not the less favor. This is the substance of a letter he sent by Mr. Governor on the 24th inst. Encloses a memorandum for Wolsey or Tuke of the money due to him. Maghelyn, 31 Dec. 1528. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

31 Dec.

5079. JOHN HACKET.

R. O.

Account of moneys due to John Hacket.

P. 1. Add.: "To the religious father, friar John West, Observant, [at th]e cowent of Greenwich." *Endd.:* "Letters from Mr. Hacket, of the last day of December."

31 Dec.

5080. The ALDERMAN OF OUR LADY'S GUILD AT BOSTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Received his kind and loving letter at 7 a.m. on the 30th. Thanks him for delivering his present to Wolsey. As to the cranes and other wild fowl that Wolsey wishes to have provided for him by Saturday night, they

1528.

The ALDERMAN OF OUR LADY'S GUILD AT BOSTON to CROMWELL—*cont.*
are scarce, as so many great men have been in the country. Sends, however, 8 cranes, 6 curlews, 6 mewed knots, 3 gray birds, and one heronsewe. Is sorry his last present was no better carried. Sent it living, thinking it would be more acceptable. Sends this by one of the servants of the Guild. Boston, 31 Dec., 10 p.m.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To, &c., Master Crumwell, besides the Augustine Friars. Endd.

31 Dec. 5081. DE ROSIMBOZ and DES BARRES to CHARLES V.

Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 676.

After the late return of Des Barres from England, whither he had been sent by Madame to negotiate the truce, she dispatched him to the king of France, under pretence of conveying to the King her ratification of the said truce, in order to learn the King's disposition, which was said to be very bad. Account of Des Barres' negotiations for peace with Francis and Madame d'Angoulême. On his return Bayart arrived at Malines with fresh overtures to Margaret from the said Madame d'Angosmois. He proposed a conference between those two ladies, as no other persons could arrange matters satisfactorily, and experience of the past proved it would be fruitless to place the affair in the hands of the king of England and the Cardinal, who would prolong the negotiations in order to beguile and injure both Charles and Francis, and would endeavor to impose conditions advantageous and profitable to themselves. Bayart was requested to draw up the proposed treaty in the form of a minute, which was greatly altered by the Emperor's council, who consider it will be beneficial, because (among other reasons) it will cause the English to pay court to the Emperor, without costing him anything, even for the intercourse; and it relieves him from the large offers which he has made to the King and Cardinal, both respecting the marriage of his niece, the princess of Denmark, for whom some better alliance may be made, and other matters; and consequently the Emperor will be better able to remedy the affair of the Queen his aunt. Charles will also obtain a large sum from Francis, which will drain that kingdom of money, so that Francis for a considerable time will be unable to recommence the war; and, should he do so, it would serve to discharge the debts to England, which would then cease to reproach the Emperor.

The report of the commissioners who were sent to England respecting Charles's aunt, the queen of England, is annexed.

Account of the embassy of Rosimboz and Des Barres to France. The English ambassador in France had told Francis that the King his master had been informed that Rosymboz and Des Barres were about to pass through France to Spain on some errand of importance concerning peace, and prayed Francis to declare what he knew of the matter. Francis replied they had not spoken to him, but when he had given them audience he would tell the ambassador all. Madame d'Angosmois therefore proposed they should have audience of Francis in some public hall, in order to remove the suspicions both of the English and of others. To this they consented; but afterwards they had a private interview with Madame. Malines, 31 Dec.

French.

31 Dec. 5082. WINE.

Royal MS.
14 B. XXIX.
B. M.

✓ Account of Roger Basyng of money received from the King by way of prest for the provision of 152 tuns of Gascon wine provided by him at Bordeaux in Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. 20 [Hen. VIII.], and of the rigging of the *Menyon* and *Mary Gilford*, men's wages, &c. Total received, 1,045*l.* 7*s.* Bought, 152 tuns. Claret, at 36*f.* to 66*f.* 10*s.* a tun; red wine, 42*f.* 10*s.* to 45*f.* 5*s.*; and white wine, at 42*f.* = 8,135*f.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

1528.

Customs at Bordeaux, 12s. a tun; "average," 6s.; barring, 1s. Lost in the payment, wages, &c., 100s.—293*f.* 2s. 6*d.*=618*l.* 19s. 6*d.*

Lighterage from Blackwall to the Crane in the Vintry, 4*d.* a tun; cranage, 2*d.* a tun; winding and rolling, 4*d.* a tun. To the cooper, for filling, hoops, chains, &c., 4*l.* 8s. 2*d.* To the gauger, for gauging 146 tuns, which remained full out of the said 152, 4*d.* a tun. Allowances of Alyn King, for 107 days, and Roger Basyng, from 1 Sept. to 31 Dec., 4s. a day each. Total, 58*l.* 19s. 11*d.*

Victuals, wages, and other necessities of the *Menyon*, by the account of Wm. Dyson, master, and Wm. Holond, purser, 110*l.* 2s. 5*d.*; of the *Mary Gilford*, by the account of John Rutte, master, and John Artor, purser, 92*l.* 14s. 4*d.* Lodemanage and premage to the masters and mariners, at 6*d.* a tun a month, 3*l.* 16s. 3*d.*=206*l.* 13s.

Total spent, 884*l.* 12s. 5*d.*; leaving 160*l.* 14s. 7*d.* in Basyng's hands.

A paper roll. Endd.

5083.

GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1528.

Dec.
GRANTS.

1. John Uppington of Carampton, Somers., laborer. Pardon for the death of Geoff. Wattes, for which he was detained in Ilchester gaol, Somers., as appears by record of Sir John Fitzjames and his associates. Westm., 1 Dec.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen.* VIII. p. 2, m. 6.

2. Commissions of the Peace.

Kent: Tho. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, John abbot of St. Austin's without Canterbury, Tho. prior of Christchurch, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. marq. of Exeter, Tho. visct. Rocheford, Wm. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Geo. Nevell lord Burgevenny, Tho. Broke lord Cobham, Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Hen. Guldeforde, Sir Hen. Wiat, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir Tho. Cheyney, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir Edw. Nevell, Sir Wm. Crowmer, Sir John Fogg, Sir Ric. Walden, Sir Wm. Hawte, Sir John Norton, Sir Alex. Culpeper, Sir Edw. Ryngley, Sir Edw. Wotton, Sir Wm. Fynche, John Hales, Tho. Willoughby, Christ. Hales, Rob. Sandys, Geo. Guldeford, Jas. Walsyngham, Tho. Woode, John Colman, John Baker, Anth. Seyntleger, Hen. Fane, Wm. Rooper, Jas. Pelham, Edw. Boveton, Wm. Darper, John Crispes, John Crowmer, Edw. Monyn, John Potter, Wm. Waller, Wm. Goldwell, Wm. Martyn and Edw. Thawaytes (*sic*). Westm., 2 Dec.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen.* VIII. p. 1, m. 3*d.*

Lincoln, Kesteven: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. earl of Rutland, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwiche, Sir John Husey, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Gilb. Tailboys, Sir John Thymolby, Edm. Busshe, Fras. Hall, Rob. Browne, Wm. Dysney, Fras. Browne, Christ. Wymbisshe, Rob. Husey, John Busshey, Rob. Brudenell, jun., and Tho. Gildon. As above.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen.* VIII. p. 1, m. 4*d.*

3. Sir John Alen, Sir Edm. Walsyngham, Sir Wm. Baylye, John Rastell and Ric. Gibson, serjeant-at-arms. Commission to make return in writing of the number of

"strangers artificers" and craftsmen, and their servants, being householders within London and two miles, who were born without the realm of England. Also to elect ten of the said strangers of the craft of cordwainers to keep houses if they will, appointing to each two servants strangers. Westm., 3 Dec. 20 *Hen.* VIII.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen.* VIII. p. 1, m. 12*d.*

4. Commissions of the Peace.

Herts: Tho. card. of York, C. bp. of London, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Essex, Tho. earl of Rutland, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir John More, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Wm. Say, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Griffin Donne, Tho. Cade, clk., Hen. Barley, Tho. Perient, sen., Wm. Purdewe, John Brokett, Ric. Riche, Rob. Turbeville, John Perient, sen., Humph. Fitzherbert, John Conyngesby, Tho. Knighton, John Gill, Ric. Baron, Rob. Dacres, Phil. Butler and John Bolles. Westm., 4 Dec.

Herefordshire: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Walt. Devereux lord Ferrers, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhall, Edmund Frocetter, dean of Hereford, Jas. Denton, clk., Sir Wm. Morgan, Tho. Cornwall, Sir Roger Mynours, Sir Ric. Vaughan, Jas. Baskervilde, Thos. Baskervilde, John Russell, John Salter, Geo. Bromeley, John Skydmore, Tho. Monyngton, Tho. Bodenhams, John Rudhale, Wm. Clynton, John Beryton, Ric. Palmer, Nic. Chippenham and Ric. Warmecombe. As above.—*Pat.* 20 *Hen.* VIII. p. 1, m. 3*d.*

4. Tho. marq. of Dorset and Sir Francis Bryan. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of constable of Warwike castle, and constable of the manor, town or borough of Warwike, with a messuage called "le Stewardest place," and fees of 10*l.* a year as constable and 10 marks a year as steward. Also the office of keeper of the manor or lordship of Goodrest, with

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GRANTS in DECEMBER 1528—*cont.*Dec.
GRANTS.

the gardens and waters in Weggenoke park, with fees of 4*d.* a day; the office of keeper or parker of Weggenoke park, with fees of 6*d.* a day and the appointment of inferior officers; the said fees to be payable out of the issues of the said manors of Warwike, Snytterfeld, Kyngton, Barkeswell, Moreton, Lyghterne, Claredon and Henley Ardern, as Sir Edw. Belknappe or any other enjoyed the same; also the office of master of the hunt of deer, &c. in Weggenok park, with the usual fees in that office, and the herbage and pannage of the said park at the annual rent of 10 marks. This grant is on surrender of pat. 12 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., granting the same things to Sir Franc. Bryan and Sir Wm. Compton. *Del.* Westm., 4 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*which is imperfect*).—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

5. John Lochard of Grete, Salop. Par-
don for the death of Tho. Cornewall. *Del.*
Westm., 5 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.*
p. 1, m. 8.

5. John Smyth, haberdasher, of London.
Protection; going in the retinue of Sir
Rob. Wyngfeld. *Del.* Westm., 5 Dec.
20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. Commissions of the Peace.

Gloucestershire: Tho. card. of York, J.
bp. of Exeter, C. bp. of Coventry and Lich-
field, C. bp. of Hereford, Tho. duke of Nor-
folk, Walt. Devereux lord Ferrars, Edw.
Sutton lord Dudley, Tho. lord Barkeley, the
abbot of Gloucester, J. abbot of Cirencester,
Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhale, Jas. Denton,
clk., Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir Edm. Tame,
Sir Tho. Cornewall, Sir Edw. Croft, Sir
Wm. Morgan, Sir Wm. Denys, Sir John
Brigges, Sir Christ. Baynham, Anth. Hunger-
ford, John Russell, John Salter, Geo. Brome-
ley, Tho. Cade, clk., Rob. Chauntrell, Rob.
Witney, Wm. Tracy, Leonard Poole, Wm.
Throkmarton, John Arnold, Rob. Wye,
Tho. Matson, John Palmer, John Pakyngton,
Jas. Clifford and Tho. Whityngdon. Westm.,
6 Dec.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3*d.*

Hunts: Tho. card. of York, N. bp. of
Ely, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk,
Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir John
Husey, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Gascoign
of Cardyngton, Sir John Sayntjohn, Tho.
Cade, clk., Nic. Harvy, Wm. Tanfeld, Anth.
Malory, Walt. Luke, Edw. Montagewe, Ric.
Sapcote, John Castell, John Hynd, Tho.
Hall, Tho. Lowth, Laur. Taillard, Tho.
Megge, Tho. Wavton, John Taillard, Pet. Fel-
dyng and Tho. Downold. As above.—*Pat.*
20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3*d.*

10. Commission of the Peace.

York, West Riding: Tho. card. of York,
Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of North-
umberland, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho.
duke of Rutland, Ric. Nevell lord Latymer,
Christ. lord Conyers, Tho. lord Darcy, Sir
Anth. Fitzherbert, Ric. Lyster, attorney

general, Tho. Magnus, clk., Brian Higden,
clk., dean of York, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir
Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godf. Fuljambe, Sir Tho.
Tempest, Wm. Eures, Wm. Frankeleyn,
clk., Wm. Holgill, clk., Wm. Tate, clk.,
Sir Wm. Gascoign of Cardyngton, Sir Wm.
Gascoign of Calthorp, sen., Tho. Fairfax,
serjeant-at-law, Hen. Sayvell, John Norton,
Stephen Hamerton, Walter Luke, Rob.
Bowes, Wm. Babthorp, John Wentworth,
Roger Tempest, Wm. Eleson, Wm. Nevell,
Rob. Chaloner, John Poleyn, Tho. Grice,
Walt. Bradford, Ralph Batty, Tho. Strey
and Wm. Langton. Westm., 10 Dec.—
Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2*d.*

11. Commissions of the Peace.

York, North Riding: Tho. card. of York,
Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of North-
umberland, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho.
earl of Rutland, Tho. lord Darcy, Hen.
lord Scrope of Bolton, Ric. Nevell lord Laty-
mer, Christ. lord Conyers, Sir Anth. Fitz-
herbert, Ric. Lyster, the attorney general,
Brian Higden, clk., Tho. Magnus, clk., Sir
Wm. Parre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godf. Ful-
jambe, Sir Tho. Tempest, Wm. Frankeleyn,
clk., Wm. Holgill, clk., Wm. Tate, clk., Sir
Wm. Constable, Sir John Nevell of Snape,
Sir Tho. Strangways, Sir Ralph Eure, Sir
Wm. Gascoign of Cardyngton, Sir John Bul-
mer, Tho. Fairfax, serjeant-at-law, Roger
Lassels, Wm. Danby, John Pulleyn, Walt.
Luk, Rob. Bowes, Wm. Fairfax, Edw.
Gower, Wm. Nevell, Ralph Baty, Rob.
Menell, Rob. Wyvell and Wm. Rokeby.
Westm., 11 Dec.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1,
m. 2*d.*

Surrey: Tho. card. of York, W. abp. of
Canterbury, J. bp. of Rochester, Tho. duke
of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Hen.
marq. of Exeter, Tho. earl of Rutland, Wm.
prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England,
Geo. Nevell lord Bergevenny, John Bour-
chier lord Bernes, Ric. abbot of Bermonde-
sey, Sir Edm. Haward, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam,
jun., Sir Ric. Broke, Sir John More, Tho.
Inglefeld, Wm. Shelley, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir
Hen. Wiat, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Nich.
Carewe, Sir John Gage, Sir John Aleyn,
Edm. Bray, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Matt.
Brown, Sir John Gaynsford, Sir Rob. Johns,
Brian Tuke, John Scott, Ric. Page, Tho.
Hennege, Ralph Pexsall, Rob. Wyntershull,
Christ. More, Tho. Lisle, Tho. Stidale, Wm.
Westbroke, John Skynnar, Ralph Vyne, John
Morys, John Davestre and Wm. Muschampe.
Westm., 11 Dec.—*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1,
m. 4*d.*

Northamptonshire: Tho. card. of York,
J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk,
Tho. marq. of Dorset, Wm. prior of
St. John's of Jerusalem, Sir John Grey,
Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby,
Rob. Norwyche, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Wm.
Parre, Sir Walt. Mauntell, Ric. Knyghtley,
Edm. Knyghtley, Anth. Ralegh, Ric. Bur-

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Dec.

GRANTS.

ton, Wm. Spenser, Tho. Brudenell, Edw. Mountagewe, Edw. Warner, Ric. Humfrey, Tho. Lovet, Wm. Sanders and Rob. Chauntrell. As above.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

12. Commissions of the Peace.

Dorset: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. lord Mountague, John Tuchet lord Audley, John Bouchier lord Fitzwaren, Edw. lord Strourton, Hen. lord Dawbeney, John Fitzjames, Wm. Shelley, Sir Giles Strangwayes, Sir Wm. Strourton, Sir Tho. Trenchard, Sir John Roggers, Sir Tho. Lynde, Ric. Lyster, John Horsey, sen., John Britt, Wm. Uvedale, Ric. Phelipps, John Moreton, Wm. Hody, Nic. Willoughby, John Horsey, jun., Hen. Strangwayes, John Rogers, jun., Th. Thornell and Hen. Trenchard. Westm., 12 Dec.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

Essex: Tho. card. of York, C. bp. of London, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. marq. of Dorset, John earl of Oxford, Hen. earl of Essex, Tho. earl of Rutland, Rob. viscount Fitzwater, Tho. viscount Rocheford, Wm. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, John abbot of Colchester, Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Tho. Tirell of Heron, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Roger Wentworth, Sir John Grene, Sir Tho. Tey, Sir John Raynsford, Brian Tuke, Rob. Norwiche, Humph. Browne, Humph. Wyngfeld, Wm. Pyrton, John Seyntclere, Hen. Barley, Walter Frost, John Smyth, Tho. Audeley, Roger Cholmeley, jun., Wm. Bradbury, Ric. Riche, Barth. Prowes and Pet. Baron. As above.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

12. Ric. Woleman, LL.D., Wm. Benet, LL.D., and John Vawdy. Next presentation to the parish church of Highhungar, London dioc. *Del. Westm., 12 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

12. The provost of St. Nicholas' college, in the university of Cambridge. Letters patent prohibiting all persons to withdraw from the said college certain "conductys singing men" and children (10 priests, 6 clerks and 16 children), established by Henry VI. The provost of the college is appointed to furnish the sufficient number, but not from the chapel of the Household, Windsor College, Eton, St. Stephen's Westminster, or the chapel of Tho. card. of York. *Del. Westm., 12 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

14. Tho. Palmer, sewer for the Mouth. To be lieutenant of the tower and bridge called Newenhambrige, in the marches of Calais, with a retinue of 16 soldiers from the castle of Hammes, in the marches of Calais, of which lord Mountjoy is captain, in the same manner as lord Sands or Sir Rob. Jernegan held the office. *Del. Westm., 14 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

15. John Byrecom *alias* Birkoon, of Lyse Sturney *alias* of Alton, Hants, butcher. Pardon for having received from John Yong of Lysturmy, Hants, husbandman, certain cattle stolen by the said John, who is indicted of having on the 10 Sept. 15 Hen. VIII. broken into a place called Rowlands castell, at Warbelyngton, Hants, and carried off the said cattle, which belonged to Tho. prior of Idesworth, Hants. Also pardon of all abjurations of the kingdom and of his return without licence. Bridewell, 10 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 15 Dec.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

16. Commissions of the Peace.

Lincoln (Holland): Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. earl of Rutland, John Constable, clk., dean of Lincoln,* Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwiche, Sir John Husee, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Gilb. Tailboys, Tho. Roberdson, John Hennege, sen., Fras. Broun, Tho. Hennege, jun., John Litelbury, Tho. Tempest, Anth. Eyrby, Tho. Holand and Tho. Halgh. Westm., 16 Dec.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

Lincoln (Lyndsey): Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. earl of Rutland, Geo. Hennege, clk., dean of Lincoln, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwiche, Rob. Dymmoke, Sir Christ. Willoughby, Sir Gilbert Tailboyes, Sir Rob. Tyrwhit, Sir Wm. Askewe, Sir Tho. Burgh, jun., Sir And. Billesby, John Hennege, sen., Sir Christ. Askugh, Tho. Hennege, Wm. Skipwith, Wm. Tirwhit, John Mounson, John Seyntpoll, Wm. Sandon, John Goderik, John Topclyff, John Copledyke, Edw. Forman, Tho. Dymmok, John Litelbury, Tho. Missenden, Ric. Clerk, John Hennege, jun., Wm. Dalyson, John Hall and Edw. Forsett. Westm., 16 Dec.

Middlesex: Tho. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, C. bp. of London, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Tho. earl of Rutland, John abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, Wm. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Inglefeld, Wm. Shelley, Sir Tho. More, Sir John Daunce, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir And. Wyndesore, Sir Hen. Wiat, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir John Brigges, Sir John Halys, Wm. Elys, Brian Tuke, John Spilman, Tho. Hennege, John Skewes, Ralph Pexsall, John Pakyngton, Hen. White, Hen. Frowik, John Kyrton, Roger Cholmeley, jun., Rob. Wrothe, Rob. Cheseman, Rob. Elryngton, Ric. Hawkes, Wm. Assheby and John Palmer. As above.—*Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

16. Sutton Coldefylde, Warw. Grant of incorporation to the town, with a warden and fellowship. Wm. Gybons to be the first warden. The fellowship to consist of

* Dean Constable died on the 15th July 1528, and was succeeded by George Henneage.

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GRANTS in DECEMBER 1528—*cont.*

Dec.	25 men, including warden, who are to be elected yearly by the inhabitants above 22 years of age. Also grants of mortmain licence, market and fair, &c. <i>Del. Westm.</i> , 16 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.* <i>Pat. p. 2, m. 21 to 23.</i>	Tholouse woad and Gascon wine. <i>Del. Westm.</i> , 20 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B.
GRANTS.	18. John Wagott, clk. Presentation to the parish church of St. George, Exeter, void by death. <i>Westm.</i> , 18 Dec.— <i>Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.</i>	22. John Chamber, clk., Wm. Thynne, chief clk. of the Kitchen, and John Thynne. Next presentation to the parish church of Stoke Clymslond, Exeter dioc. <i>Del. Westm.</i> , 22 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.—S.B. <i>Pat. p. 2, m. 11.</i>
	20. Christ. Kemp, one of the King's sewers. Licence to import 300 tuns of	22. Wm. Peecke, "carnifex" or butcher, of Northampton. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 22 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII. <i>Del. Westm.</i> , 22 Dec.—P.S. (with duplicate.)

5084. CORMAC "JUVENIS" MACKARE to HENRY VIII.

Tit. B. XI. 395.

B. M.

The King has given him inexpressible satisfaction in commanding his humble services. He is to assist lord James Butler against James Gerald, pretended earl of Desmond, who, following the bad example of some of his forefathers, has rebelled against the King. But I have learned from some threatening language of the earl of Kildare's servants, that my brother the earl of Ormond, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, suffers serious disturbances from some of your subjects, and without him I fear I cannot be of much use. I beg, therefore, that you will allow him to visit his own country (*ad propria meare*).

Lat., p. 1. Add.

5085. THE BORDERS.

Cal. B. III. 65.

B. M.

"The Counsell in Householde with the Warden."

The chancellor of Durham, 40*l.* Mr. Tempeste, 40 mks. Mr. Bowes, 20*l.* = 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Lieutenants and Deputies of the East March:—Thos. Percy, lieutenant, 20*l.* Deputies: Sir Wm. Hearone, 20 mks.; Sir Roger Gray and Roger Laissells, 10*l.* each. Two land serjeants, 40*s.* each. = 57*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Middle March:—Lieutenant Sir Wm. Evers, with the rule of Rieddesdaill, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Deputies: Robt. Colyngwode, John Horseley and John Hierone, 10*l.* each; and Sir Rauff Fenwick, with the rule of Tyndaill, 45*l.* Edw. Charleton of Hesilside, under-bailiff in Tyndaill, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wm. Charleton of Lee Hall, under-bailiff, 40*s.* = 147*l.*

Gentlemen of Northumberland in fee with the Warden:—Knights: Lord Ogille, 13*s.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Edw. Gray, 100*s.* Sir John Delavale, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Wm. Ogile, 100*s.* Sir Wm. Ellercar, 100*s.* Sir John Herone of Chipches, 100*s.* = 40*l.*

Esquires: John Wydryngton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Lenarde Mousegrave, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Cuthbert Raidcliffe, 100*s.* John Fenewike of Wallington, 5*l.* Nicles Thorneton, 4*l.* Wm. Swinborne of Caiphetone, 66*s.* 8*d.* Rogier Swinborne, 52*s.* 4*d.* John Claveryng, 53*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Carnaby, 53*s.* 4*d.* Gylbert Eryngtone, 53*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Eryngtone, 53*s.* 3*d.* Hugh Rudley, 66*s.* 8*d.* Christ. Mytforthe, 66*s.* 8*d.* = 50*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Gentlemen: Roger Hearon of Meldon, George Urde, Robt. Rames, Matthew Whitfeld, Coutbert Ogle of Chepyngton, John Ogle of Ogle Castle, George Fenwik of Fenewik,

* The bill is not signed by the King, but it is signed by Wolsey at the bottom, where there is also a certificate by Ric. Lyster that John Daunce and John Hales have examined the annual value of the lordship of Sutton Colfield.

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53s. 4d. each. George Tompyn, Ric. Ruderforde, Robt. Thyrlwall, Oswold Mytforde, Gawyne Mytforde, Thos. and Robt. Lawson, Roger Horseley, Percyvall Selbey, Wm. Alder of Prendwik, John Rowdeman, John Clennell, Wm. Hearing, John Harbottell of Preston, Thos. Hebborne, Raiffe Ildertone, George Muschaunce, Rogier Muschaunce, Ric. Strudder, Thos. Holburne, Thos. Cramlynton, Wm. Hearon of Crawley, Edw. Gallen, John Halle of Otterborn, 40s. each. = 66*l.* 13s. 4d.

Norhamshire:—John Care of Hetton, 40s. Coutbert Muschaunce, 53s. 4d. Wm. Selbey, of Brangyston, Robt. and John Selbey, Robt. Maners, Hen. Swynowe, John Hagerstone, Gilbert Swinborne of Cornell, John Burrell of Heltell, Edw. Muschaunce, John Blenkinsoppe, Robt. Thirwalle, John Ridley of Corseley, Coutbert Shaftowe, Meles Craue, Wm. Wallys, Thos. Erryngton, 40s. each. Thos. Scott, 20s. = 37*l.* (*sic.*)

Total, 486*l.*

Pp. 6. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*: "The namys of the Counsaile in Householde with therle of Northumberland and other, which should receive fees."

5086. The EARL OF ANGUS.

Cal. B. vii.
f. 79.
B. M.
Pinkerton's
Scotland,
ii. 483.

Declaration of Andro Cayrnis, minister provincial of the Friars Minor in Scotland, that, at the request of the earl of Angus, he presented to the king of Scotland a letter from the Earl, dated Coldingham Abbey, this Wednesday, at night, offering his services, and saying that Temptallon and all he has is at his command, if he may be restored to his honor and heritage, and assured of his life. The King, with the advice of his Council, accepted these offers, and promised to fulfil the Earl's requests if he would observe his promises. Cayrnis sent to the Earl on Friday, and received a reply, dated Coldingham, Friday, on the Saturday, by which the Earl promised to perform the contents of his previous letter, but would only speak for himself. The King, however, promised to receive his kin and friends, if they would make similar offers. Cayrnis made this copy at the request of Gavyne, archbishop of Glasgow, chancellor, the Lords of the council, and the archdeacon of the East Riding, the English ambassador. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

5087. The DUKE OF ALBANY.

Add. MS.
28,577, f. 317. Turk.
B. M.

Proposal of the duke of Albany to the Pope for a crusade against the
Ital., pp. 7, modern copy.

5088. GILBERT ECCLESTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Will be glad to make acquaintance with Mr. Control'er with my lord's Grace. Wishes to know if he will be Cromwell's guest, or "take a pyke with me in my pore house." "Sir, I am the more importune upon you at this time, for I do fear that my lord's Grace doth not tarry long here at his place. Wherefore, Sir, I beseech you to ascertain me what your pleasure is how I shall order myself in this behalf."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Maister Cromwell. *Endd.*: Egleston.

5089. T. TWESELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Requests him "to take some pain in preferring of my patent unto my lord's Grace; wherein ye shall have my hearty thanks, and part of such as God hath lent me." If it can be obtained, he may deliver it to John Baydon in Dystaff Lane, to be sent to Winchester in the audit time, which will begin 19 Nov. Assures him "that all petitions extraordinary shall have none effect

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T. TWESELL to CROMWELL—*cont.*

at my hands at this audit," unless he have a special warrant signed by my lord's Grace.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the worshipful Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

5090. SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

R. O.

Lease by Wolsey as guardian of Peter Compton, son and heir of Sir William Compton, to Edward Philipps, clerk, and Edward Pekke, of the manor of Harrold, Beds, during the nonage of the said Peter.

Draft, pp. 3, large paper.

5091. ——— to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Requests him to write to Sir John Bulmer to allow the abbot of St. Mary's officers of his lordship of Spawnton to occupy their offices and farms there, and serve the processes belonging to the liberties of the monastery, without let or disturbance, and that Sir John's servants must not kill the King's deer in the woods of the said lordship. If my lord of Rutland ask for a letter to the abbot for a farm called Wilhows, it may please you to stay therein, and write "to the said Lord as ye think best." Lord Scroope desires the stewardship of Richmondshire, but the Abbot says lord Conyers and his ancestors have had it by convent seal, and fears giving it to Scroope would cause variance between them. He refers the matter "to your good wisdom, counsel and advice." I write accordingly by the Abbot's request, who wishes you to write your mind to him in reply.

P. 1.

5092. THOS., Parson of Wediall, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Was again arrested on Thursday last for the matter about which he spoke to Cromwell. Expects daily more trouble, unless Cromwell speak to my Lord in his favor. Has neither money nor raiment. Desires Cromwell to inform his sister when he should wait on him to go to my lord's Grace, as he has nobody to keep his cure. Is too poor to give him anything but his daily prayers.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right worshipful Master Cromwell.

5093. WOLSEY to the KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN IN ENGLAND.

R. O.

As their Order is the bulwark of the Christian faith, and they are its chief champions against the Infidels, confirms all their privileges granted by Popes, so far as they are not opposed to the laws of England, with the patronage of all their hospitals, which might go to Wolsey by virtue of his legatine authority. Westminster, ——— 1528.

Lat., pp. 5.

5094. DR. PHILIP FABER (SMITH)* to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks the Cardinal for absolving him from his errors at the intercession of cardinal Campeggio. He had confessed to Campeggio the holding heretical communications with one Dynamus, who had come to Calais two or three years ago. Dynamus having asked him to what studies he was most devoted, he replied, "To the Scriptures;" and being again asked what interpreter he chiefly followed, he said, "Johannes Lyranus, because he is esteemed (*habetur*) in the booksellers' shops above all the books of the Old and New Testament." To which Dynamus facetiously replied, "Dimitte

* See Sir Robert Wingfield's letter of the 8th Oct. 1528.

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delirum illum Lyram, and take this new preacher of the Gospel," giving him Luther's treatises *De Abroganda Missa*, *Expositio super Visionem Danielis*, *In octavum Danielis*;—which the writer had never seen before. He also received from him three books which Dynamus had bought at the market of Antwerp, viz., Melancthon on the Epistle to the Romans and on the Gospel of Matthew, and Luther *De Servo Arbitrio*. Melancthon on the Gospel of John, and on the two Epistles to the Corinthians, with Francis Lambert on the Rule of the Minorites, he had resold to James Yates; and some other volumes in English and German, which he had copied out with his own hand.

Pp. 2. Add. : R., &c. D. Thomæ Wolse Cardinali et a latere Legato. Endd. : Ex Philippo Fabro.

5095.] JOHN COOKE and CHRISTOPHER NELSON.

R. O.

"The answer of John Cooke to the complaint of Sir Christopher Nelson, priest," stating that he and his brother Edward had interfered to protect a young wife, daughter of a widow at Winchester, against indecent advances made to her by Sir Christopher, which he had reported to the late Bishop, who, on examination of the matter, committed him to the keeper of his convict prison for a season, and afterwards expelled him his diocese. After this Sir Christopher came to his kinsman Dr. Burbanke, about six years ago, to bring "this" charge against Cooke, and sued him "in your Gracis odiens;" but Burbank caused the suit to surcease at that time, in consequence of a letter written to him by the late bishop of Winchester, explaining the circumstances.

Pp. 2. Endd.

5096. CONFESSION of WM. STAPLETON, Clerk, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was a monk of St. Benett's, in Norfolk. In 19 Hen.VIII. one Dennys of Hoston brought him two books called *Thesaurus Spirituum* and *Secreta Secretorum*, a ring, a plate, a circle, and a sword for the art of digging, which he said he had from the vicar of Watton, and for which Stapleton and John Kerver gave him two nobles in pledge. Having been often punished for [not] rising to matins, and doing his duty in the church, asked "my Lord" for licence to sue out a dispensation; which he granted, with six months' time to purchase it. Went that night to Dennys to ask help for purchasing the dispensation, and he introduced Stapleton to two cunning persons who had a placard for treasure trove, who gave him books and other things concerning the art of digging. Went to search a place called Systerne, but were ordered off the ground by lady Tyrry. Went to Norwich, and thence to Fellmyngham, with one Godfrey and his boy, "which Godfrey had a shewer called Anthony Fular; and his said boye did scrye unto hym (which said spirytt I had after myself)." Could find nothing, and returned to Norwich, where they met a person who took them to a house in which he thought there was treasure. Called the spirit of the treasure to appear; "but he did not, for I suppose of a treweth there was noone there." Asked one Ric. Theny for help to get his dispensation, and he and his friends gave him 46s. 8d. Came to London, and purchased in Wolsey's court a dispensation to be a hermit. After his return to Norfolk was again persuaded to continue the science, but he said he would not unless his books were better. Procured from one Leech certain instruments and a book to which the parson of Lesingham had bound a spirit called Androw Malchus. Leech told him that the said parson, Sir John of Leiston and another had lately called up Andrew Malchus, Oberion and Inchubus, and that when Oberion would not speak they asked Andrew Malchus the cause, who answered that it was because he was bound to the lord Cardinal, and

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CONFESSION of WM. STAPLETON, Clerk, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

they entreated to be allowed to depart, promising to do any service at any future time. The plate which was made for the calling of Oberion has remained with Sir Thos. Moore since Stapleton was before him. Was taken to Walsingham by one Ric. Tynney, to see "the lord Leonard Marques," who spoke to him about the art of digging, and promised that if he would take pains about it he would sue out a dispensation for him to be a secular priest, and make him his chaplain. To try him, money was hid in the garden; but he could not find it. Went after that with Sir John Shepe and Sir Robt. Porter to a place near Creke Abbey, where they thought treasure was. Shepe called the spirit, and Stapleton "showed" to him, but all to no purpose. Went to London, and stayed there ten weeks till Christmas time, and then went into Leicestershire with lord Leonard, who had sued out his dispensation. Returned to Norfolk about the beginning of Lent. Was asked by one Cooke of Calkett Hall to try his art, as there was much money about his place. Wrote to Sir John of Leiston to come and assist, but he would not; so Stapleton and the parish priest of Gorleston tried, but to no effect. Came to London with his brother, and was arrested for leaving lord Leonard without licence. Left his instruments at Sewell's house at Westminster, whence they were taken to Sir Thos. Moore, who still has them. Lord Leonard sent for him to Kew, and finally pardoned him, and caused him to be discharged. Was engaged by Sir John Ratclyff, parson of Wanstrowe, in the West country, to help him in his benefice; but he left Westminster suddenly, without Stapleton.

As to the matters concerning the duke of Norfolk, was told by one Wright, servant to the said Duke, that his master was sore vexed with a spirit by Wolsey's enchantment. Answered that it was too high a matter to meddle with. Was sent for by the Duke, who told Wright to inform him of his pleasure. Wright said that the Duke was troubled with a spirit, and he had told him Stapleton could do him good; and he advised Stapleton to feign something, and thereby exalt himself, his brother and Wright. Refused at first; but at last, "soore blynded with covetize," consented, and the next time he saw the Duke told him he had made and sanctified an image of wax to his similitude, but he did not know whether it had done him good. The Duke then asked him if he knew whether the Cardinal had any spirit? Said he only knew what has been already stated about Oberion. The Duke then sent for Dr. Wilson, who examined him. He then ordered him to write down all the premises, and to go to Wolsey.

Pp. 5. Endd.

5097. The BUTLERS.

Lamb. MS.
613, f. 29.

"A note of such lands as Peers Butler erle of Ossorie, and James lord Butler his sonne, tooke by lease for terms of years from Dame Anne St. Ledger, widow, and Dame Margaret Bullen, widow, (daughters and coheirs unto Thomas Butler late erle of Ormond,) Thomas lord Rochford, sonne and heyre to dame Margaret Bulleyne, and Sir George St. Ledger, knight, sonne and heir to Dame Anne St. Ledger, which sayd lands were then in the possession of the sayd ladies and their sonnes aforesayd, in anno 20 regni regis Henrici Octavi."

P. 1, in a modern hand.

5098. WALES.

R. O.

Orders made in Council, on the petition of the tenants of Breknok, S. Wales, stating that justice was not kept, and that the King's tenants were impoverished and his revenues decayed. These orders were

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made principally at the prayers of John ap Ll's Havarde, Thos. Walter, bailly of Breknok, Meredith ap Watkyn, Thos. ap D'd ap Morgan, and Walter ap Howell, with the consent of all the other burgesses, as shown by their writings under two great authentic seals, dated Breknok, 16 Oct. 20 Hen.VIII.

Corrected draft, pp. 20, large paper.

5099. WALES.

Arch. XII. 89.

Extract from a proclamation made, 20 Hen.VIII., for dividing certain lordships and towns to be annexed and knit into divers shires near the Marches of Wales.

5100. The WESTERN CIRCUIT.

R. O.

"Expencys in rydyng the west circute and to the Mownte, by the stward, solicitor and auditor, in the xxth yere of the regne of kyng Henri the viijth."

Shoeing and horse-meat, and mending the auditor's saddle at London, 6s. 8d. Expences at Colbroke and Medonhedd, 8s. 7d.; Henley, 13s. 7d.; Oxford, 11s. 3½d.; Wodestok, 18s. 7d.; Wynchcomb, 8s. 11½d.; Mynchin Hampton, 8s. 8d.; Tyttbery, 8s. 6½d.; Cossham, 7s. 6d.; the Vyse, 12s. 6d.; Hyndon, 11s. 7d.; Shaftesbery, 9s. 4d.; Schurborne, 16s. 1½d.; Glasonbery, 6s. 2d.; Yevyll, 11s. 2d.; Schare (Chard), 17s. 0½d.; Exitor, 22s. 7½d.; Okehamp-ton, 12s. 6d.; Pyperys, 10s.; Lyscard, 11s. 8d.; Lestethiell (Lostwithiel), 8s. 6d.; Trerew, 9s. 0½d.; the Mownte, 11s. 8d.; Markyshe (Marazion), 16s. 5d.; Redruth, 7s. 8½d.; Trerew, 21s. 8d.; Lestethyell, 6s. 8½d.; Lyscarde, 6s.; Pyperz, 8s. 7½d.; Okehamp-ton, 16s. 2d.; Crokernwell, 7s.; Exitor, 31s. 8d.; Otterton, 6s. 11d.; Charmouth, 11s. 1½d.; Wyscomb, 7s. 2d.; Lyme, 6s. 8d.; Marchwode, 9s.; Loderys, 11s.; Dorchester, 18s. 8d.; Blanford, 6s. 11d.; Salysbery, 39s. 9d.; Andover, 9s. 6d.; Basyngstoke, 13s. 11½d.; Hertford brege, 8s. 1½d.; Wynsore, 13s. 0½d. = Total, 27l. 17s.

Endd.

5101. SHIPPING.

R. O.

"Anno R. Henrici Octavi xx^{mo} for Yslonde."

From London, 8 ships; Harwich, Ipswich, Maventre (Manningtree), with the aid o Dedam, Sudberre and Colchester, 14 ships; Woodbridge, 3 ships; Alborowe, Sysewell and Thorpe, 6 ships; Dunwiche, Walderswicke, Sewold (Southwold), Easton and Coughyve (Covehithe), 32 ships; Lastoffe, 6 ships; Yarmouth, 30 ships; Claye, Blakeney, and Cromer, 30 ships; Wells, 6 ships; Lynne, 10 ships; Boston, 4 ships = 149 ships.

For the North Seas:—Hastings, 30 crayers; Rye and Winchelsea, 50; Hyde, Holstone and Romney, 20; Colchester, Wyvenowe and Brikelse, 20; Dover and Sandwich, 10; Harwich, Ipswich and Maventrye, 20; Alborowe, 4; Dunwich, Sowolde, Walderswyke, Easton and Coughyve, 8; Laystoffe, 6; Yarmouth, 20; Cromer, Blakeney and Clay, 10; Lynne, 4; Scarborowe and Whitby, 20 = 222 crares.

For Scotland:—London, 6 crares; Harwich, Ipswich and Maventrye, 12; Wood-bridge, 3; Alborowe, Sysewell and Thorpe, 6; Dunwich, Walderswicke, Sowolde, Easton and Coughyve, 8; Laystoffe, 3; Yarmouth, 8; Cromer, Clay and Blakeney, 3; Lynne, 6; Scarborowe, 6; Whytby and Berlington, 8; Sheles at Tynmowth Haven, 8 = 78 crares.

Pp. 3. Endd. by Cecil.

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5102. CALAIS.

"The rate of victaile as shalbe necessary to be provided for the victailling of suche the noumbre of persones as is brought in by a booke of reaport of a generall serche made throughout the xij. wardes within the town of Callis, as particularly shalbe declared, every warde by itselff."

1. "The ward of Ric. Chauffor, alderman, and in persons within the same ward," 497. Item, in wheat, at the rate of a peck the week for one man's portion, $769\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. 1 bushel; in malt, at the same rate, 807 quarters 5 bushels, whereof is provided 50 qrs. = 757 qrs. 5 bss.; in beef, at a half ox for one man's portion, $248\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., whereof provided $2\frac{3}{4}$ beefs, and so to be provided $245\frac{3}{4}$; in lings, at 7 ling fische for 1 man's portion by the year, 3,479, whereof none provided = 3,479; in herring, at a kilderkin to one man's portion, accounted at 240 herrings in a kilderkin, and so for the said whole number of persons, 124 barrels 1 kilderkin; in bacon flitches, at a flitch to one man's portion by the year, 497 flitches, whereof provided 2, and so to be provided 497 (*sic*); in beans and peasin, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel for one man's portion by the year, 90 quarters 1 bushel (whereof none provided); in wood, at 1,000 for a man by the year - 497[000], whereof provided in billet and logs 209,000, and so to be provided 288,[000]; in cheese, at 20 lbs. to one man's portion, 9,940 lbs. (none provided); in salt, at a bushel to a man, 62 qrs. 1 bushel, whereof provided 129 qrs., and so to be provided, *nil*; in butter, at 10 lb. a man, (none provided,) 4,970 lb.; in hops, at 4 lb. a man, for his drink, (none provided,) 2,000*l*.

2. "The ward of Hen. Keles, alderman, and in persons within the same ward, 340." In wheat at 13 bushels a man, $552\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. (27 qrs. provided) = 525 qrs.; malt, at the same rate, (none provided,) $552\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.; "beeffes," at $\frac{1}{2}$ beef to a man, (none provided,) 170; ling fish, 7 to a man, (none provided,) 2,380; herring, a kilderkin a man, 85 barrels; bacon flitches, a flitch a man, 340 (4 provided) = 336; beenys and peasin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel a man, (none provided,) $63\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.; "whoode," at 1,000 a man, 340,000 (145,000 provided) = 195,000; cheese, at 20 lbs. a man, 7,600 lb., (provided, 30 waye, at 252 lb. the waye, = 7,560 lb.) = 40 lb.; salt, at a bushel a man, (none provided,) 340 bushels; butter, at 10 lb. a man, 3,800 lb. (400 lb. provided) = 3,400 lb.; candles, at 6 lb. a man, (provided in tallow, 3,400 lb.,) = 2,040 lb.; hops, at 4 lb. a man, 1,360 lb.

3. "The ward of Ric. Brown, alderman, within his warde 369 persons." In wheat, at 13 bushels to one person for his store by the year, 599 qrs. 5 bushels (prd. 14 qrs.) = 585 qrs. 5 bushels; malt, at the same rate, 599 qrs. 5 bushels (none prd.); beefs, at $\frac{1}{2}$ beef a man, $184\frac{1}{2}$; ling fish, at 7 to a man, (none prd.,) 2,583; herring, a kilderkin a man, 92 barrels 1 firkin; bacon, a flitch a man, 369 flitches; "beenys and peasin," 69 qrs. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; whoode, 369,000, (prd. $43\frac{1}{2}$ m^{le}) = $325\frac{1}{2}$ m^{le}; cheese, 20 lb. a man, (none prd.,) 7,380 lb.; salt, a bushel a man, 369 bushels (116 bushels prd.) = 253 bss.; butter, 10 lb. a man, 3,690 lb. (280 lb. prd.) = 3,410 lb.; candles, 6 lb. the man, (none prd.,) = 2,223 lb.; hops, at the same rate, (none prd.,) 1,476 lb.

4. "Hen. Planckney, alderman, and within his warde, 202 persons." In wheat, at the rate of 13 bss. a man by the year, 328 qrs. 2 bss. (prd. 22 qrs.) = 306 qrs. 2 bss.; malt, at that rate, (none prd.,) 328 qrs. 2 bss.; beefes, at a halfe beeffer a man, (none prd.,) 101; ling fische, at 7 to a man, (none prd.,) 3,414; herring, a kilderkin a man (none prd.); bacon flitches (none prd.); beenys and peasin (none prd.), 37 qrs. 7 bss.; in "whoode," 202,000 (whereof prd. 50,000,) = 152,000; cheese, at 20 lb. a man, (none prd.) = 4,040 lb.; salt, 202 bss., (prd. 128 bss.) = 74 bss.; butter, at 10 lb. a man, (none prd.,) 2,020 lb.; candles, 6 lb. a man, (prd. in tallow 1,000 lb.) = 1,212 lb.; hops, at the same rate, 808 lb.

5. "Tho. Prowde, alderman, and within his ward, 207 persons." In wheat, at 13 bss. a man by the year, 336 qrs. 3 bss. (22 qrs. prd.) = 334 qrs. 3 bss. (*sic*); malt, same rate, (none prd.) = 336 qrs. 3 bss.; beeffer, at $\frac{1}{2}$ beef to a man, (none prd.,) $103\frac{1}{2}$; ling fische, 7 to a man, (none prd.); herring, a kilderkin a man, (none prd.,) 51 barrels 3 firkins; bacon flitches, (none prd.,) 207; beenes and peasin, (none prd.,) 38 qrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ bss.;

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wood, 1,000 a man, 207,000 (36,000 prd.) = 171,000; cheese, at 20 lb. a man (none prd.); salt, a bushel a man, 207 bushels, (104 bss. prd.) = 103 bss.; butter, 10 lb. the man, 2,070 lb. (48 prd.) = 2,022 lb.; candles, 6 lb. the man, (prd. in tallow 5,000 lb.) = 1,242 lb.; hops, at the rate aforesaid, 900 lb.

6. "Jo. Massingberd, alderman, and within his ward 293 persons." In wheat, at 13 bss. to every man's portion for a year, 476 qrs. 1 bs. (prd. 37 qrs.) = 439 qrs. 1 bs.; malt, at same rate, (none prd.) = 476 qrs. 1 bs.; beefts, 146½ (2½ prd.) = 144; ling fische, 7 to a man, (none prd.) 2051; herring, a kilderkin a man, (none prd.) 73 barrels 1 firkin; bacon, 293 flitches (14 prd.) = 279; beennes and peasin, (none prd.) 54 qrs. 7½ bss.; wood, 293,000 (prd. 145,000) = 148,000; cheese, at 20 lb. the man, 5,860 lb., (prd. 152) = 5,708 lb.; salt, a bushel a man, 293 bss., (prd. 936 bss.) = *nil*; butter, at 10 lb. a man, 2,916 lb. (prd. 884 lb.) = 2,032 lb.; candles, at 6 lb. a man, (none prd.) = 1,758 lb.; hops, after the rate, 1,172 lb.

7. "The ward of Will. Pryseley, alderman, and within his ward 402 persons." In wheat, at 13 bss. to every man's portion, 653 qrs. 2 bss., (prd. 16 qrs.) = 601 qrs. 2 bss.; malt (none prd.), 653 qrs. 2 bss.; beefts, 201, (6 qrs. prd.) = 199½ beefts; ling fische, 2,814 (100 prd.) = 2,714; herring, a kilderkin a man = 100½ barrels; bacon, 402 flitches, (16 prd.) = 386 sides; beennes and peasin, (none prd.) = 75 qrs. 3 bss.; wood, 402,000, (prd. 64,000) = 338,000; cheese, 20 lb. a man, (none prd.) 8,040 lb.; salt, 402 bss. (prd. 80 bss.) = 322 bss.; butter, 10 lb. the man, 4,020 lb. (prd. 618 lb.) = 4,402 lb.; candles, 6 lb. the man, (none prd.) 2,412 lb.; hops, after the rate, 1,608 lb.

8. "The ward of Chr. Conwayne, alderman, within his ward 230 persons." Wheat, at 13 bss. the man, 373 qrs. 6 bss. (prd. 56 qrs.) = 317 qrs. 6 bss.; malt, at the same rate, 373 qrs. 6 bss. (prd. 50 qrs.) = 323 qrs. 6 bss.; beefts, 115 (prd. 2¼ beefts) = 112¾ beefts; ling fish, 7 to a man, (none prd.) 1,610 lings; herring, a kilderkin a man, 57½ barrels; bacon flitches, 230 (prd. 14) = 216; beenes and peasin (none prd.) 43 qrs. 1 bs.; wood, 230,000 (prd. 82,000) = 138,000; cheese, 20 lb. a man, (none prd.) 4,600 lb.; salt, 230 bss. (prd. 1350 bss.) = *nil*; butter, 2,300 lb. (prd. 420 lb.) = 1,880; candles, 6 lb. the man, (prd. in tallow, 8,000 lb.) = 1,380 lb.; hops, after the rate, 920 lb.

9. "The ward of Will. Snowdon, alderman, and within his ward 281 persons." In wheat, at 13 bss. to a man, 456 qrs. 5 bss. (prd. 20½ qrs.) = 436 qrs. 1 bs.; malt, after the rate of wheat, 456 qrs. 5 bss.; beefts, at half a beef to a man, 140½, (prd. ¾) 139¾; ling fish, at 7 fish to a man, 1,967 (prd. in salt fish, 125) = 1,842; herring, a kilderkin a man, 70 barrels, 1 firkin; bacon flitches, 281 (prd. 17) = 264; beenes and peasin, 1½ bss. to a man, 52 qrs. 5½ bss.; wood, 281,000 (prd. 113,000) = 168,000; cheese, 20 lb. a man, 5,620 lb. (prd. 756 lb.) = 4,864 lb.; salt, a bushel the man, 281 bss. (prd. 404 bss.) = *nil*; butter, at 10 lb. a man, 2,810 lb. (prd. 434 lb.) = 2,376 lb.; candles, 6 lb. the man, (none prd.) 1,686 lb.; hops, after the rate, 1,124 lb.

10. "The ward of Henry Lacye, alderman, and within his ward 268 persons." In wheat, 13 bss. a man, 435½ qrs. (prd. 28 qrs.) = 405½ qrs.; malt, after the same rate, (whereof in barley, 20 qrs.) 435½ qrs.; in beefts, 134 (prd. 2½ beefts) = 131½; salt fish, 7 to a man, (none prd.) 1,876; herring, a kilderkin a man, 67 barrels; bacon flitches, 268 (1 side prd.) = 267; beenes and peasin (none prd.), 50 qrs. 2 bss.; wood, 268,000 (76,000 prd.) = 192,000; cheese, 20 lb. the man, (none prd.) 5,360 lb.; salt, 268 bss. (prd. 244 bss.) = 24 bss.; butter, 10 lb. a man, 2,680 lb. (prd. 252 lb.) = 2,428 lb.; candles, at 6 lb. a man, (none prd.) 1,608 lb.; hops, at the rate aforesaid, 1,072 lb. (none prd.)

11. "The ward of Will. Briswoode, alderman, and within his warde 599 persons." In wheat, 13 bss. a man, 973 qrs. 3 bss. (prd. 81½ qrs.) = 891 qrs. 7 bss.; malt, at the same rate, 973 qrs. 3 bss. (prd. 145 qrs.) = 828 qrs. 3 bss.; beefts, a half ox the man, (none prd.) 300 beefts; ling fische, at 7 the man, (none prd.) 150 barrels; bacon flitches, a flitch the man, (none prd.) 599; beennes and peasin, 1½ bss. the man, (none prd.) 112 qrs. 2½ bss.; wood, 599,000 (prd. 227,000) = 372,000; cheese, 20 lb. the man, (none prd.) 11,980 lbs.; salt, 599 bss. (prd. 428 bss.) = 171 bss.; butter, 10 lb. the man,

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CALAIS—*cont.*

(none prd.) 5,990 lb. ; candles, 6 lb. the man, (none prd.) 3,594 lb. ; hops, at the same rate, (none prd.) 2,396 lb.

12. "Ric. Pontisbury, alderman, and within his ward 398 persons." In wheat, 13 bss. to every man, 546 qrs. 5 bss. (prd. $45\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.) = 501 qrs. 1 bs. ; malt, at the same rate (none prd.) = 546 qrs. 5 bss. ; beeefs, 199 (prd. 8 beeefs) = 191 ; ling fisshe, 7 fish to a man, (none prd.) = 2,786 ; herring, a kilderkin a man, $99\frac{1}{2}$ barrels ; bacon, 398 flitches (prd. 6 flitches) = 392 ; beennes and peasin (none prd.), 74 qrs. 5 bss. ; wood, 398,000 (prd. 133,000) = 265,000 ; cheese, 7,960 lb. (prd. 252 lb.) = 7,708 lbs. ; salt, 510 qrs. 6 bss. (prd. $1,006\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.) = *nil* ; butter, 41,310 lb. (prd. 6,004 lb.) = 35,306 lb. ; candles, 24,525 lb. (prd. 19,800 lb. of tallow) = 4,725 lb. ; hops, to be provided, 16,344 lb.

Pp. 24. *Endd.* : "For vitayling of the town of Calays."

R. O.

2. An account of the salaries of the different officers at Calais, with an estimate of the charge for one year :

i. *The Council*: Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, deputy, for himself, 2*l.* a day, and 20 marks by year in reward ; one spear under him at 18*d.* a day, 2 archers on horseback, each at 8*d.* per diem, 19 soldiers, each at 8*d.* a day, and 19 others at 6*d.* Thos. Wyott, Esq., high marshal, at 2*s.* a day, and 20 marks in reward by year ; 5 men under him, each at 8*d.* a day, and 11 at 6*d.* a day. Sir W. Husey, controller, at 18*d.* a day ; 3 men at 8*d.* and 4 at 6*d.* Sir Chr. Garnyshe, knight, porter, at 12*d.* a day, and 20 marks in reward per annum ; 6 men at 8*d.* a day, and 7 at 6*d.* a day. Jo. Rokwode, Esq., under marshal, at 18*d.* a day ; and 3 men at 6*d.* a day.

ii. *Spears*: Fr. Haull, at 18*d.* a day ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Hen. Palmer, at 18*d.* ; and 2 men at 6*d.* Jo. Coukson, at 18*d.* ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Jo. Middilton, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Geo. Browne, at 18*d.* ; 3 men at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Ric. Wodhouse, at 18*d.* ; and 2 men at 6*d.* Jo. Browne, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Edw. Browne, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Jo. Anlaby, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Jas. Bourchiere, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Tho. Prowde, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Geo. Ganysford, at 18*d.* ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Anthony Pelham, at 18*d.* ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Will. Sympson, at 18*d.* ; and 2 men at 6*d.* Rauffe Broke, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per annum ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Will. Gardener, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per annum ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 2 at 6*d.* Jo. Highfeld, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per annum ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Tho. Tate, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per ann. ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Nich. Sampson, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per ann. ; 1 man at 8*d.*, and 1 at 6*d.* Jo. Rawlyns, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per ann. ; and 1 man at 6*d.* Ric. Long, at 12*d.*, and 20 marks in regard, per ann. ; and 1 man at 8*d.*

iii. Archers, 16, at 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* each.

iv. Scuiers [esquires], 4, at 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* each.

v. Sergeants, 6, at 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* each.

vi. Banner watches, 3, 1 at 8*d.* a day, with a man at 6*d.* = 19*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ;* 1 at 8*d.*, and 2 men at 6*d.* = 28*l.* 5*s.* ;* and another, 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

vii. Day watches, 4, at 7*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* each.

viii. Porters, 12, at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* each.

ix. Le constabulary, 87, of whom 78 are at 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* each, 5 having 1 man at 6*d.* = 19*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* each, 1 having 2 men at 6*d.* = 28*l.* 5*s.*, and 2 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

x. "Le vynteyn." Jo. Burne, vyntener, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 12 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* each. Jo. Gavyll, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 11 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Ric. Agyngworth, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 13 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Will. Gelders, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 13 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Peter Rowse, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 11 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Ric. Sexton,

* It appears they were paid for 339 days in the year, i.e., 313 week days, and half the Sundays.

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vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 11 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Francis Itchyngham, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 11 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Will. Shakeshaft, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 9 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Th. Morrys, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 8 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Jo. Saxby, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 13 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Sampson Norton, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 13 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Will. Marche, vintner, and 1 man at 6*d.* = 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, 1 at 5*d.* a day = 7*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, and 10 at 8*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

xi. "Jesu in both churches, 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* St. George in both churches, 46*l.* Mr. Treasurer's fee for the payng of souldiors, 56*l.* Summa partis, 210*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*"

xii. Retinue of the treasurer: 4 spears, viz., W. Lambard, Ric. Wyndebank, Hen. Turnay, and Hum. Bourchiere, at 20*l.* each; Peter Brake, archer, at 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; 1 constable at 10*l.*, and 43 others (office not stated), at wages varying from 64*s.* 2*d.* to 17*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Masons: Jo. Baker, master mason, at 16*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; Will. Baker, at 11*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; 11 at 9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and 3 at 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Carpenters: Tho. Jay, master carpenter, at 16*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and 21 at 9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* each.

Jo. Dosyn, master smith, at 16*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; Edw. Dixson, plumber, at 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; Anthony More, tyler, at 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Pension of the Freires, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Seynt John Baptist, 20*l.* Jesu and St. George, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Vacant watchis and wardys, 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

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R. O. 3. The annual wages of Sir John Wylshir, kt., controller at Calais, (25*l.* 13*s.*, with other emoluments,) and of Sir Rob. Wotton (29*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*)

P. 1. *Endd.*: "A boke of wages of the comptroller and porter of Calais by the yere."

R. O. 4. "A booke of dyverse necessities to be providede for the towne of Calise, and the marches of the same."

The following items are set out with a blank column for the numbers and quantities:

i. "For provision and safe guard of the town of Calais, if need should require. 1. To be provided in maundes of 8 foot high, and in brede 5 foot. 2. In hurdels for repair. 3. In bering maundes for bering of erth for repaires. 4. In shovils and mattoks. 5. In axes. 6. In wheel-barrows and hand-barrows. 7. In long fagot for repair. 8. In timber and planks for mounts and platt of formes, and in ropes for to haile upp and downe both ordenaunce and timber. 9. It is necessary to be had in this town of gunners more than there be by 70 or 4 score. 10. To be furnished of gunpowder and shot, both iron and lead. 11. To be had both lede and dice of iron, whatsome ever shall nede."

ii. "For defence of assault, if need should be. 1. First, in rosin for fire work, and other things. 2. In saltpeter gruff. 3. In brimstone hole. 4. In merling. 5. In canvas for divers things, both for carte towche and baggs of wildefire, launsis of fire for ballis of fire, and for paper riall for the same. 6. To have packe threde. 7. In peter oile and lyne oile for fyre worke. 7. In sermeniake and camfere for fire worke. 8. In arseneke. 9. In mercurie. 10. In assafiteta. 11. In cackebrede. 12. In oile oliff. 13. In casting oile. 14. In grett kettils. 15. In grett ladils of iron, with long steles. 16. In grett trevetts for heting of oile, piche and tarre. 17. In piche and tarre. 18. To have kettels for pich and tarre. 19. Skuppis and ladils for the same. 20. Lyme potts and fire potts. 21. Unslakede lyme for the same. 22. Course ockame and rope yerne. 23. Crose howpes to be providede. 24. Small thorne faggote for firework for to defend the assault. 25. In rede for luminaries for the discovering of the dichis. 26. In old junkys of cabils for cringils (?) for cressetts. 27. To have cressetts for the same. 28. In casting prangs for to cast fyre and faggott. 29. In tallow. 30. In tallow candell. 31. It is necessary to be had in this town a turner for divers things to be made for the defending of the assault. 32. Your gunners to be provided for cases for haile shott of all manner of sortts. 33. Ladders. 34. Mylstonys. 35. Bocketts of lether and woode. 36. Lanternys. 37. Plattes for chardying ladyls."

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iii. "For reparacions and fortificacions. 1. First, 200,000 bricks to be made. 2. 1,000 chalders of colis to be hade for burnyng of lyme. 3. 500 tons timber for sluices and jutts."

iv. "Reparacions and fortificacions to be done this next yere. 1. Furst to perfourme upp the new worke at Newnam Bridge. 2. The great stone sluice to be made. 3. The bulwark at Bollen gate to be made. 4. The brayes about the town to be mended and heythed and under shadd with stone or brike. 5. For the ordinary reparations of the town sluices, see works, juttis, the castell of Calise, Risebanke, and the castels of Guysnes and Hampnes."

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R. O.

5. Calais.

i. A commission of sewers for the marches of Calais, to Sir Rob. Wingfeld, deputy of Calais, Sir Chr. Garnyshe, porter of the same town, William H[ussey?], controller of the town, Sir Ric. Whetell, Rob. F., sub-treasurer, the Mayor of the town, [Lientenant] of the staple, Hen. Planckney, Massingberd, and Th. Prowde. Dated Hampton Court, 14 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.

ii. Another to William lord Sandys, Lord Chamberlain, K.G., [Sir Rob. Wingfeld,] deputy of Calais, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir [John W]allop, Sir Chr. Garneys, Sir Will. Husey, Sir Ric. [W]hetehill, N. Husey, kt. of the Order of St. John, Jo. Hales, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Chr. Hales, solicitor [general]. Dated Westm., 12 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII.

iii. "T[he na]mes of [the jury impann]eld of the quest. For the countrey"

Of the lordships of Marke and Oye: Jo. Fourde, Boyte Bell, Marraunt Haynes, Jo. Kemell, Hen. Brasser, Jo. Wynes, Jo. Franck, Hen. Paskyns.—Of the county of Guisnes: Hen. Kinge, Long Tome, Hen. Frowike, Jo. Wynter, Garrett Hubert, Rob. Smythe.—Of the skunage of Calais: Th. Goynes, Mich. Byne, Hugh de Maister, Loy Valentyne.—Of the lordship of Collom: Adrian Skell, Abell Skell, Arnolde the maister, Bowen Scoeman.—Of the lordship of Hamps: Cornelius Gibill, Th. Collyns.

iv. Minute of the proceedings of the commissioners* of sewers above-named (see § i.) 21 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII.

1. They had caused to come before them 24 sufficient and honorable men, viz., out of the lordships of Marke and Oye 8, out of the county of Guisnes 6, skunage of Calais 4, lordship of Collom 4, and lordship of Hampnes [2], who were sworn to make due inquisition, with orders "to begin their view at the great timber sluice at Newnham bridge, and so from thence eastward from Mighell Byne's house, to visit the river that cometh from Marke, called 'th'Old Ryver,' as far as Collom bridge, where the skunage and the lordship of Marke departeth; and from thence to return to the little stone sluice betwixt Newnham bridge and the castle; and there to visit the river called the Howlett, unto the place where the said river and the mowre dyke doth meet together; and that done, to visit the great sluice of timber, and that part of the said river, called the Howlett, which hath issue at the said sluice unto the lazar house at Middleway," and to return a true verdict according to written instructions on the 23rd day following.

2. On the said 23rd day, the before-mentioned quest came before them in the council chamber, and delivered their verdict, showing that the said sluice is in great decay, and must be new made in short time, for if it should be broken by stormy weather or violence of the sea, the country would "lie drowned both with salt water and fresh water."

3. There is a creek coming out of the Plasshe, otherwise called the Goyle, to the said sluice, 120 tailors' yards long, which is dammed up, "whereby the country above is sore

* Their names are here repeated, and among them have been entered that of the mayor of Calais (whose Christian name, Griffith, however, is only visible from the paper being torn,) and Geo. Phewilliam, lieutenant of the staple.

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noyed with water ; howbeit it is to think the same was done because of the weakness of the sluice.

4. In the river at Mighell Byne's house is a great strait of small depth, at the east end whereof is a weir to take fish, and a bridge which is too short by 6 feet. This strait or "sheldner" (?) is in length about 300 feet, "in which there groweth great quantity of reeds" obstructing the river, and they say that the river should be "new dolvyn" at the King's cost, and cleansed, the northern half by the King's tenants in the scunage, and the other by the King's tenants of Millman's brooke. 5. An arrowshot eastward on the said river is a bridge, under which is a great dam of gravel fallen through the said bridge. (*In margin*, "The said dam of gravel is taken away.") Also, from thence eastward to a river which cometh from Guysnes on the west side of Collom hill must be cleansed, the north side by them of the skunage, and the south by them of Mylman's brooke, in the county of Guysnes. From thence to Collom bridge, which is a mile long and 20 feet in breadth, there be many bridges and dams which been unlawful, and greatly cumbered with wyeds and other filth ; and they say that all the river from the sluice at Newnham bridge ought to be delved by the King, both because he has toll and fishing on it, and principally that part of the county of Guysnes, part of the skunage, and part of the lordship of Marke is drained by the river. 6. A sewer comes down from the castles of Guisnes and Hamps underneath Collom into the before-mentioned [river], which in time of war or danger may serve for the conveyance of all manner things from Calais to those castles ; "by which there cometh down so great abundance of water that may not have the due course westward to the sea by the sluice at Newnham bridge, it reboundeth eastward, and drowneth 6,000 or 7,000 acres in the lordship of Collom and Mark." It should be cleansed at all times by the King's tenants. 7. There is a decayed bridge upon the Old River, between St. Peter's and Collom, to be new made at the King's cost. (*Marg. note*. The bridge is not yet made, but must be made at the King's cost.) 8. They have viewed the stone sluice betwixt Newnham bridge and the castell, with the part of the [river] Howlett which joineth the sewer called the Moredyke, which is 4 miles long, *scilt*. from the lordship of Marke ; but have viewed no further than the grene bank which departeth the lordship of Marke from the skunage. (*Marg. note*. The said part of the Howlett betwixt the stone sluice and the More dyke is now cast at the King's cost, and the tenants have begun to cast the More dyke, which will cost 50*l*. sterling the dolving.) And they say that the same had great need to be cast this year, from a dyke in the middle way by which the water of a sewer made by Master Deputy doth descend into the said Moore dyke ; which dyke should be made 12 feet broad, and covered with a vault of stone, at the King's cost, where it crosses the highway called the Mydleway. (*Marg. note*. The vault is not yet done, though it were right necessary, and must be made at the King's cost.) From there down to More dyke it is to be cast till it joins the Howlett, at the tenant's cost, and thence to the said stone sluice, at the King's. (*Marg. note*. Which is now done at the King's cost.) Also, that on the More dyke is a bridge on the way from Bullon gate to the playne of St. Peter's, which had need to be vaulted. (*Marg. note*. The said bridge is not yet vaulted.) Also, at the said bridge there would be a "spoye" to be shut with the flood and open with the ebb, to prevent inundation between Newnham bridge and Calais castle. (*Marg. note, mutilated*.) There is also another bridge upon the More dyke, leading from the Milgate by the windmill to St. Peter's church, which should also be vaulted with stone, for that way is greatly occupied with all manner of carriages ; which bridges and spoye is to be made at the King's cost.

9. Also they have viewed the sluice of timber behind the castle and the river Howlett, that descends from the Lazar house to the same ; which river between those places is half a mile long and 24 feet broad ; and say that the sluice must have cost in calking, because it defends not the water sufficiently. From the said sluice the river must be cast to a little dyke on the south side, going into the More dyke, which little dyke is not more than 300 feet long, and must be now [made ?] 16 feet broad, to the intent that when the stone sluice is overcharged with water it may take course to the timber sluice by the said dyke ; and by that means the great river shall not be dolven the length of 3 furlongs, but shall lie

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whole to a certain cross dyke which shall not pass 300 feet in length, whereby the river betwixt the Lazar house and that dyke, 3 furlongs in length, being new cast at the King's cost, shall descend into the More dyke. (*Marg. note.* The river cannot be cast of such breadth this year; but there is a dyke 5 foot broad, cast from the Lazar house at Mydleyway to the sluice behind the castle, so that the water may void by the same through the More dyke, which is now in casting; howbeit, it must needs be cast next summer at the King's cost.)

10. At the said Lazar house is a bridge of timber over the river, which is too narrow by one half, and would be made with a vawte of stone; and over the dyke which cometh from the Conduyt House there is a bridge of timber, which, for like consideration, would be made of stone. Out of the great river Howlett, which cometh to the Conduytt House, there would be made a spoye to keep the river at a certain height, otherwise in winter the water will drown the country on the south side of the same. (*Marg. note.* The said bridges remain as they did. As yet there is no spoye made.)

The commissioners having viewed the verdict, gave the jury a new injunction to inquire and visit all parts of the lordship of Marke and Oye and the lordship of Collom; on which they returned their verdict, 1 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII., as follows:

1. The river which d[escends] from Collom bridge to Newnham bridge, mentioned in the former verdict, is part of the Olde Ryver which descends from Marke castell to Newnham bridge, and is 3 miles long. (*Marg. note.* The river is now sufficiently cleansed by the tenants, and must be cast next year at the King's cost.)

2. On the south side of the river 3 sewers descend into it; the first called Elfdyke, 3 miles long and 16 feet broad; the second Marlede, and the third Piers Watergang, each 3 miles long and 16 feet broad; wherefore the river is to be digged from Marke Castell to Newnham bridge, at the King's cost, and cleansed by the tenants twice a year, specially from the sewer mentioned in the first verdict, which cometh from the castles of Guysnes and Hamps to Newnham bridge. (*Marg. note.* The river is cast this year from Marke southward, 4 miles in length and 30 feet broad; by means of which the banks be made so sufficient that no water shall come over to drown the countries, for in default of such banks of late the lordship of Marke hath been destroyed. Also, all fords and dreves betwixt Marke and Calles be dolven up.)

3. There is a river called the Howlett, which beginneth at Boyet's and cometh down to Marke, and thence straight to the Conduyte Howse of Calais; which river is 7 miles long and 24 feet broad, and is alway to be cast at the King's cost, by reason that the King receiveth toll upon the same. (*Marg. note.* The said river is cast this year.) And the said river is to be kept within the banks by cost of the King's tenants, otherwise there cometh so great abundance of water that wheresoever it breaks over, or upon which side, the country is drowned. Also, by the said river the town of Calais is not only principally furnished with victual, but also with fresh water. There are two bridges on the river, of which the foundations be of stone, and four others, all of timber. All which bridges are to be made at the King's cost; for an those bridges were not, there should be as many fords for the passing of carts and [oth]er carriages, which would create banks of gravel and sand, and stop the course of the water, and make it run over. (*Marg. note.* All the said [bridges] of stone [are] vaulted over [this] year, and all the bridges of timber new made at the King's cost.) Also, over the said river are two foot-bridges of timber, which arne to be made at the country's cost. (*Marg. note.* New made this year at the tenants' cost.)

4. There is another river, called the Est Ryver, which beginneth at Marke Castell and descendeth to Graveling ward, which is in length 6 miles; which, as the King takes toll and fishery, should always be cast at the King's cost, and cleansed at the tenants'. And upon the same river there lieth twain bridges of timber, and at the west end of the river a dam, called an overlope, to wind over such boats as come from Graveling to Calais, and from Calais thither. (*Marg. note.* The river hath [been dol]ven this year [at the K]ing's cost in length, in places where most need was, and the rest must be cast next

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summer at the said cost. The said bridges of timber and overlope hath been made new this year at the King's cost.)

5. On the east end of the river there is the sluice called the Sluise of Oye, and another bridge vawted with stone, in which the flood gates of the said sluice open and shut with the tide; and betwixt the said sluice and the west end of the river there lieth eight gotes or spoyes of stone in the bank, viz., one against Marke pasture, one against the Chauntry, one against Hofkirke bridge, one against the nonnery, one against the Southe Watergang, one against the Northe Watergange, one by Twytchitt's house, and the last by Jo. Vaidvel's house. (*Marg. note.* The said gates been all new made this year at the King's cost.) On the south side of the river are other eight spoyes, whereof a little spoye of stone called Browring's watergang, and another of timber near it for boats to pass through; another spoye of timber at John Pownes' Watergang; another, of stone, at Hofkirck bridge, called Peter Jesse Watergang; another, of stone, at the nonnery; "and another of timber lyeth at Harwaye for botes to passe stone at the est syde of John spoye of stone, called the Spr lyeng at bothe sides of the said of stone, and iiij. of tymbre, all w that when the see water with that by the same the londe water ryver, so that by the same ryver sluise, and so to the see. Wherfor ryvers and spoyes must be made by theym, all the est part of Marke"

6. On the north side of the [river] "is another watergang, called the Southe beginning at the highway from Hofkirche to and stretchid within half a mile of Oye sluise, so that the same is in length 2 miles, and in breadth 16 feet, which is to be cast and cleansed at all times at the tenants' cost." Also over the sewer is a bridge of stone vaulted, which is a principal highway, and is to be made at the King's cost. (*Marg. note.* Made this year at the King's cost.) The watergang doth issue into the great river by one of the before-mentioned spoyes within half a mile of Oye sluise. Also, there is another watergang more northward, "which beginneth there as a green bank departeth the lordship of Mark and the scunage on the north side of the Howlett, and is called Crowkid Watergang, and descendeth from the said green bank to one of the spoyes before-mentioned within a flight shott of the said sluice;" and is 7 miles in length and 16 feet broad; which must be cast and cleansed at all times at the tenants' cost. Also upon the said watergang lieth twain vawtes of stone, which serve for two principal highways, the one from Marke to Wale, and the other from Oye to the highway to Graveling, which twain vawtes arne to be made at the King's cost. (*Marg. note.* "All the said twain vawtes of stone ben sufficiently made and repaired this yere.") Also "there is a little sewer which beginneth at the north side of Oye castell, and is conveyed by a little spoye under Calles dampe, and from thence cometh out by another spoye which leadeth on the north side of the sluice, which sewer is an English mile of length, and is to be digged and cleansed at the cost of the tenants that the said three sewers doth lie in the parish they say that on the south side of the grete the Est Ryver there lieth a little sewer brings watergang, which is a mile and a half [in length, and] in brede 12 feet, and descendeth into the [G]rete ryver by one of the spoyes before-mentioned same is alway to be cast and cleansed at the tenants' [cost. Al]so they say that there is another watergang, called utryn, containing 3 myle of length and 18 feet, which watergang descendeth by one of the spoyes before-mentioned into the said great river. [Also] they saye that there is a crosse watergang, called the dyke, which is a mile in length and 16 feet broad;" another called the Gote fleete, of like length and brede; another called Gempe streite dyke, of like length, and but 12 feet broad. Which three thwart sewers descend into the sewer called the Chauntreyn, and by the same descendeth by a spoye of timber before-mentioned into the said great river. All which sewers they say to be in the parish of Gempe. On the south side of the said great river

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they say there is a watergang, called Pownes watergang, 4 miles long and 16 feet broad, which descends by a timber spoye before-mentioned into the great river, which must always be cast and cleansed at the tenants' cost. And there is another watergang, called Haile Fayers watergang, 4 miles long and 16 feet broad, which descendeth by a spoye of stone at Hofkirk bridge into the said great river, which must always be cast at the tenants' cost. The said twain watergangs lie in the parish of Hofkirche.

7. There is another watergang on the south side of the great river, 3 miles long and 16 feet broad, descending out of a spoye of stone into the great river, which must always be digged and cleansed by the tenants; and another called Harwaye watergang, 5 miles long and 18 feet broad, to which there cometh a cross watergang, called the Stakmarte, 2 miles long and 16 feet broad; and over the said watergang be twain vawtes of stone, by one of which the way leadeth to Haile Faires, and the other leads from Gempe church to Harway. And the said watergang descendeth into the great river by a spoye of timber before-mentioned. And the said watergang and cross watergang must be always cast and cleansed at the tenants' cost. And the said twain watergangs and cross watergang lie in the parish of Herwaye.

8. Also on the south side of the great river is another watergang, called John de Fowler's watergang, 4 miles long and 18 feet broad; also there cometh a cross watergang from Harwaye church, in which there lieth twain gotes of stone, one between the way from Harwaye church to Jo. Fowler's house, a [mile] and half in length, and 16 feet broad, which descendeth by a spoye of timber at the smith's house into the said great river. "Also there is another watergang on the es[t side of] John Fowler's house, called the Kitting, which is in length . . . mile and in brede 16 foote," which descends by a stone spoye into the great river. There is another watergang in the Sproyere, called the Banys, 5 miles long and 18 feet broad, over which is a vawte of stone for the highway which cometh from Owderkirc to John Van Sotherring's bridge; which watergang descendeth by a spoye of stone at the Sprewery into the great river. All these watergangs "arne alway to be digged and cleansed at the tenants' cost," and are in the parishes of Harway and Owderkirc.

9. Besides the above watergangs, there are in the quarters where the said watergangs lie dykes without number; "for every ground, though it pass not 2 or 3 acres large, is dykyd rownde abowte; by which dykes the waters be conveyed into the before-mentioned watergangs. And out of the watergangs be divers spoyes before rehearsed, into the said great river, by which all descendeth to Oye seluse, and from thense to the see."

10. Also the jury have viewed "the warffs, gittes, and saltwater bancks, beginning at Calais and continuing to Graveling," and find that the last day of August, by force of a spring tide, before the Lantron gate a hole was broken in the wharf which was new repaired last year, and that in searching the bottom of the said hole "it was found to be hollow from the west side of the Lantron gate bridge to the next tower corner westward, containing 150 feet. Wherefore the same is necessary to be ransacked from the bottom and every seam filletted, also rammed with clay and filled up again." (*Marg. note.* "The said wharf is now sufficiently repaired, as it was devised by the said quest, at all points.")

11. Also by the said spring tide the sea came so high over the wharf at Beauchamp tower that it brake out the ground in many places into the highway; wherefore the wharf of timber must be new repaired, filletted, and rammed with clay from the bottom, and a sea bank of clay turfs set upon the same. The extent of repairs to be made is 6 feet in length. (*Marg. note.* "The said warffe . . . the mooste . . . aired and made [in all po]incts as was . . . the rest shalbe [made sho]rtely. Also at . . . of the said jette . . . s now digged up [a g]rete nombre of stones whiche was coverd under . . . sands.")

12. Also they "have viewed both the east and west jetty, and find the ends of both to be broken by force of the said spring tide, and divers other parts of the same greatly

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frusshid and ruffild, so that part must be made new and part amended." (*Marg. note.* "There is now doing upon them as much as can be done before winter, that timber may be [con]veyed for the same.")

13. "Betwixt Beauchamp tower and Gravelling, which is 9 miles in length, there be many great breaches; howbeit, on the south side of the sea, within the land, there is a seabank to defend the sea out of the lordship of Marke and Oye, the west end of which seabank beginneth against Oye castle, and so goeth eastward 2 mile of length, and there turneth a mile of length southward and joyned to Oye scluse."

14. Within the said bank is another, called Calles Dampe, beginning at the west end of the before-mentioned seabank, and going straight eastward to the seabank of Graveling. The seabank next to the sea is to be kept up at the King's cost; and the inner seabank, called Dampe, at the charge of the freemen of Marke and Oye, who have great privileges granted to them for maintaining the same, for though the King's bank should break the said freemen's bank must hold.

15. Also they have viewed the fresh-water banks appertaining to the lordship of Marke, of which the first is a fresh-water bank, whereby the King's ground is departed from the Emperor's, called the Hooke, beginning on the further side of the great river, and proceeding southwards 5 miles. Another "goeth east and west from the said waterb[ank], by which is departed the King's land and the Emperor's, [and is called] Braynard; the east end of which bank beginneth [in] the said Hooke and ends at Boyetts, being 5 miles in length; which banks arne to be maintained at the King's [cost], for they not only do depart the princes' ground before-named, but also defend the water out of the King's ground; for the water of the Emperor's side lieth higher than the King's ground within the said banks by 3 foot winter and summer."

16. "There is another fresh-water bank, called c banck, which stretcheth from Pryks bridge to Collom, which is 3 miles in length, and must also be maintained at the King's cost, for when that bank faileth, all that quarter of Marke goeth under the water, for the water there lieth also higher by 3 feet winter and summer than the land within the said bank doth. Also, they say that there is an ordenance that if any beasts be found upon any of the said banks there is certain sums of money forfeited, which is to be employed upon the said banks, so that before Michaelmas they may be sufficiently repaired to defend the winter's water." (*Marg. note.* "This bank must be newly cast or repaired where need is.")

17. Also they have viewed the seabank, beginning at the castle of Callis, and so proceeding to a plesshe called the Glewpott, which is right east and west, and so forth southwards to Newnham bridge, also beyond the said bridge westwards a broad arrow shot, where then the said seabank turneth towards the Downs northward; which bank is in length from the castle to the Downs against Dykeland, 2 miles. (*Marg. note.* The said seabank is now more than half made of the height devised, and work folks continuing upon the same.) In the said seabank betwixt the timber sluice and the little stone sluice behind the castle, there is a great fawte 465 feet long, which must be amended and made with a seabank rey . . . 15 feet, which must needs be made in haste. Betwixt Newnham bridge and the rounde bulwerke of erthe there is a place in the seabank 1,000 feet in length, which, of necessity, must be made new forthwith of 5 feet deep and 3 feet broad, besides the bank, which is now new made already betwixt the said bridge and bulwark of 315 feet in length, in depth 5 feet, and in brede $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. (*Marg. note.* "The said see[bank as] well beyond [Newnham] bridge as in [other pla]ces betwixt [the said] bridge and stone sluice [is] now new made that bank which containeth . . . feet in length.") There is a seabank next without Newnham bridge, 195 feet long, which is now new made of sea turf, 4 feet deep and 3 feet broad, and there is another seabank beyond the fore-mentioned bank without Newnham bridge, which is now new made, in length 325 feet, in depth 5 feet, and in breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On the south side of the turf bulwark within Newnham bridge, the wharf must be new planked and filleted, "also new lantoeys, ankres, and bynders," which wharf is 105 feet in length, in depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which must be filled on the inside with sea clay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, for defence of the said bulwark.

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CALAIS—*cont.*

(*Marg. note.* "The said warffe stondith yet still unrepaired.") And where there was a sclose in the said seabank betwixt the Downs and Newnham bridge, the same was taken up by the King's commandment, so that ever sith the sea hath flowed up to Sandgate, which was thought it should have been a great amendment to the haven. In consideration whereof they say that one of twain things must be done: (1.) To fortify a bank of gravel and stone which goeth straight from Newnham bridge toward Sandgate castle till it come to the end of the great creek, which the bishop of Winchester caused to be digged when the foresaid sclose was first made, and thereto stopped up the said creek with a spoye in the sa[me, which] shall open to the fresh water and shut to the [salt] water; and from the said stopping to fortify another bank of gravel and stone which goeth from thence to the Downs, which they say may be d[one] with the spence of 100*l.* And if it please the King to take that way, it shall not only amend the haven right largely, but also have much ground which now is lost. (*Marg. note.* The said bank of gravel is now fortifying.) (2.) The second way is to make the seabank from Martin's Hooke to the Cawsey, which shall be more costlier than the other, for an the sea should have his course so far abroad as it hath now, the bank which shall descend to the cawsey must be of a great thickness, for otherwise it shall not be possible for carriages to pass that way to Calais, for it is every day worse than other.

18. Also there is twain marres grounds, the one called Couswade, and the other the Maynbrooke, in which twain marres there is of "moeten grounde" 4,800 acres, which, with cost, might be sowed to the King's great advantage, whereby the country should not only be much "strengthith," but also the haven of Calais largely amended; for an the superfluous waters now in the said marshes might be conveyed to the sea, they should not fail to purge the haven of sand.

19. Before the rivers were digged and sewers made with seabanks and fresh-water banks, the revenues of Marke and Oye, temp. Hen. VI., passed not 300*l.*; where sithens, by reason of cost done upon rivers, banks and sclusis by king Edward IV. and Hen. VII., the revenues be now betwixt 1,300*l.* and 1,400*l.* Also they say that when the rivers, banks and sluices were maintained by the King's officers, as they ought to be, the King was well paid, and the tenants did prosper both in corn and cattle, being a great surety for the victualling of the town and marches of Calais; where of late, by reason that they have not been repaired, the King's tenants be utterly undone, for they owe unto the King of old rents above 4,000*l.*, besides the debts they owe to men of Calais and other towns, so that now they dare not show their heads. Where in old time it appeareth by inquisition that out of the lordships of Marke and Oye there hath been delivered 20,000 rases of wheat, 30,000 rases of oats, and 10,000 rases of barley, above their own store necessary for horse and man, and for seed; where now this three years past they have been unpurveyed so utterly of all manner of grain, that they have been fain to buy both corn for themselves and their beasts, and to sow their lands, in so much as in the said three years no corn was sown by them which com to prouff; for there could no husbandry help, the country was so overflowed with water, and they who used the greatest husbandry had greatest loss. Signed: John Berners—Edmund Howard—E. Ryngley.

[The margin of this report is worn away in many places.]

ii. A report touching the seabanks, &c. of Marke and Oye. The heading is much mutilated, but the following words are legible:—

" [d]ay of October [f]res-water banks and seabanks, and lordship of Marke and Oye, as hereafter s by eig[ht] substanciall persons of the lordships of Ma[rke and] Oye, appannellid in quest for the same, and solemp[ly sworn] upon the Evangilz, to bring in a trewe reapporte of the s[ame], here after followthe:—"

1. "Aweved (?) the mayne river from Marke to Oye slews in length 6 miles, which must be cast at the King's cost to the last wardell; and there is to be done on the west side of to be cast 200 rods, which by estimation will cost 6*s.* gret for it is 50 foot brood the ryver."

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2. The rest of the river is on the point of 3,000 rods, which rods of the lordship of Marke and Oye, which by estimation the rod, which river is 30 foot broad.

3. In the said river is a spoyle broken by the last rage that was, and must be made again; by estimation will cost 40s.

4. Without the sluice eastward to Grayffling (Gravelines) water must be dolven on the point of 300 rods and 24 foot broad; will cost 2s. 8d. the rod.

5. There is a bridge broken on the said river, called Houffkyrk bryge, and must be made, and will cost 20s. grett.

6. Item, from Pyrkyn bryge southward to Boutts, called the Holleed, contains in length 1,300 rods and 24 foot broad; will cost 3s. the rod, for it is a most hold ground.

7. Pyrkyns brydge must be new made, and will cost 5l. grett.

8. From the Boyut westward to the corner called the Cnoll on the Engglys strett is 5 miles long; which must be cast a counter dyke of 14 foot broad, containing 2,600 rods; will cost 14d. grett the rod. "For there is great need by cause the mill stream breaks so often times into Flanders side, and so comes over our banks from the o the chappell by tayns in length rods w eghttend which by exsdemassion* will cost a sterly a rod."

9. A new seabank from Oye slews northward to the pit past Calleys dam, 200 roods long, will cost a golden crown of the sun a rood; for the old bank is ever so occupied with riding wh cost that it is lost, and every year new to make.

10. "From pyt northward and so westward again Michael Dyk's house, the sea banks is in many gaps, which, 2 miles in length," will cost 200l. grett.

11. "The downs from the east end westward to the gap of walle had need to be looked upon, for fear it should do much harm in time to come. If that should be amended it will cost much money, more than we can esteem."

12. "The west river that goes from Marke to Collome bryge, the King's charges was esteemed 40l."

13. "The fresh-water bank from Perekins bryge along the Cousway[de?] to the chapel to mend where as is need, will cost 20l."

14. "From Marke to the G yke, called the Holled, must be mended on the point of 400 steds, which will cost 8d. gret the rod."

15. All manner of bridges, spoys and sluices, and breaches of fresh-water and sea-water banks, must be viewed once a year, by the law.

16. They find the greatest "dyscropssion" (?) of the east marches [due to] two things; viz., (1.) the great west river from Marke to Newnham bryg; which river lies in three lordships, "that is for to under Gynsse, the Skyvinage, and under Marke; which rivers hath been cast at the King's great charge, and now if it be not cleansed and dams taken up upon such places as in the county of Gynsse and in the Skyvinage, what that we dig or cleanse in Marke it is our undoing, except that it be cleansed afore the water may come to the sluice of Newnambrygge."†

17. "T d faut is that the Skuniage clens Calle[s] leed from the grene dyke to the stone sl the castell."

18. "Also the Cunded Howsse hold up the water that the holl cannot come to the slews, by resson whereof the water ha Holleed can not be made so strong that it may hold sp wynter coms and grett gorsse of waterfalls for all th sethe thouroo the Coundded Hows, which is not abell to partt of the water when suche water falls; howe be it a consyderassion taken that when the Cunded had as as shold suffys, then was there a lowe plasse made the ployssed of the water shold rone howere, where by the banks Holleed shold be at dangger."

* Estimation.

† The second cause is not specified; perhaps some leaves are missing.

1528.

CALAIS—*cont.*

19. "Where for as now for this winter for saffying the banks of the Holleed from Perekyns bryge to Bovyts, as grett nede is, which must in . . . be done shortly, or else the banks will run hower; for they of Breyn . . . hath heghttend there banks, whereby it will put our banks to grett dangger, exsep they be shortly a mendded, and there to be sett ij. torpyks apone the said Holleed."

20. "That no horse nor cart should pass in the winter time."

21. "Which Holleed will cost, the mendding for this year, 10*l.* grett."

Signed: "John Berners—Edmund Howard—E. Ryngeley."

Pp. 22.

5103. GUISNES CASTLE.

R. O.

"Reparasyons doen ap[on my] Lordes logyng in anno 20 [H. 8]."

Payments to laborers carrying clay and sand, and plastering the lodge, at 8*d.* a day. For the glazing of three windows, 19½*d.* For two keys of the kitchen door, 5*d.*

Reparations done upon the brew-house houses. Boards at 5*s.* 3*d.* per 100. Lath at 13*d.* the 100. For making a new furnace. Laborers serving masons, at 6*d.* a day.

Necessaries for fortifications and reparations. For cutting reeds in the forest. For "fortifying mandes and hardylls," at 10*d.* the 1,000. For cutting stakes, at 3*d.* the 100. For four sheepskins for sponges for the guns, 13*d.* each. Maunds to bear earth in, at 2½*d.* each. Carts carrying stakes, rods, &c., at 8*d.* the load. Repairs done upon the water mill, 6*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* Laborers serving masons, making of the new vall in the broken ward, at 6*d.* the day; others at 5*d.* the day. Tumbrils carrying sand, at 8*d.* a day. Long carts carrying bricks and clay, at 2*d.* a day. Tubs at 10*d.* and 4*d.* each. Buckets at 4*d.* each. Payments for mending wheelbarrows, &c.

Sum total of both these books, 407*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* gr., whereof allowed by Mr. Treasurer by my Lord Cardinal's warrant, 400*l.* gr. *Signed*: T. Lourens (?)—Per me, Water James—Per me, John Corson.

Pp. 14.

ii. "The book of the bricks, with the necessaries, reparations, and fortifications done in anno 19 regis H. 8." Bricks moulded and burnt 941,500, of which 41,500 are to be rebated for waste; and so is allowed 900,000 bricks, at 2*s.* 2*d.* g. the 1,000. "Ruters," at 2*s.* 6*d.* g. and 2*s.* 4*d.* the 100. For cutting wood, at 8*d.* a load. For "gloy straw," at 6*s.* the 100. Wheelbarrows, at 20*d.* each. Shovels, 2*d.* each. Moulds, 6½*d.* each. Paid to John à Guisnes for four pieces of "bast" for logs about the kilns, 16*d.* Total of brick, &c., 200*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* g.

Pp. 12.

iii. "The reparations and fortifications of the castle of Guisnes, and of the water mill, in anno 19 R. R. H. 8."

"First, my Lord's log and lodging against my lord Cardinal's coming to Guisnes." Payments to laborers. Two locks with the keys for the lodge gate, 2*s.* 6*d.* Two bolts for the same, 8*d.* Five locks for my Lord's lodging, 5*s.* Two pair of "jemos" for the ewry, 10*d.* For mending the lock of the cellar door, 3*d.* Total, 20*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* *Signed*: Rychard Wes[ton?].

Pp. 7.

5104. EXPENCES OF THE MINT.

R. O.

i. "Costs done upon the Old Mint house in the farther Mint yard, against the coming of the coiners strangers from the parts of beyond the sea, from the 25th day of March, in anno 18 R. R. Henric. VIII."—Payments to carpenters and sawyers, 6*d.* a day; laborers, 4*d.* Carriage of three loads of timber from Newington to the Tower of London, 2*s.* To John Hollonde, of Strettam, Surrey, tileman, for 1,000 of tiles, 5*s.* To Ric. Oliver, of Knyghtes Hill, for a load of tiles, 5*s.* To laborers removing the King's ordnance out of the Old Mint house. Timber bought at 8*s.* a load; bricks at 4*s.* 8*d.* the 1,000; sand, 6*d.* a load; tile pins, 5*d.* a bushel; nails of various prices.

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ii. Costs "done upon the new gold shearing house within the Mint," in the Tower of London, from 21 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII.

iii. "Arrearages of the new gold house, called the new Sheryng house, over and besides the 40*l.* granted for the building of the said house, the 25th day of January anno R. R. Henric. Octavi 18^o." For lime, 5*s.* the cwt. To the King's glazier, for glazing the new sheryng house window, and mending others, 50*s.* 10*d.* To the prior of St. Mary Overy's for boards, at 2*s.* 4*d.* the 100. Lath, at 5*d.* the 100. Twenty-nine yards of evys borde, 1*d.* per yd.

iv. For taking down the Old Receipt House, and setting it up again, from 17 June 19 Hen. VIII. Plasterers and bricklayers at 8*d.* a day. Stone for the ovens at 4*d.* a foot. The dates in this No. extend throughout the year 20 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 52 (numbered), of which 5 are blank.

5105. LORD MONTEAGLE.

R. O.

Petition of [Richard Bank, executor] of Edward Stanley, late lord Monteagle, to the Lord Chancellor.

The said late Lord was afflicted with the gout several years before his death, and kept his chamber; and Thomas lord Darcy and Sir John Husy, knowing him to possess money, jewels and plate of great value, wrote him many flattering letters "of many fair, beautiful words, and exhortations of holy and divine stories of Scripture," pretending great love for his soul; so that he made them his executors, with Sir Alex. Radclyff, Laur. Starky, and the petitioner. He willed that his son Thomas should have his money, jewels and plate, and that with his goods and chattels the executors should buy the wardship and marriage of his son. By an agreement made between the executors, Husy was appointed to obtain the wardship, and to pay "the King's debt" and other bequests; and for that purpose the petitioner paid to Husy 844*l.* He paid many other sums by command of Husy and Darcy, as they were men of great honor, and were commanded by the King to take into their hands the said goods and chattels, but he feared lest the whole should have been wasted by them, as the money was not spent in performing the will. They have taken possession of the plate and apparel, and receive the profits of the lands to their own use, having obtained a patent for the wardship; and they intend to take the profit of the marriage of the young Lord. Thus the debts and legacies cannot be paid, and the waste will be laid to the petitioner's charge. Prays, therefore, for writs of *subpœna* against Darcy and Husy, to appear in the court of Chancery, and to bring thither the said patent, so that they may have no more profit thereof, and that the young Lord may have the benefit of his marriage and his lands, except the rent paid to the King.

Paper roll. Endd.: "Banke[']s bill against Sir Hussye (*sic*) and lord Darcy."

R. O.

2. Sums of money, plate, jewels, goods and chattels of the late lord Monteagle, in the hands of Richard Banke. Total, 1,446*l.* 3*s.*

ii. "Parcels of my said late Lord's goods delivered to Thomas lord Darcy by Ric. Banke." (*Same as* § 3.)

iii. Other parcels delivered to Sir John Husye.—A "pygen" of silver, with a cover, 22½ oz.; 2 round cups of silver gilt, a gilt standing cup, a bason and ewer of silver gilt, 2 pieces of silver with covers chased; a pair of bedes of amber, with gawdies of gold, delivered to lady Anne Grey; a "harte" of gold, of Paris work; jackets; a gown of lady Monteagle's, and other gowns; 2 bonnets of ermines, powdered; a frontlet of green satin, with a caul of gold; a "pillion" of black velvet; a harness of black velvet fringed with gold; a sleeve of cloth of gold; a quarter of new cloth of gold; sleeves of velvet and green tinsel; a horse called Bayard Copeland, for a sumpter; a sumpter sack and a saddle.

iv. Monteagle's bequest to Husye.—A salt of gold set with stones; a grey gelding called Arrowsmyth.

In form of a roll. Endd.: "The inventory of the goods and other books to charge Bankes with."

1528.

LORD MONTEAGLE—*cont.*

R. O.

3. Goods and chattels of the late lord Monteagle delivered to lord Darcy; *sc.*, a shaving bason, parcel gilt, 80 oz.; a girdle of gold, of Paris work, 23 oz.; a cross of gold with 4 rubies, 5 diamonds, and 5 pearls; a gold chain, "that my Lord ware daily," 12 oz.; a great pax of silver and gilt, 12 oz.; 2 great chalices with patens gilt; 11 spoons, silver gilt, 14 oz.; a gold collar of drops, 12 oz.; a gown of tawney tinsel of 6 threads, furred with martens; 3 old altar cloths of fine arras; 100 wethers. Anno 16.

"My Lord's bequest" to Darcy.—A horse litter and two litter horses; a gold collar of garters, with a George set with diamonds; 2 garters with pendants and buckles of gold; 64s. for two black gowns, and as much for Mr. Hussy.

Pp. 2. In Banks's hand.

ii. An inventory similar to the above, with a few more entries.—100 pearls delivered to lady Nevill, at 2s. each. Total value, 334*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

4. Sum of the money, plate and stuff of the late lord Monteagle, delivered to lord Darcy, 139*l.* 20*d.*

ii. Estimate of the expences sustained by Darcy in the late Lord's business.—For messages, letters, writings, and rewards to counsel, 20*l.* Sending to court, and making friends there, 10*l.* Darcy's expences at Stepney, London and Westminster, and for indentures and obligations to Mr. Magnus and others of the Council, 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For sundry meetings, at the desire of Richard Bankes, between the executors, tenants, and servants of the late Lord, 20*l.* The boarding of the young lord Monteagle and his servants and horses, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Costs and charges in the law in anno 19 and anno 20, and for attending at Westminster to answer to feigned bills of Bankes, 80*l.*

Paper roll.

R. O.

5. Accounts of all the "approvements, advantages and profits" belonging to the executors of the late lord Monteagle.

Pp. 6.

5106. CUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Inventory of deeds, charters, &c. delivered to Sir Brian Touke, treasurer of the King's chamber, of various dates, ranging principally between Edward III. and Hen. VII., and relating to lands in Cumberland, principally Cockermouth. The names of most frequent occurrence are of the families of Percy (earls of Northumberland), Lucy, Dacre and Umfravill. The latest date mentioned is 20 Hen. VIII.

A parchment roll.

5107. BEVERLEY.

R. O.

Indenture, dated ——— 20 Hen. VIII., between Wolsey and the town of Beverley, in which the inhabitants of the latter renounce certain rights which they have long usurped against the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, viz., the appointment of clerks of the market in the borough, the searching of untrue measures and weights, the fines and amerciaments of offenders, the correction of persons bringing corrupt victuals or fuel within the borough, of breakers of the assize of bread and ale, and of the insufficiency and unwholesomeness of the same, "the search of all the tanned leather, and the punishment of the offenders thereof." They have also pretended they were not compelled to present before the justices of the peace any riot, rout, or unlawful assemblies within the borough.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell; pp. 5.

1528.

5108. PAULET'S ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

"Here in schoyth all suche mony as hath bene recevyd by me, Rychard Paulet, of my Lord my master, and my brother Sir Wylliam Paulet, knyght, from the fyrst day off May anno xx^{ti} H. V[III.] unto the xxijth day of August anno xx^{ti} H. VIII., towardis my Lordis chargis in the corte, as well as for his provesions and reparacions to be made and done by my Lordis commandment in Horsley, against his Lordshippis commyng thether, and my Ladis, as here after more plainlear yt dothe appere, with the discharge and payment of the same."

Received, 1 May, of my Lord at Greenwich, for his provisions at Horsley, 20*l*. Of my brother, Sir William, 1 July, for my Lord's charges at court, 53*l*. Of John of Kent, 1 July, 10*l*. Of my Lord, by Sir David Hensley, priest, clerk of the kitchen, 20*l*.; by Grygson, my Lord's servant, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. 15 Aug., of my Lord, in the lodge at Endfelde park, towards his provisions at Horsley, 30*l*.

Payments.—20 May, at Dorking fair, to Edw. Clarke, of Billingshurst, for 3 kene (?kine), at 11*s*. a-piece, and 8*d*. over. Other payments for cows, from 9*s*. to 11*s*. To a man for 4 days' labor mending the pale in the new park of Cranmere, at 4½*d*. a day. To 2 men for 6 days, at 5*d*.—12 July, for sugar, at 7*d*. and 6*d*. per lb. Pepper, at 22*d*. per lb. 1 lb. of cloves, 8*s*. 6*d*. 2 lb. ginger, 4*s*. 8*d*. 4 lb. dates, 12*d*. 6 lb. small raisins, 2*s*. 12 lb. great raisins, 15*d*. 6 lb. prunes, 18*d*. For a hamper to carry the spices, 10*d*. For a lock and key to it, 6*d*.—12 July, for a "quartrin" of stock fish, 6*s*. For 2 panniers to pack salt fish in that came from St. Laurence Pountney, 9*d*. For cord and packing, 5*d*. For 6 bushels of bay salt, at 9*d*. the bushel. A hogshead to carry it in, 8*d*. For hooping and heading the hogshead, 2*d*. For carriage of the salt from Billingsgate to Queenhithe, 2*d*. For a peck of white salt, 3*d*. For 2½ doz. crewsys, 15*d*. For 4 galle cups, 2*d*. For 3 barrels of beer, bought of the King's brewer at London, 12 July, 11*s*. Carriage from the brewhouse to the barge, 2*d*.; from London to Weybridge, 4*d*.; and from Weybridge to Horsley, 12*d*. White vinegar, at 8*d*. per gall. Red vinegar, at 4*d*. Strainer cloth, at 2*d*. a yard. Wheat, 16*s*. the qr. Cord for packing kitchen stuff that came from St. Laurence Pountney to Horsley, 4*d*. 2 carts from St. Laurence Pountney to Queenhithe, 8*d*. Carriage of 2½ loads from London to Weybridge, 3*s*. 4*d*.; from Weybridge to Horsley, 4*s*. Coal, 3*s*. 4*d*. per load. To the collier, for his costs coming from Horsley to make a bargain, 4*d*. "For the gras, and the making of the same gras in the Custom mede," 5*l*. 1*s*. For 2 quire of paper, and ink, 6*d*. 1 doz. taps for the buttery, 2*d*. Half a beef, 7*s*. To Antony Goddard, for 11 muttons, 21*s*. 8*d*.; for a fresh salmon, 27 July, 3*s*. 4*d*.; for 25 chickens, 2*s*. 4*d*.; for 9 couple of coneys, 3*s*.; for a veal, 3*s*.; a pig, 3*d*.; 2 capons, 2*s*.; 3½ doz. horse bread, 3*s*. 6*d*. Antony Goddard's costs for 12 days riding about these purchases, 4*s*. 2*d*. To Vergis, for baking bread against my Lord's coming, and while he lay there, 20*d*. To the parson of West Horsley's servant, for bringing 2 capons and 12 chickens, 8*d*. To Goddard's costs for himself and his horse, guiding me for 2 days, when I rode for young Hensley, 20*d*. To my Lord, to play at tables with at Horsley with Sir Nich. Carewe, 30 July, 4*s*.—13 July, to Brekenall, the brewer of Guildford, "for 10 kilderkins of single beer for the carters that brought him hay, after the old custom," at 16*d*. the kilderkin. For 10 kilderkins of 1½*d*. beer, at 2*s*. 4*d*., against my Lord's coming. 2 doz. of bread for the carters that brought in the hay, 2*s*. To John Rydforde, for a calf for the said carters, 2*s*. 4*d*. For a mutton for them, 2*s*. 13 July, for driving cattle from the lese to Farnham fair to be sold, "and for their lese there," 2*s*.—19 July, to John Mothe, of Goddellmayne (Godalming), for 4 doz. tallow candles, at 1½*d*. per lb., 5*s*.; for 4 wax torches, weighing 12 lb., at 8*d*. per lb.; for a doz. of supper lights, weighing 5 lb. 1½ qr., at 8*d*. per lb.; 2 lb. of sizes, at 8*d*. per lb.—21 July, to Thomas Duke, draper, of London, for 6 counterpoints of tapestry and varder, 33*s*. 8*d*. A yard of cotton for my Lord's jacket, at 6*d*. per yard. For 6 joined stools, 4*s*. 4*d*. For herbs to lay in my Lord's chamber windows, 2*d*. To 6 women for gathering rushes for 2 days, at 2½*d*. a day each. To a cooper setting 5 hoops upon the vessels in the bakehouse, 2*d*. To 5 women for cleaning the house, and scouring the vessels, for 3 days, at 2½*d*. a day. To

1528.

PAULET'S ACCOUNTS—*cont.*

Tho. Rogers, of Est Clandon, 21 July, for mowing Habraham's broke and Townisley walshe and Brode, at 8*d.* the acre. To Rich. Franke, for the making and mowing of 30½ acres and 3 furlongs of Woodham mede, at 17*d.* the acre. To John Stompe and John Otway, for the making of Habraham's broke and Townisley, at 8*d.* the acre. To John Rydforde, for making and mowing of Gore mede, at 16*d.* the acre. Payments for the carriage of hay. To 15 maidens and women treading hay, for 5 days, at 2½*d.* a day; to a man for pitching it, 5*d.* a day, finding himself. A load of straw for my Lord's horse, 2*s.* Wages of carpenters, plasterers, sawyers, &c., in July, 13*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* for repairs at Horsley.—8 Aug., coal, at 3*s.* 4*d.* a load. To my lord of Winchester's servant that day bringing your Lordship tables, tressles, cupboards and forms, 7*s.* 6*d.* To John Polsted, for the hay and grass of Habraham's broke, 46*s.* 8*d.* 100 load of wood, at 12*d.* the load.—15 Aug., to John Baker, of Wenyshe parish, for 2 oxen, 40*s.*; for 2 more at 16*s.* 8*d.* the ox. To a man of Chedyngfolde, for an ox, 19*s.*; toll of the ox, 2*d.* To Master Dawbeny, for charges of my Lord at court, from 1 June to 22 Aug., 36*l.* 2*s.* 11¼*d.*

Pp. 11.

5109. WINE.

R. O.

Account of wines bought at Bordeaux by Edw. Burlace, Roger Tery, Thos. Getens, Thos. Hunt, Jo. Smythe, David Appowell, Thos. Gale, Will. Dykenson, Ric. Justice, Thos. Blowr, and Allen Kyng.

Total bought by these 11 persons, 563 tuns, 1 "terce" 1 "carte." Purchase money, 3,812*l.* 11*s.* 2¼*d.* Average cost at Bordeaux "at the first penny," 4*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* per tun; at London, 6*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Wine of Orleans, 21 tuns, bought at Roane by Will. Forman, for 112*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Headed as follows:

" Alen and Sir Will. Bayly, knyght[s]
 ld Robert Pakyngton, Nicholas St.
 lard Gybson, Powll Withepow[ll]
 [a]s hathe bene bought at B[urdeaux]
 yere, beyng the 20th
 [t]he fyrst peny, but also
 losses sustayned by case"

A roll of paper, mutilated at the top.

5110. For JOACHIM HOEGSTRE.

To be principal surveyor and master of all mines in England and Ireland.

Pat. 20 *Hen.* VIII. *p.* 1, *m.* 37 *d.*

Tit. iv. 147.

B. M.

2. Proposals of Joachim Hochsteter to the King, for working the mines discovered in England.

Will go thither in person with six Germans who understand the work, and commence working with 1,000 men. States the best arrangements for paying the men, and deprecates unnecessary expence, to avoid which it would be advisable to adopt the agreement made between the Legate and himself. Advises the building of a foundry at Kumpmartin (Combe-Martin), under the superintendence of Maistre Pierre, and another German. Asks for power to levy men, if necessary, and for a prohibition of the men carrying weapons, on pain of losing a finger.

Fr., *pp.* 5.

5111. BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

R. O.

Grant to Wolsey, as bishop of Durham, of the manor of Hart and town of Hartilpole, Durham dioc., between the Tyne and the Tese, on

1528.

surrender by Henry lord Clifford of two patents granted to his ancestors by Edward I., by virtue of which they have collected the revenues of the said places, although the bishops of Durham have held royal rights there.

Draft, Lat.

R. O.

2. T. Strangways to [Cromwell].

* * *

“And for and towards all these

charges afore expressed, and in like manner for the charges hereafter to come, for finishing of the said works at Auckland, and also in recompense of my great pain and labor, and for my reward of all my service afore done to my said Lord, I can be content in form following,” if his Lordship will agree to it:—1. “To take my Lord’s interest of Bowys ward.” 2. That my Lord make my kinsman, Dr. Strangways, his chaplain, and give him the benefice of Wearmouth, now in his gift. 3. In return, Strangways will be bound in 1,000*l.* to finish my Lord’s buildings at Auckland, and will be always at his service without fee or costs, except if he be sent abroad or to war. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

✓ 3. “Instructions devised by my lord legate his Grace, for Dr. Strangwyshe, surveyor of Duresme, and Ric. Bellysis, Esq., and to be executed by them within his bishopric of Duresme.”

(1.) To survey all lead, coal, and other mines, and make them as profitable as possible. (2.) To finish the new house and furnace which Wolsey has had built for melting and trying lead with sea coals. (3.) To urge the finers who have undertaken to melt the lead with sea coal to proceed as diligently as possible, without waste or loss of time, so that Wolsey may know what the profits and the yearly value will be. (4.) They shall lease the fishings at Berwick, and levy fines for them, including 20 barrels of salmon yearly during his life; (5.) and do the like with any other farms, fishings, or improvements that may lawfully be taken. (6.) Wolsey’s ship of Tynmouth may be rigged and made ready. (7.) The finers must not lack any ore or other thing which they could allege as an excuse. (8.) My Lord’s wards may be seized, and the profits of their lands taken to his use, and persons found to buy the marriages, word being sent to him who are the most profitable. (9.) No arrearages of farmers or tenants must be left unlevied. (10.) Mr. Bowes must be asked to be my Lord’s escheator; (11.) and he must immediately proceed to find offices of all the wards, so that their lands and bodies may be ordered according to law, and my Lord may have all the profits of their lands and marriages. He wishes to be informed if there are any feoffments alleged to the use or performance of wills, or jointures, or if the mothers of any of the said wards are endowed after the customs and laws there. (12.) His attorney and other officers shall certify him, as soon as convenient, of all fines for alienations, amerciements for nonsuits, fines on the sheriff for not returning or executing process, forfeitures, recognizances, waifs, strays, felons’ goods and lands, deodands, &c., for the last six years, that he may know the yearly worth thereof. (13.) Directly his ship arrives, it is to be laden with coals, and sent to his college at Ipswich.

Pp. 4.

R. O.

4. Wm. Frankeleyn’s instructions to Rauf Hungate.

✓ (1.) To deliver his letter to Cromwell, showing the trouble he had to borrow money, as the chief part is usually paid at St. Eleinnas. (2.) By the copy of the auditor’s letter Cromwell will see how Frankeleyn stands with my lord (Wolsey) on his account ending Michaelmas last. After Easter the auditor will bring up the books, which are not yet ready to send. (3.) The reason why the remainder of money sent is no larger, is that enough lead ore has been provided to make 40 fodder of lead, and a great portion is

iv.

7 D

1528.

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM—*cont.*

employed in defending the waters in Howdenshirê, without which the country would be drowned. Howdenshire was given to the bishop of Durham for that purpose. (4.) The cost of fining-houses and finers at Gateshead, with other repairs of mills and manor places, and the coals sent to my Lord's college at Ipswich. (5.) Hungate is to ask Cromwell to declare the above to my Lord. If he find fault with the Book of Reparations, the surveyor has perused and signed it. (6.) To cause Mr. Stubbs to sign and seal the acquittance devised by Bentley. None of the money must be used for any arrearages, except for the year ending Michaelmas last. (7.) The country is so poor from failure of corn and death of cattle for the last three years, that the arrearages of the last year of my lord Ruthal cannot be levied without "utterdoing" the country. Will compound with my Lord for it, and pay it himself by selling some of his plate and cattle. If Cromwell advises, will come up shortly to arrange with my Lord. (8.) To show Dr. Marshall the letter from Frankeleyn's brother concerning the corn, and the delivery of the timber at Whitbarne and Darne-ton. The dimission of Fytam (?) in Darne-ton shall be made to him immediately as Frankeleyn promised.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.: Mr. Franklen.

5112. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

R. O. "Re-solutions" of all the lands, &c. belonging to the manor of St. Peter, Ipswich, now named Cardinal's college.

Paper roll.

R. O. 2. Copies of the evidences relating to Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich.

Pp. 140, of which 24 are blank.

5113. For the KING'S HIGHNESS.

R. O. 4 graven copper pillars, 9 ft. long. 4 angels to kneel at the head and foot of the tomb, ready gilt and burnished. 4 angels with candlesticks to stand on the said pillars. 4 naked children to stand at the head and foot of the tomb, with the arms. 2 pieces of copper with epitaphs. A tomb of black touch stone, 7 ft. by 4 ft., and 2½ ft. high. 4 copper leaves for the corners of the tomb. 12 pieces of black touch, and 8 of white marble, for the base of the tomb. A step of black touch. 7 pieces of copper wrought like cloth of gold. 4 small pillars for the corners of an altar.

Things to be ordered at the King's pleasure. The image of the Cardinal, gilt and burnished. 2 griphons to be at his feet. The Cardinal's hat, with 12 buttons and strings. 2 scutcheons with his arms. 14 scutcheons with his arms and those of his churches. 12 images of saints. A cross. 2 pillars.

Pp. 3. Endd. in a later hand: Cardinal Wolsey's monument.

R. O. 2. Another list of the same articles as above, and in addition: A white marble "chamynye." 6 clay figures, 7 ft. high, which should have served for Oxford. Jams and mantel for a white marble chimney.

For the above work I have received about 4,250 ducats, at 4s. 6d. a ducat.

"And moreover for to leave an inventory of all that doth appertain to the King's most noble grace, or ever I go to Florence, it rests in the house 4 pillars which was left of the altar of K. Henry VII., which were not sufficient to stand to the weight of the said altar, which Master Peter Torrygan had made of the said pillars, which appertaineth to the King's most noble grace."

Pp. 2.

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5114. JEWELS.

R. O.

List of jewels in certain boxes and coffers.

A finger stall with 13 rings, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, spyneys, &c.; a blue heart of St. George, full of relics; a gold tablet of St. Margaret and St. Anne ("delivered to 26 day. . ."); an I.H.S. of diamonds, with 3 hanging pearls; a goodly St. George on horseback, set with diamonds, and the dragon in pearl; a ruby ring the King was sacred with; 3 gold tergats; 164 pair of aglets; 75 Paris rings; a gold siphus, garnished with 72 pearls; a ship of diamonds, with a fair hanging pearl; a hand with a rosebud hanging at a black lace; a balas set in coletts, enamelled with margarets, a ruby and 3 diamonds, in coletts, a cross with 3 rubies and 2 diamonds, an M of diamonds standing in a flower, rings, a little margaret of gold, and silver gilt harness for a girdle (these were the Princess's tokens); a brooch with a gentlewoman luting, with a scripture above it; 18 bars of gold, and 4 collars of gold to wrestle in; a gold arrow; the gold garnishing of a horn; 11 hawks' hoods; [two rings] joined together, and an odd ring [sent from] the Bastard; in a little black coffer, given by the King to my lady Princess; 2 collars of stole work, with lyalmes of silk and gold; a leash of stole work, wrought with white roses, with silver and gilt buckles and pendant; a crimson satin bag, embroidered with H. and K., and a girdle; 2 white and green silk lyalmes, with collars, embroidered and stole work, gilt tyrretts, bracers, and a hawk's hood; a heart of gold, with a man and an antelope on one side, and a gentlewoman on the other; a garter, with letters of gold, castles, and pomegranates, a ruby on the buckle, and a turquoise with a hanging pearl on the pendant; 11 other garters wrought in the stole; 15 gold coifs; divers pieces of St. Awdray laces (*struck out*); a heart with St. George on one side, and St. Antony and St. Sebastian on the other; a leash of red and white silk with a collar; a white horn hanging at a green ribbon, garnished with gold; another, at a green corse; a silver gilt pinner and inkhorn; a goodly bag, embroidered with an antelope; a goodly hawk's lure, and 10 hoods; a goodly prymer, with fair images well limned, and gold clasps with the arms of England; another covered with crimson velvet; a buckler dressed with silver and gilt, with the arms of England, castles, roses, and pomegranates; a dagger, the haft coral, the chape gold; a gold castle and a hawthorn; a bundle of silver cramp-rings.

Within the gardevyande. A tergat of the Passion, &c.; 2 Georges on foot, and dragons; a George on a red horse on a mount; a little round brooch, with a George on horseback; a little token garnished with small pearls; a carkeyn, with L and K; a collar of olyvants of gold, with 3 pointed diamonds hanging to it, and Our Lady; a little gold flagon for rosewater; a pair of gold snuffers; an Agnus of "stole" work; a premer covered with green satin; a pair of gloves, two pair of knives, and a maser, that were good king Henry's (delivered to the dean of Windsor); a silver gilt comb-case, with H and K; a gentlewoman, holding a leyer in her hand, silver gilt, (delivered to Mr. Wyat); a lure, embroidered with a bear on one side, and a fountain, with 2 unicorns on the other; a horn of glass, flewed with silver and gilt; a proper shaving cloth; a green silk leash; a collar of garters that were the King's when prince; 22 gold coifs, and 3 black silk and gold; a coif with gold pipes, garnished with 27 small pearls and 1 great pearl; a piece of a gown of cloth of gold, lined with crimson sarcenet (for the sacrament); a piece of arras of the Passion (delivered to the clerk of the closet); a dragon tongue, with a black lace at it (to the cellar); 2 greyhound collars with latten tyrretts; a corporax case and a goodly bag; a gold whistle, with a black lace (delivered to the King); a brooch of St. Roche; 18 hawks' hoods; 6 garters of goldsmith's work; 5 coifs, one having 12 pearls; 9 pair of gold bells; gold doghooks; a register of gold; a dial of latten (*struck*

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JEWELS—*cont.*

out); a gold hawk's hood, garnished with 6 rubies and 7 pearls; divers brooches and aglets, which were the King's when his Grace was prince (*struck out*); divers pieces of broken stuff that were the French queen's (*struck out*); 2 embroidered doublets; a Spanish purse with gold tassels, delivered to the wardrobe to Jas. Worsley; a carkeyn of gold, with all the King's devices, and a shield with a pillar at it; a painted leather bracer, with gold buckle and pendant; 2 crosses of Henry's making, Our Lady in one, St. George in the other; 2 carkeyns with a blue heart and a syphus; another with a blue heart and H and K; a chain of cable fashion; a gentlewoman's hand of gold, with an enamelled bracelet, set with 8 pointed diamonds and 4 pearls; 3 rings, diamond, emerald, and ruby, on her fingers, holding a red and white rose, with a balas in the midst; a dove standing on a mount, with a crown, and a ruby about her neck; a white greyhound and a dragon standing upon mounts; 7 trefoils with pearls; a silver gilt box, with the ring that married Henry VI. and his Queen (to the King); the keys of king Henry's box of Windsor (to the dean of Windsor); the garnishing that belonged to the King's headpiece, set with 52 "course balas," and 36 pearls; a carkeyn with 2 hands holding a heart, with a hanging pearl, given by the Queen; 2 pearls set in gymmewes; a pomander with ostrich feathers and red roses; 35 long buttons with H and E; a dymysent for a woman, of stole work, with a little chain, the buckle garnished with 12 pearls and 2 rubies; an eagle with a ruby between his feet; a tergat of the Passion, with Our Lady; St. George on foot, with a shield of borall; 3 pieces of gold with white greyhounds upon them; a silver gilt box for green ginger; a lion with divers garnishing, for the King's headpiece; another device for a headpiece, set with 3 square balasses, standing in a white and red rose, with branches of pearls; 7 trueloves of pearls; 2 flagons for rose water, of stone, garnished with stone and pearl; a great fourfold chain, with letters across it, one link wreathed, another plain, with a great whistle, garnished with one ruby, one lozenge diamond, and 5 other diamonds; a collar of the Towzon; a silver standish with H and E upon it; 54 black rolls of gold with a scripture; 53 white and 50 red rolls of gold, and others russet and blue; 5 valentines of goldsmith work; a coffer of borall standing upon open work, garnished with silver and gilt (to my lord Cardinal); (*this item is struck out*); a tablet of St. John Baptist; St. John's head in a dish; a white velvet bonnet, with a brooch of St. George, and 23 buttons; another of crimson satin, with a brooch of a ship, and 3 pair of aglets; 8th day [ann]o x^{mo}, delivered to Amadas, a buckle and pendant, with enamelled letters and studs, white and red, &c.; 2 crimson velvet bonnets, one with 12 pair of aglets, the other with 36 pair; a Milan bonnet, with 5 pair of aglets, and 3 pair of small buttons; a black bonnet with a brooch of the Maundy; another of russet velvet, with a brooch of the Salutation; velvet and silk hats; a shield with an oak; and many other items. *At the end, "Visa."* There are marginal notes of the persons to whom many of the articles are delivered; some are marked as "broken stuff," and others are crossed out.

Pp. 26, mutilated and defaced.

5115. STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Since coming to Liesnes, we have surveyed the marsh lands, wood lands, &c., about the late monastery, the parsonages of Raynham and Alve-theley, a marsh called Colherberd in Essex, the manors of Bawdwyns and Fulhams, and the ground beside Dertford, called Gamlyngams Brokes. None of the tenants of Lesnes can inform them about quit-rents, unless it be Pemsey, who has often refused them information. He and Sir Ric. Walden intend to defraud Cromwell of some lands which Pemsey alone knows about; for it appears by a book of sesse that there should belong to Liesnes 600 acres of

1528.

marsh, and they cannot account for nearly so many. People here are so obstinate, they were four days before they could get a man to show them the lands in Plumsted belonging to the manor of Fulhams. Would have come to Cromwell today, had he not sent for them. Will now depart immediately for Newyngton and Merdin. Ric. Swyft desires to know where Cromwell will stay, that he may prepare for his coming.

Pemsey has made Mr. Draper obstinate by telling him Cromwell loved him not.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To his right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

5116. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

"The names of the ministers of the chapel of Cardinal College, in the University of Oxford, departed from the said College without licence obtained;" *sc.*, Sir Henry Medow, Chris. Leylond, Ric. Prince, Th. Loovell.

P. 1. Endd.

5117. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

"Received of the revenues of the late monastery of Wallingford, a^o H. Octavi 20^{mo}."—Of John Purdon, 48*l.*, 16 June, for half-year's farm of Chobingdon parsonage, 53*s.* 4*d.* Of John Burgon, auditor, for a portion of tithe in Hertfordshire, paid by the prioress of Hallywell, 46*s.* 8*d.*

Liesnes: Of Sir John Norton, half-year's rent of the parsonage of Newington and Flashe Marshe, 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of John Abell, part of fine, 10*l.*

Praye: 8 Oct., of Hen. Jakman, a quarter's rent of the manor and parsonage of Wynge, 8*l.*

Sandwell: Of Will. Gardyner, half-year's farm of Elsburge parsonage, 40*s.*

Thoby: Of Anth. Cavelarye, part of revenues of the monastery, 30*l.*

Tombrige: Of Mrs. Berney, wid., rent in Stokesby, 8*l.*

Wikes: Of revenues, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

ii. Payments by Thos. Cromwell about the business of my Lord's college, from Mich. 19 to 20 Hen. VIII.—Rewards to clerks of Exchequer, and for signed bills, privy seals and patents for Cromwell, Mr. Croke, Mr. Byrton, and others. "For vellum and making great letters for my Lord his patents," 13*s.* For Cromwell's and Croke's costs at Hampton Court, 4 days, with 8 horses, 19*s.* 4*d.*

Expences about the finding of "offices" (inquisitions).—Costs of Cromwell and Croke riding to Oxford, and being there with 10 horses for 11 days, 13*l.* 12*s.* Cromwell's costs, riding with 6 horses for 20 days in Bucks, Beds, Essex, Suffolk, and Herts, 13*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Rewards to escheators, sheriffs, &c. at the finding of the "offices."—To the escheator of Surrey, for finding the office of Rowholt and Godstone, 40*s.* To his clerk, 3*s.* 4*d.* To the undersheriff, 3*s.* 4*d.* To 4 bailiffs, 4*s.* To the escheator of Oxf. and Berks, for offices for Wallingford, Fredyswide's, and Litlemore, 4*l.* To the undersheriff, 20*s.* To the escheator's clerks, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the town clerk of Oxford, 6*s.* 8*d.* To 10 bailiffs "waring th'enquest," 16*s.* 8*d.* To certain criers, 2*s.* To the wife of Graundpounde, 2*s.* To the escheator of Bucks, at finding the office of Wallingford, 40*s.* To the undersheriff, 6*s.* 8*d.*, &c. To the same escheator at finding the office of Pray, 40*s.*, with payments to his clerk, under-sheriff, &c. To the escheator of Suffolk at finding the offices of "certain omissions,"* 40*s.*, with minor fees to under-sheriff, town clerk of Ipswich, &c. To the escheator of Essex, at finding "offices of the omissions of Blakamore, Typtre, Wykes, and Liesnes," 40*s.*, &c. To the esch. of Herts, at finding an office for Pray, 40*s.*, &c.

Costs of juries at the finding of the offices:—Dinner of one jury and their horse-meat in Surrey, 31*s.* Same for escheator, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, and 2 juries in Oxfordshire, 4*l.* In Berkshire, 45*s.* 6*d.* In Bucks, 48*s.* 9*d.*, for Wallingford. In Bucks and Beds,

* Originally written "St. Peter's and other."

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WOLSEY'S COLLEGES—*cont.*

53s. 11d. In Gypswiche, for 2 juries, 4l. 9s. 10d. At Royligh, in Essex, 47s. 6d. In Herts, for Pray, 48s. 11½d.

Hire of horses and men to ride and give notice to the escheator and sheriffs. Horse and man from London to Oxfordshire, with the man's costs, 6s. 8d. Same from London to Bucks, 8s. 4d. To Suffolk, 6s. 8d.

For carriage of evidences from Wallingford to Oxford. Canvas, and maling cord, 14d. Man and horse from W. to O., 14d. Paper, 6d. 1 lb. wax, 8d.

Rewards to Mr. Croke's clerks for correcting my Lord's books, and writing offices.

Fees to clerks of privy signet, privy seal, &c. To Steph. Vaughan, for writing all the evidence and charters of my Lord's college in two great long rolls, 6l. 17s. 9d.

Expences riding down to Oxford, taking possession of the lands of Wyng and Walingforde. For himself, 7 horses and 6 men, for 11 days, 5l. 3s. 2d. To children and others present at taking possession, 17s. 2d. Cheer made to the tenants, 31s. 4d.

Cromwell's expences.—To Hert, for vellum, parchment, and drawing of great letters, 39s. 2d. Payments to Gerarde, Lymsey, Croke, Oxeley, and to Steph. Vaughan, for writing. To Mr. Jude, for silk and gold lace. For 4 lb. wax, 16d. For 18 boxes to put the charters in, 16s. 8d. For 3 baskets left at Ipswich to carry silk to Hampton Court, 5s. To my lord Chief Justice and Mr. Shelley's clerks, for making sure the benefice of Rudby, 20s. Boat hire to Hampton Court, and servant's costs to the More. For Paige's costs divers times to Hampton Court, 3s. 1d. For a car, 8d. For my costs at Hampton Court, 2 Aug., 3s. 4d.

To the prioress of Wykes, 30 Oct. — H. VIII., for her half-year's pension, 5l. To Rob. Joyner, for fines, 38s. For my half-year's fee at Mich., 10l.

iii. Money spent at finding offices for Sir Will. Compton's heir. For half a ream of paper, 2s. 6d. 2 doz. parchment, 7s. 4d. For 22 writs, 56s. To the escheator of London, 40s. To the secondary, 6s. 8d. To 2 serjeants, 5s. 4d. To one of the clerks of the counter, 2s. 4d. To the jury, for their cheer, 26s. 8d. Similar fees to the eschs. and other officers of Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and Bucks.

Pp. 13. With corrections in Cromwell's hand.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the first two pages of the preceding.

ii. Enclosure in § 2.

To Mr. Cromwell.

24 yds. blue bawdkyn, at 17s. 23 yds. white bawdkyn, "florissshed" blue, green, and gold, at 14s. 24 yds. 1½ q. rich white bawdkyn, at 17s. 24 yds. white bawdkyn, flourished with red, green and blue, silk and gold, at 17s. 36 yds. coarse white bawdkyn, at 14s. 7¾ yds. "satten fugury," at 12s. 28½ yds. cloth of gold, with red velvet church work, at 23s. 4d. = 140l. 7s. 3½d.

P. 1.

R. O. 3. Draft indenture, dated — 20 Hen. VIII., between cardinal Wolsey and Sir William Weston, prior of St. John's, by which the latter grants to the former the manors of Sampford, Littlemore, Horsepath, &c.

Paper roll; corrected.

R. O. 4. Indenture, dated — 20 Hen. VIII., between Lady Anne Seyntleger, widow of James Seyntleger, and daughter and co-heir of Thos. late earl of Ormond, Sir George Seyntleger, s. and h. apparent of the said James and Lady Anne, on the one part, and John Hygdon, dean of Wolsey's college in Oxford, on the other; witnessing that by the mediation of Sir John Fitz-James, chief justice of England, it was agreed that the said Lady Anne and George should acknowledge, by fine, all their rights in the lands of the monastery of Thykford, Bucks, in Thykford, Chechylley, Thykthorn, Newport-Pagnell, and other places named, to be the right of the Dean and Canons.

Draft, pp. 7, large paper.

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5. Bargain and sale by Thomas Crumwell, of London, in the name of Wolsey, to Sir Peter Vavasour, of the manor of Baddisworth, Yorksh., made over to Crumwell for Wolsey, by Will. Bank, by indenture, dated 21 June 20 Hen. VIII. Dated — 20 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 7, large paper.

R. O. 6. Bargain and sale by William Banke, of Baddisworth, Yorksh., to Thomas Crumwell, of London, to the use of Wolsey, of the manor of Baddysworth, for [350 marks ready money].† Dated — 20 Hen. VIII.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell; pp. 7.

Cott. App. XLVIII. 71. 7. The Canons of Wolsey's college to Wolsey. Letter of thanks for his great munificence. Mention of the bishop of Lincoln and Dr. Stubbs.

B. M. *Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.*

Ib. 75. 8. Wolsey's college, Oxford, to Wolsey. Celebrating his praises in a high strain. Will use all their efforts that his labors in their behalf be not in vain. "Oxonæ ex collægio (*sic*) tuo [d]ivi Hugonis."

Lat., mutilated, pp. 3. Add.: "R^{mo}, &c. Thomæ card. Ebor. a latere legato.

Ib. 72. 9. The Canons of Wolsey's college to Wolsey. The only return they can make for his great liberality is by the gratitude and respect they show to him.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

Ib. 73. 10. The Canons of Wolsey's college to Wolsey. Everybody concurs in singing his praises. Wolsey's virtues have added glory to England.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

Ib. 74. 11. The Minor Canons of Wolsey's college to Wolsey. If Desiderius Erasmus was afraid, through Wolsey's magnificence, to write to him, or dedicate to him any of his productions, much more should they be. They will veil his praises rather than deteriorate them by their poor abilities.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

Ib. 69 a. 12. — College to Wolsey. Beg that he will not cease to exhort the King to perfect and ornament their college. Thank Wolsey for his singular munificence. As his house is frequented by the nobility and ambassadors of all countries, beg that he will suggest to the King that nothing redounds so much to his honor as the promotion of letters.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

5118. [UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE to WOLSEY.]

Cott. App. 49 b. B. M. " * * * munere sceleratus ille occubuit, cujus necis contra omne fas peracti sunt modo rei procurator noster ejusque commilitones, insatiabili oppidanorum invidia in nos scholasticos tuos." Beg him to protect their innocence. Are sure he will approve when he hears the whole circumstances. Who will be safe if men are allowed to do injury in spite of the magistrates? Who will repel their force, if it is not safe for the magistrates to put to death robbers, "repugnantes a casu," and whom they are unable to arrest alive? Shall those who plot death against the magistrates be allowed to live unpunished? Cambridge, postridie Natalis
Subscribed: "[Add]ictiss. scolastici."

Lat., mutilated, p. 1; first leaf wanting.

Cott. App. 48. B. M. 2. Thank him for his benefits. He is the only person to whom they ever have recourse in their troubles. "Contigit non adeo m R. D'ne, jussu vicecancellarii, excubiis nocturnis dedisse nostrum. A quo suo munere deturbatus est pro Davida hominem latrocinio,

† Such were the terms as the draft originally stood. They are, however, crossed out, and a clause is added at the end, in which a blank is left for the consideration money.

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[UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE to WOLSEY]—*cont.*

furto et homicidio (ut nia non o hunc fovebant cum
 hospitii ipsius nequam a[liq]uot tum vocant) oppidi, qui in
 academiæ contur sunt veriti procuratorem illum
 passim judicare potest Celsitudo tua
 qui ad pocula invitasset"
 * * *

Lat., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: R., &c., Thomæ card. leg. et cancellario, &c.

Cott. App. 50.
 B. M.
5119. The VICE-CHANCELLOR and UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
 to WOLSEY.

In praise of his virtues, which have gained him the love of the King
 and the country, and the fame of which caused pope Leo to confer on him
 the cardinal's hat. Request his patronage in support of their privileges.

*P. 1, mutilated. Headed: Sanctissimo, &c., Thomæ card. Eboracensi
 archiep. necnon cancellario, &c., vice-cancellarius Cantabrigiæ, &c.*

R. O.
5120. ELYN CAVALLARY to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his letter, and for the kindness he has shown her in
 her absence. Begg his continuance, for she had never so much need. To-
 night a servant of my lord's Grace, and a servant of the King, came to
 sequester such poor goods as her husband left. Knebworth, Thursday
 night.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my very trusty friend, Mr. Cromwell. Endd.

R. O.
5121. JOHN, COMMENDATORY of the MONASTERY of WYGMORE-
 LAND, to CROMWELL.

Dr. Marshall is trying to move him to resign, which he cannot law-
 fully do, as he is a bishop, and his abbey is in perpetual commendam. Is
 bound by his bull of consecration not to alienate his living without papal
 licence. Has offered all that is lawful, as the bearer will show. Asks his
 help in this matter, and also in that about which the bishop of Hereford has
 written to Wolsey. Sends a copy of his letter. Westminster, Monday
 morning.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To Master Cromwell.

R. O.
5122. W. CLAYTON, priest, to CROMWELL.

Being absent on his Lord's business, requests Cromwell to remember
 his matter. Wishes Sir Thos. Breworth were named; he was lately in a
 contempt before my lord's Grace. Sends him a token, and my lord of
 St. Mary's charter, which he wishes written by Friday night.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To Master Cromwell, besides the Friar Augustines.

5123. SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

Diploma of D.D. to Will. Ynold, of the University of Cambridge,
 granted by Will. episc. Auriensis (bp. of Oran?),* vicegerent and com-
 missary of Thos. card of York, legate.

Lat., pp. 3.

* Pegge gives, "Aurensis episcopatus in Africa sub arch. Carthaginiensi;" also,
 "Will'us Howe episcopus Aurensis, 1526."

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5124. SUBSIDY.

R. O.

A volume of receipts of clerical and lay subsidy.

The following is an analysis of its contents.

Lay Fifteenth and Tenth, granted 3 Hen. VIII.—(p. 108) Mich. a° 13. *Lancash.* 4l. 13s. 4½d.—(p. 180) Mich a° 18. *Devon*, 20l. Total, 24l. 13s. 4½d.

Receipts signed by More and Wiat.

Lay Fifteenth and Tenth, 4 Hen. VIII.

Mich. a° 10, (p. 21) *Beds* 13s. 1½d.Easter a° 13, (p. 106) *Yorks.* 35l. 11s. 1d.Mich. a° 13, (p. 109) *Lancash.* 6l. 13s. 10d.Mich. a° 17, (p. 188) *Yorks.* 10l.Mich. a° 18, (p. 179) *Lancash.* 2l.

Total, 54l. 18s. 0½d.

Receipts by Heron, More and Wiat.

First Clerical Tenth, granted 4 Hen. VIII.—(p. 3) Easter 9 Hen. VIII., *Suff.* 9l. 11s. 0½d.—(p. 118) Easter 14 Hen. VIII., *Kent* 5l. 4s. 2d. Total, 14l. 15s. 2½d.

Second Clerical Tenth, 4 Hen. VIII.—(p. 5) Easter a° 9, *Suff.* 5l. 12s. 2½d.

Third Clerical Tenth, 4 Hen. VIII.—(p. 7) Easter a° 9, *Suff.* 44l. 16s. 9½d.—(p. 27) Easter a° 10, *Suff.* 17l. 14s.—(p. 129) Mich. a° 15, *Herefordsh.* 2l. Total, 64l. 10s. 9½d.

Fourth Clerical Tenth, 4 Hen. VIII.—(p. 30) Easter a° 9, *Lincolnsh.* 20l. *Warwicksh.* 8d. *Herefordsh.* 18l. *Suff.* 213l. 5s. *Norf.* 140l. *Shropsh.* 40l. *Worcestersh.* 40l. = 411l. 5s. 8d.—Mich. a° 9, *Worcestersh.* 203l. 6s. 8d. *Herefordsh.* 9l. *Hunts* 78l. *Bucks* 30l. (p. 39) *Middlx.* (from the abbot of Westm.) 139l. 3s. 8d. = 460l. 0s. 4d.—(p. 41) Easter a° 10, *Bucks* 31l.—(p. 34) Mich. a° 10, *Worcestersh.* 120l. *Lincolnsh.* 58l. *Suff.* 130l. = 308l.—(p. 35) Easter a° 11, *Suff.* 176l. 6s. 8d.—(p. 36) Easter a° 12, *Staffordsh.* 10l.—Mich. a° 12, *Staffordsh.* 10l.—(p. 119) Easter a° 14, *Staffordsh.* 13l. 10s. 9d.—(p. 129) Mich. a° 15, *Kent* 7l. Total, 1,420l. 3s. 5d.

Receipts by Heron, Wiat, and More.

The Subsidy granted by the Laity, a° 5, Easter 9 Hen. VIII.—(p. 1) *Shropsh.* 21l. 10s. (p. 10) *Warwicksh.* 15l. 2s. 6d. Total, 36l. 12s. 6d.—(p. 1) Easter 10 Hen. VIII. *Shropsh.* 2l. 0s. 4d.—(p. 11) Mich. 10 Hen. VIII. *Lancash.* 17l. 3s. 4d. *Suff.* 12d.—Easter 11 Hen. VIII. *Suff.* 18d.—Mich. 11 Hen. VIII. *Surrey* 12d.—(p. 178) Mich. 18 Hen. VIII. *Lancash.* 2l. 15s. 4d.—Mich. 19 Hen. *Suff.* 27l. 15s. 4d. Total, 86l. 9s. 4d.

The receipts by Heron and Sir Henry Wiat.

Lay Fifteenth and Tenth, granted 5 Hen. VIII.

Mich. a° 17. (p. 188) *Bedfordsh.* 4l.

The receipt signed by Sir Henry Wiat.

Lay Subsidy 6 Hen. VIII.—(p. 16) Easter a° 9, *Warwicksh.* 55l. 0s. 4d. *Gloucestersh.* 60l. 2s. *West Riding of York*, 83l. 0s. 8d. *Sussex* 25l. = 223l. 3s.—Mich. a° 9. *East Riding*, 15l. 14s. 2d.—(p. 116) Easter a° 13. *Suff.* 10l. 0s. 4d.—(p. 128) Mich. a° 15. *Warwicksh.* 9l. 12s. 6d. Total, 258l. 10s.

Receipts by Sir John Heron and Thos. More.

First Clerical Tenth, granted 7 Hen. VIII.—(p. 43) Mich. a° 9. *Berks* 100l. *Hunts* 40l. *Herefordsh.* 13l. 6s. 8d. *Worcestersh.* 100l. *Wilts* 31l. = 284l. 6s. 8d.

(p. 45) Easter a° 10. *Worcestersh.* 40l. *Suff.* 103l. *Bucks* 28l. *Warwicksh.* 20l. *Herefordsh.* 9l. = 200l.

(p. 46) Mich. a° 10. *Dorset* 24l. 6s. 6d. *Berks* 33l. 6s. 8d. (p. 51) *Dorset* 24s. *Suff.* 110l. = 168l. 17s. 2d.

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SUBSIDY—*cont.*

(p. 47) Easter a° 11. *Middx.* 69*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* *Staffordsh.* 40*l.* (p. 52) *Shropsh.* 15*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* *Northamptonsh.* 20*l.* *Suff.* 84*l.* *Worcestersh.* 20*l.* *Kent* 140*l.* (p. 54) *Middx.* 69*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* = 459*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

(p. 56) Mich. a° 11. *Wilts* 4*s.* 10*d.* *Worcestersh.* 40*l.* *Hunts* 50*l.* *Derbysh.* 50*l.* *Bucks* 40*l.* *Berks* 40*l.* (p. 62) *Worcestersh.* 120*l.* *Suff.* 90*l.* *Wilts* 20*l.* = 450*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Easter a° 12, (p. 49) *Hunts* 10*l.* (p. 64) *Wilts* 10*l.*

Mich. a° 12, (p. 23) *Worcestersh.* 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Hunts* 73*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Kent* 20*l.* *Southwell* 10*l.* = 190*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Easter a° 13, (p. 110) *Suff.* 30*l.*

Easter a° 14, (p. 123) *Suff.* 44*l.*

Easter a° 19, (p. 181) *North Wales* 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, 1,860*l.* 6*s.*

Second Clerical Tenth, 7 Hen. VIII. — Mich. a° 11. (p. 57) *Suff.* 140*l.* *Devon* 170*l.* 5*s.* (p. 65) *Hants* 20*l.* = 330*l.* 5*s.*

Easter a° 12, (p. 58) *Wilts* 40*l.* *Essex* 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *Sussex* 16*l.* *Suff.* 80*l.* *Kent* 90*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 40*l.* *Warwicksh.* 24*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* *Hunts* 40*l.* = 355*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Mich. a° 12, (p. 60) *Herefordsh.* 12*l.* *Northamptonsh.* 20*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 40*l.* *Hunts* 40*l.* (p. 66) *Hants* 40*l.* *Kent* 60*l.* *Beds* 72*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* *Cornw.* 51*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 20*l.* *Berks* 100*l.* *Worcestersh.* 100*l.* = 556*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

Easter a° 13, (p. 112) *Northamptonsh.* 20*l.* *Berks* 25*l.* = 45*l.*

Mich. a° 13, (p. 113) *Hunts* 10*l.* *Suff.* 20*l.* *Norf.* 30*l.* *London*, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (p. 114) *London* 40*l.* = 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Easter a° 14, (p. 122) *Chesh.* 5*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* (p. 124) *Northamptonsh.* 60*l.* *Hunts* 20*l.* *Norf.* 39*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* *Derbysh.* 20*l.* *Oxon.* 11*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* *London* 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 242*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Mich. a° 14, (p. 126) *Hunts* 40*l.* *Derbysh.* 4*l.* *Herefordsh.* 14*l.* = 58*l.*

Mich. a° 15, (p. 130) *Herefordsh.* 5*l.*

Easter a° 16, (p. 132) *Devon* 3*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*

Easter a° 18, (p. 186) *Sussex* 24*l.*

Easter a° 20, (p. 260) *Worcestersh.* 46*l.* 19*s.*

Total, 1,833*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Receipts by Heron, More, Wiat, John Myklowe, and Sir John Cutte.

Lay Subsidy of 6*d.* in 1*l.*, 7 Hen. VIII.

(p. 68) Easter a° 9, *Worcestersh.* 77*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Hertfordsh.* 40*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 306*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* *Somerset* 280*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* *Derbysh.* 20*l.* *Staffordsh.* 85*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *Notts* 92*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* *Bucks* 230*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* *Wilts* 15*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* *Norwich* 130*l.* *Southwark* 232*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* *Town of Northampton* 80*l.* *Kent* 532*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Berks* 217*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* *Cambridgesh.* 39*l.* *Leicestersh.* 24*l.* *Suff.* 220*l.* 10*s.* *London* 151*l.* *Bedfordsh.* 26*l.* 3*s.* *Sussex* 54*l.* 5*s.* *Essex* 40*l.* = 2,721*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*

(p. 73) Mich. a° 9. *Hertfordsh.* 182*l.* 7*s.* *Suff.* 46*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Beds* 16*l.* 7*s.* *Cambridgesh.* 62*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* *Gloucestersh.* 46*l.* 12*s.* *Essex* 55*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* *Sussex* 53*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* *Shropsh.* 12*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* *Herefordsh.* 18*l.* *Wilts* 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Worcestersh.* 18*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* *Leicestersh.* 11*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* *Somerset* 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 591*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

(p. 76) Easter a° 10. *Northamptonsh.* 80*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* *Hertfordsh.* 15*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* = 95*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

(p. 77) Mich. a° 10. *Somers.* 34*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* *Essex* 53*l.* *Yorks.* 71*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* = 158*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

(p. 79) Easter a° 11. *Yorks.* 6*d.* *Essex* 7*l.* *Shropsh.* 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* = 21*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

(p. 18) Mich. a° 11. *Suff.* 14*l.*

(p. 19) Easter a° 12. *Kent* 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Sussex* 20*l.* *Essex* 9*l.* 10*s.* *Gloucestersh.* 10*l.* *Suff.* 27*l.* = 74*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

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(p. 20) Mich. a° 12. *Notts* 41*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* *Suff.* 19*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *Sussex* 37*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Essex* 9*l.* = 107*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

(p. 117) Mich. a° 13. *Lancash.* 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* — (p. 127) Mich. a° 14. *Dorset* 4*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

(p. 131) Easter a° 16. *Yorks.* 20*l.* — (p. 132) Mich. a° 16. *Yorks.* 20*l.*

(p. 131) Easter a° 17. *Lancash.* 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* — (p. 187) Easter a° 18. *Suff.* 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* — (p. 185) Mich. a° 18. *Lancash.* 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *Cornw.* 5*l.* — (p. 184) Easter a° 19. *Cornw.* 5*l.*

Total, 3,868*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

Receipts by Heron, More, and Wiat.

Lay Fifteenth and Tenth granted 7 Hen. VIII.

Mich. a° 9, (p. 81) *Wilts* 439*l.* *Kent* 80*l.* *Hants* 148*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* *Norwich* 20*l.* *Cambridgesh.* 409*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* *Suff.* 74*l.* *Salisbury*, 65*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* *Essex* 50*l.* *Oxon* 60*l.* *Cambridge town* 20*l.* *Middx.* 49*l.* *Norf.* 40*l.* = 1,454*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Easter a° 10, (p. 85) *Middx.* 40*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* *Cambridgesh.* 46*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* *Devon* 160*l.* *Suff.* 25*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* *Oxon* 100*l.* *Staffordsh.* 140*l.* *Kent* 140*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* *Hertfordsh.* 37*l.* = 708*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

Mich. a° 10, (p. 87) *Oxon* 57*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Essex* 8*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Kent* 18*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* *Sussex* 76*l.* *Northamptonsh.* 98*l.* *Berks* 40*l.* *Norwich* 60*l.* 7*s.* *Dorset* 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Staffordsh.* 15*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* *Town of Cambridge* 33*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.* *Wilts* 68*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 80*l.* *Southampton town* 16*l.* *Gloucestersh.* 72*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* = 727*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Easter a° 11, (p. 90) *Berks* 175*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *Sussex* 131*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* *Hants* 48*l.* *Southampton town* 30*l.* 10*s.* *Staffordsh.* 4*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* *Yorks.* 79*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* *Hertfordsh.* 23*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* *Essex* 68*l.* *Warwicksh.* 100*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 98*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* *Somerset* 60*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* *Wilts* 45*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* *Notts* 48*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* = 636*l.* 9*s.*

Mich. a° 11, (p. 101) *Warwicksh.* 50*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* *Dorset* 49*l.* *Yorks.* 8*l.* *Lincolnsh.* 40*l.* = 147*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Easter a° 12, (p. 102) *Gloucestersh.* 16*l.* *Essex* 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* = 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Easter a° 13, (p. 104) *Yorks.* 6*l.*

Mich. a° 17, (p. 188) *Gloucestersh.* 6*l.*

Mich. a° 19, (p. 179) *Yorks.* 35*l.* 18*s.*

Total, 3,729*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

Receipts by Heron, More, and Wiat.

The Lay Subsidy granted 14 Hen. VIII,

Mich. a° 15, (p. 133) *Hants* 1,081*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* *Oxon* 63*l.* 6*s.* *Kent* 762*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* *Wilts* 455*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 295*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Windsor* 43*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* *Suff.* 952*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* *Surrey* 261*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* *Anglia* (the King's chamber) 310*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Somerset* 751*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* *Norfolk* 1,231*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* *Dorset* 249*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *Hunts* 158*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* *Sussex* 546*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* *Yarmouth* 108*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* *Cambridgesh.* 149*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *Berks* 73*l.* *Northamptonsh.* 178*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Salisbury* 375*l.* 4*s.* *Derbysh.* 74*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* *Devon* 1,642*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* *Essex* 138*l.* = 10,188*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Easter a° 16, (p. 145) *Norfolk* 94*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Yorks.* 260*l.* 10*s.* *Staffordsh.* 74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* *City of Gloucester*, 130*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* *Hants* 83*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* *Kent* 467*l.* *Suff.* 398*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* *Hereford town* 102*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 387*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* *Worcestersh.* 23*l.* *Essex* 77*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* *Bucks* 74*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Sussex* 176*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* *Anglia* (the King's chamber) 36*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; (the Queen's household) 7½*d.*; (the King's household) 2*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*; (the earl of Northumberland) 146*l.* *Salisbury* 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *Berks* 191*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* *Oxon* 130*l.* *Nottingham town* 49*l.* *Surrey* 56*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* *Hunts* 14*l.* 19*s.* *Wilts* 162*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* *Northamptonsh.* 272*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* *Rutland* 161*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* *Dorset* 48*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* *Somerset* 100*l.* *Leicestersh.* 26*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* *Stafford town* 13*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* *Notts* 1*l.* 18*s.* = 3,685*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

Mich. a° 16, (p. 156) *Essex* 272*l.* 4*s.* *Kingston-on-Hull* 127*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* *Yorks.* 352*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* *York city*, 187*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* *Cornw.* 22*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* *Staffordsh.* 45*l.* 9*s.* *Hants* 34*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *Oxon* 72*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* *Surrey* 18*l.* 11*s.* *Kent* 190*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.* *Lancash.* 40*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *Worcestersh.* 206*l.* 11*s.* *Nottingham town* 5*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* *Devon* 268*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Hunts.* 13*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.* *Herefordsh.* 59*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Hereford town* 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* *Suff.* 282*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

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SUBSIDY—*cont.*

Norf. 154*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.* Notts 110*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Winchester 55*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Bucks 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sussex 20*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Lincolnsh. 94*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Wilts 20*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Northampton town 19*s.* 8*d.* Beds 126*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Exeter 45*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Anglia (the French queen's household) 11*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Northamptonsh. 57*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Derbysh. 5*l.* (p. 190.) Middx. 48*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Wilts 446*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Anglia (the King's household) 200*l.* Cambridgesh. 282*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Suff. 447*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Kent 74*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Norf. 1,163*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Hants 321*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Northamptonsh. 74*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Anglia (countess of Devon) 53*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Bath 14*l.* Dorset 477*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Somerset 263*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Sussex 315*l.* Town of Northampton 76*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Lincolnsh. 242*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* = 7,377*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Easter a° 17, (p. 172) Shropsh. 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Leicestersh. 6*l.* 10*s.* Northamptonsh. 36*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* Kent 51*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Lancash. 24*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Norf. 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Derbysh. 7*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Oxon 6*l.* 12*s.* Beds 21*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Exeter 17*l.* 8*s.* Suff. 8*s.* Gloucestersh. 7*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Staffordsh. 8*l.* (p. 197) Northamptonsh. 564*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Norwich 400*l.* Notts 228*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Dorset 448*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Sussex 790*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Hants 925*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Bristol 264*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Yorks. 550*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* Norf. 857*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Leicestersh. 303*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Anglia (the King's household) 197*l.* 10*s.*; (Lord Willoughby) 33*l.* 3*s.*; (Sir Arthur Plantagenet) 39*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; (Lord Audeley) 9*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; (Lord Dudley) 21*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; (the Queen's chamber) 90*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; (Lords Thos. Cobham and Edw. Clynton) 12*l.* 4*s.*; (the French queen's household) 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Rutland 63*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Beds 119*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Berks 707*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Warwicksh. 50*l.* Wilts 420*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Gloucestersh. 544*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Gloucester city, 214*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Lincolnsh. 289*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Rochester 43*l.* 11*s.* Surrey 720*l.* 18*s.* London 821*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Worcestersh. 175*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Derbysh. 79*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Oxon 168*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Kent 568*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Suff. 1,233*l.* 19*s.* Somerset 457*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Staffordsh. 34*l.* Devon 268*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* Shrewsbury 94*l.* 1*s.* Hertfordsh. 150*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Essex 533*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Middx. 279*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Hunts 43*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Bucks 13*l.* 5*s.* Shropsh. 73*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* = 14,130*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.*

Mich. a° 17, (p. 175) Yorks. 55*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* (p. 218) Leicestersh. 195*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Worcester town 125*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Shropsh. 32*l.* Essex 52*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* Kent 226*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Yorks. 72*l.* Northamptonsh. 30*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Sussex 46*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Surrey 43*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Berks 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Gloucestersh. 135*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Stafford town 12*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Norf. 58*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Herefordsh. 65*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Hertfordsh. 60*l.* Suff. 235*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Wilts 115*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Middx. 5*s.* 1½*d.* Norwich 100*l.* Rutland 42*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (p. 233) Suff. 41*l.* 16*s.* Bristol 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Northamptonsh. 26*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* = 1,399*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Easter a° 18, (p. 176) Yorks. 2*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Lincolnsh. 20*l.* Derbysh. 20*l.* (p. 223) Anglia (Wolsey's household) 48*l.* 15*s.* Hertfordsh. 59*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Lancash. 29*l.* 9*s.* Wilts 42*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Beds 75*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Suff. 21*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Norwich 56*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Somerset 137*l.* Shropsh. 77*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Essex 49*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Yorks. 24*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Northamptonsh. 3*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* Derbysh. 40*l.* Oxon 87*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* (p. 234) Surrey 14*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Lincolnsh. 18*l.* Notts 9*l.* 15*s.* Bucks 28*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Suff. 71*l.* 6*s.* Hants 155*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Northamptonsh. 31*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Somerset 36*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Yorks. 43*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Essex 74*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Sussex 25*l.* 7*s.* York city 3*l.* 18*s.* Norf. 52*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Shropsh. 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Dorset 4*l.* 11*s.* Derbysh. 13*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Gloucestersh. 7*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* = 1,393*l.* 17*s.*

Mich. a° 18, (p. 177) Lancash. 81*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* (p. 227) Gloucestersh. 86*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Somerset 235*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Leicestersh. 20*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Bucks 176*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Warwicksh. 185*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Norf. 34*l.* 19*s.* Yorks. 191*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Suff. 91*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Derbysh. 5*l.* (p. 238) Anglia (the King's household) 126*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; (the King's chamber) 18*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; (the Queen's chamber) 20*l.* Staffordsh. 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Yorks. 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Warwicksh. 52*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Essex 24*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Hertfordsh. 17*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Gloucestersh. 54*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Oxon 17*l.* 11*s.* Wilts 80*l.* Notts 22*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Herefordsh. 16*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Norf. 123*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Kent 84*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Suff. 71*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Rutlandsh. 21*l.* 16*s.* Middx. 14*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* London 95*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Leicestersh. 40*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Worcestersh. 9*l.* 19*s.* Sussex 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (p. 246) Northamptonsh. 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Rochester 11*l.* 14*s.* Cornw. 9*l.* 15*s.* Wilts 30*l.* Suff. 34*l.* = 1,250*l.* 17*s.*

Easter a° 19, (p. 196) Berks 8*l.* 15*s.* London 19*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* (p. 230) Norf. 3*s.* 8*d.* Yorks. 18*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Shropsh. 17*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Derbysh. 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Suff. 86*l.* 13*s.* Somerset

1528.

193*l.* (p. 243) *Hunts* 12*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* *Norf.* 4*l.* 19*s.* *Gloucestersh.* 39*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *Shropsh.* 6*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* *Wilts* 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* *Kent* 43*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 22*l.* 8*s.* *Staffordsh.* 18*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* *Somerset* 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Sussex* 15*l.* *Derby* 20*l.* *Anglia* (the Queen's chamber) 29*l.* (p. 247) *Gloucestersh.* 50*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* *Northamptonsh.* 11*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* *Wilts* 285*l.* 2*s.* *Surrey* 39*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* *Worcestersh.* 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Suff.* 193*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* *Hunts* 20*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* *Somerset* 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* *Cornw.* 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *Herefordsh.* 35*l.* 2*s.* *Norf.* 27*l.* 15*s.* *Warwicksh.* 16*l.* 2*s.* *Kent* 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Leicestersh.* 5*l.* *Middx.* 40*l.* *York city* 28*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *Cambridgesh.* 9*l.* 17*s.* = 1,359*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Mich. a° 19. (p. 177) *Anglia* (the countess of Kent) 4*l.* (p. 232) *Yorks.* 6*l.* 17*s.* *Suff.* 90*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *Anglia* (the King's chamber) 32*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* *Norf.* 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (p. 245) *Suff.* 21*l.* 9*s.* *Cornw.* 82*l.* *Canterbury* 29*l.* 17*s.* *Sussex* 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* (p. 251) *Essex* 99*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* *Suff.* 119*l.* 13*s.* *Surrey* 32*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* *Kent* 101*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* *Hertfordsh.* 32*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* *Leicestersh.* 8*l.* 13*s.* *Anglia* (the King's household) 70*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; (the King's chamber) 2*l.* 10*s.* *Norf.* 85*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 103*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* *Yorks.* 2*l.* 9*s.* *Wilts* 31*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Northamptonsh.* 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* *Exeter* 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Sussex* 64*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* *Cornw.* 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* *Chichester* 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* = 1,081*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Easter a° 20, (p. 255) *Norf.* 12*l.* 7*s.* *Northampton town* 9*l.* 15*s.* *Gloucestersh.* 16*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* *Kent* 38*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *Norwich* 94*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *Cornw.* 11*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* *Wilts* 83*l.* 7*s.* *Kingston-on-Hull* 17*l.* 13*s.* (p. 261) *Essex* 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* *Lincolnsh.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Anglia* (the Queen's chamber) 7*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* (p. 262) *Northamptonsh.* 20*l.* *Yorks.* 15*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* = 342*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Mich. a° 20, (p. 257) *Colchester* 28*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *Wilts* 29*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *Kent* 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* *Oxon* 12*l.* 5*s.* *Notts* 3*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Derbysh.* 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* *Gloucestersh.* 121*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (p. 260) *Suff.* 20*l.* *Beds* 70*l.* = 301*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Total, 42,511*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Receipts by Wiat and Tuke.

5125. DEANERY of SOUTHWARK.

R. O.

George Wyndam, rector of St. Olave's, 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Christopher Lynam, rector of St. George's, 34*l.* John Farewell, rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* John Farewell, rector of Camberwell, 20*l.* Thomas Martyn, rector of Streatham, 18*l.* Hugh Hudson, vicar of Tooting, 8*l.* John Griffith, vicar of Wandsworth, 19*l.* John Rosse, vicar of Battersea, 13*l.* Henry Robinson, rector of Clapham, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Dr. Chalner, rector of Lambeth,* 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Rabone, chanter, at Lambeth, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Gregory Farewell, rector of Rotherhithe, 22*l.*

Lat., pp. 4. *Endd.*: Archidiaconatus Surrey.

5126. THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O.

Award of Thos. Cromwell, of London, between Ralph Dodmer, alderman of London, and John Creke, merchant tailor, who have bound themselves in two obligations, dated 28 April 20 Hen.VIII., to abide by his arbitrament in matters touching the will of Will. Moncaster and certain bonds given to the said William by merchants of Bilboa.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7, with corrections by Cromwell.

5127. ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

Fragment of a memorandum book containing legal extracts and portions of accounts for 13, 17, 18, 19 and 20 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 17.

5128. MEDICAL.

R. O.

A posset for heat, and for swelling of the legs.

P. 1.

* Rector from 1527 to 1541.—Allen's Lambeth, 18.

1528.

5129. ST. MARY, WALSINGHAM.

R. O.

Decree of Wolsey, as legate, granting to Ric. Vowell, prior, and the convent of St. Mary, Walsingham, (considering that the universal devotion by which it was first sustained is now cooled by the perverse reviling of some and the pestiferous preaching of others,) the Augustine priory of St. Mary *ad Fontes*, Flycham, Norwich dioc., which has fallen into decay through neglect, and the possessions of which are adjacent to those of the former. Four resident canons must be maintained for the celebration of divine service. The prior promises to have daily mass performed for Wolsey, and to pay 10s. yearly to Ric. bp. of Norwich and his successors.

Lat., copy, pp. 3. Corrected in one place by Wolsey (?)

5130. YORK HERALD.

R. O.

Warrant to lord Sands, chamberlain, or Sir John Gage, vicechamberlain, and to Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Garter king-at-arms, to give T. B.,* late L[ancaster] pursuivant, his creation as York herald, vacant by the death of N. T.

Draft, p. 1.

5131. JOHN WELLDON, Chaplain, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Requests him to get Wolsey to write to the bishop of Meath that, on the voidance of the archdeaconry of Kenlys, which Mr. Tigram is likely to resign for a pension, "his Grace will be ordinary *ratione suæ legationis*," and that it may be given to the writer.

Headed: To the right worshipful Master Crumwell, one of my lord Cardinal's council.

5132. JOHN GOSTWICK to [WOLSEY].

Cotton.
App. XLVIII.
99.
B. M.

Hears that Wolsey is in communication with the duke of Norfolk to purchase the lordship of Wyllyngton, in Bedfordshire, where Gostwick's family have been resident for 400 years. Begg that, when the bargain is concluded, he may for his ready money (*sentence not concluded*). Has spoken to Wolsey's treasurer, Sir Will. Gascoigne.

Hol., p. 1.

* According to Noble, Thos. Bysley, the only T. B. who appears to have been York herald, succeeded Ralph Lagysse, who died in 1528, and died at Midsummer in 1530. Neither he nor any other T. B. occurs as Lancaster herald.

1815

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JAMES M. SMITH
BY
JAMES M. SMITH
VOLUME I
NEW YORK
1815

THE LIFE OF
JAMES M. SMITH
BY
JAMES M. SMITH
VOLUME II
NEW YORK
1815

THE LIFE OF
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JAMES M. SMITH
VOLUME III
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1815

THE LIFE OF
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BY
JAMES M. SMITH
VOLUME IV
NEW YORK
1815

CATALOGUE

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ON SALE

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Vol. I.—1557-1696.

Vol. II.—1697-1702.

The Papers connected with the administration of the affairs of the Treasury, from 1556-7 to 1702, comprising petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c., are calendared in these volumes. They illustrate civil and military events, financial and other matters, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867-1871.

Vol. I.—1515-1574.

Vol. II.—1575-1588.

Vol. III.—1589-1600.

Vol. IV.—1601-1603.

Vol. V.—Book of Howth; Miscellaneous.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland deposited in the Lambeth Library are not only unique in themselves, but are of great importance. Five volumes of the Calendar of these valuable Papers have been published, which cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history. Another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives

at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862-1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485-1509.

Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509-1525

Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864-1871.

Vol. I.—1202-1509.

Vol. II.—1509-1519.

Vol. III.—1520-1526.

Vol. IV.—1527-1533.

Mr. Rawdon Brown has published four volumes of his Calendar, extending from 1202 to 1533, and has made considerable progress in the fifth volume. Mr. Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to the various periods of English history, and his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA. *By* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.—Edw. III.; 1066-1377. 1869.

The "Fædera," or "Rymer's Fædera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fædera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2s. 6d.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA; with Index. Vol. II.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. Vol. VI.—1603, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XIV.—1639.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. V.—1534, &c.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Hen. VIII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. II.—1606, &c.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV., Part 3.—1529, &c.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622, &c. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IX.—1569, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. Price 10s. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. **THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND**, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.*

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. **CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.*

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. **LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**. I.—*La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei*. II.—*Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris*. III.—*Vita Eduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit*. *Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.*

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. **MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA**; scilicet, I.—*Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam*. II.—*Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ*. III.—*Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ*. *Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.*

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. **FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO**. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.*

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. **THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ;** by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. **JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS.** *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. **HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS,** by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. **EULOGIUM (HISTORiarum sive TEMPORIS) :** Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. Edited by CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859-1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiae*."

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. *ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.* Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. *THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.* Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the *Topographia* of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ*.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND.** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861-1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time.** *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381; Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290; Vol. II., 1290-1349; Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIAE JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1872.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. It is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219-231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript, Claudius E. III., fols. 306-331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by Edward I., 1291-1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.:

A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe a monk of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blanford, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II.; from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a Continuation, from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably written by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth volume relates especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbot Whethamstede, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events occurring during the first ten years of his second abbacy. The Register was in all probability compiled between 1465 and 1476.

29. **CHRONICON ABBATIE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.** *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. **RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ.** Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britannia*, in 1747.

31. **YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST.** Years 20-21, 30-31, and 32-33. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great

legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham.* 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.* 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.* 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientię" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. **ANNALES MONASTICI.** Vol. I.:—*Annales de Margan, 1066–1232 ; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263 ; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263.* Vol. II.:—*Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277 ; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291.* Vol. III.:—*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297 ; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432.* Vol. IV.:—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347 ; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289 ; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377.* Vol. V.:—*Index and Glossary. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.*

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. **MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS.** From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.*

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. **CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.** Vol. I.:—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI.* Vol. II.:—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.*

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199 ; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. **RECUEIL DES CRONIKES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN.** Vol. I.

Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. *Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864-1868.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAVRIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.* Vols. III. and IV. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.* 1865-1872.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum.* 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. *MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR.* Vols. I., II., and III. 1067-1253. *Edited by Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.* 1866-1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. *LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023.* *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq.* 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. *CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150.* *Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A.* 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. *THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.* Vols. I. and II. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.* 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. *THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.* *Edited, with a Translation, by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin.* 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in

the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. *GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192; known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.*

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. *MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). Edited by the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.*

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.*

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.*

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. *HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320. Edited by JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.*

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. **THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.**

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on an island in Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. **MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH AN APPENDIX. Vol. I. Edited by Sir TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L., Her Majesty's Advocate-General. 1871.**

This Book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. **MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI. :—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.**

These curious volumes, which are of a very miscellaneous character, were, in all probability, compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton, and commenced before he had attained to the dignity of the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name. Besides these, there are letters sent to himself while he was the Royal Secretary, as well as others addressed to the King. This work will elucidate some obscure points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Registry of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872.**

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